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CHRONOLOGY.

OF THE

HISTORY OF THE TWO AMERICAS.

BEING A COMPLETE EPITOME OF

All the Events of Importance and Interest connected with the Western Hemisphere, from the Year 458 to the Year 1878.

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CHRONOLOGY.

PRE-HISTORIC RACES.

AUTHENTIC American history dates back only about four centuries. Previous to that period, through an almost unlimited age, the existence of a vastly numerous and pre-historic race may be traced through the ruins of their cities, their wonderful caves, and subterranean habitations, in which skeletons of some of their ancient inhabitants, stone implements of warfare and husbandry, and pieces of pottery and earthen vessels of rare and peculiar workmanship and coloring, are found. In some of these more perfectly constructed mounds, tools of copper, brass, and silver, and vases of pottery, ornaments, and precious stones, have been found. These ancient inhabitants also worked the copper mines of Lake Superior, and their old pits are still called the "ancient diggings." In one of these mines a mass of copper was found which weighed over forty tons, and which had been separated from the original vein by removing the earth and ore, and the surface made smooth by pounding. About this huge piece of copper were found the very tools those ancient miners had used—stone hammers, copper chisels and wedges, as if the workmen had departed, intending soon to return. Upon some of these deserted mines, the largest forest trees are found growing, and upon a mound near Marietta, Ohio, were found trees which, at least, must have seen eight centuries. The most marvelous and peculiar of all the relics of these ancient inhabitants, are found in the valleys of Arizona. Here almost every hill-top within a range of 10,000 square miles is covered with broken pottery, so perfectly glazed, that its bright and varied coloring is well preserved. Here, also, are ruins of buildings four stories in height, and with walls two feet thick, reservoirs, irrigating canals, and fortifications, where multitudes of caves are cut in the solid rock, and closed by mason-work of stone and cement, which is well preserved. These caves are only accessible by means of ladders, and the larger ones are bastioned and loop-holed; and an entrance, large enough to admit one person only, was made at the top, which connected with a series of chambers that honeycombed the whole mountain, while their walls are still black with the smoke from the fires of their ancient dwellers. These subterranean caverns were evidently prepared with a vast amount of labor as asylums against a fierce and invading foe; and long and cruel must have been the warfare which forced them to forsake their villages and cultivated fields and make their homes in the rocky depths of the mountains. Where and how the last of this numerous and wonderful race were blotted out of existence, leaving behind no tradition of its origin, will forever remain a mystery.

The ruins of Spanish cathedrals and towns which were in all their glory, when a few half-starved English refugees from oppression were struggling for existence on the shores of the Potomac River and Plymouth Bay, are still scattered over the wilds of New Mexico and Arizona, but their earliest records give no account of these wonderful ancient inhabitants. Neither did the intelligent and semi-civilized Montezumas, nor the vast tribes of Indians subject to them, have any knowledge, or dim tradition even, concerning these monuments of a long-forgotten age and people.

AMERICAN INDIANS.

The earliest explorers of the American Continent found here a numerous race of inhabitants, which they called Indians, because Columbus and the early adventurers supposed they had discovered the long-sought eastern shores of India. Various theories have been advanced in regard to their origin, the truthfulness of which can not be determined, as none of them could possibly be demonstrated. The time of their occupancy of the country or the date of their origin can not be known.

YEAR.

458. Chinese tradition alleges the discovery of Fu-Sang (Mexico) by the Buddhists.
861. The Normans discover Iceland . . . page 2
889. The Normans discover Greenland 2
985. Greenland peopled by the Danes under Eric Raud, or *Red Head*. 2
1002. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, "Winland dat Gode" (the good wine country), supposed to be the coast of New England, discovered by Biron, an Icelander, and afterward visited by Lief, a Greenlander, according to Icelandic Sagas. 2
1004. Natives were first discovered in Newfoundland. 2
1002–1006. Icelandic adventurers repeatedly visited the New World, exploring the country and bartering with the natives. 2
1006. A rich Icelander, named Thorfin Karlsefni, spent three winters on the coast of Massachusetts, where his wife bore him a son, whom he named Snorri, said to be the first child born of European parents on the continent of America. . . . . page i. Introduction.
1170. Madoc, a Welsh prince, supposed to have discovered America. 2
1380. Zeno, a Venetian, began voyages of discovery. 3

COLUMBUS.

1447. Christopher Columbus supposed to have been born at Genoa—exact date disputed. 5, 76
1461. Columbus went to sea at the age of fourteen—his first voyages were confined to the Mediterranean. 5, 76
1467. At the age of twenty Columbus visited Iceland and the Northern seas, advancing several degrees within the polar circle. 5, 76

YEAR.

Columbus next entered the service of a famous sea captain of his own name and family. 5, 76
1470–1474. Columbus conceived the idea that by sailing west he could reach the East Indies by a shorter route—also that another continent must lie in that direction. 5, 76
1474. Columbus began applying for aid, successively to the Senate of Genoa and the courts of Portugal, Spain, and England. He was repeatedly refused, spending several years in negotiations. 5, 77
1492. Apr. 17. Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain grant Columbus a commission to go on a voyage of discovery, constituting him High Admiral in all seas and continents discovered by him, Isabella fitting out the expedition at her own expense. 6, 78, 79
" Aug. 3. Columbus sailed from the port of Palos with three small vessels and ninety men, to venture upon strange seas and to discover an unknown world. 6, 79
" Aug. 13. Columbus arriving at the Canary Islands, repaired his ships and procured supplies. 6, 79
" Sept. 6. Columbus left the Canaries, and when out of sight of land his crew became dejected, and importuned him to return. He encourages them, and restores their confidence. 6, 79
" Oct. 1. Not yet discovering land, his officers and crew threaten mutiny. With extraordinary efforts he quiets them. 6, 80
" Oct. 12. Columbus discovers land. In the sudden revulsion of feeling his men prostrate themselves at his feet and implore his forgiveness. 6, 80
" He proceeds to land with great pomp and martial display. The shores are lined with naked inhabitants. 80
Columbus plants the cross and proceeds to take possession of the island in the name of the crowns of Castile and Leon. 6, 80
Columbus named this island San Salvador. He continued his voyage in search of gold. 6, 80
" Oct. 28. He discovers Cuba, and soon afterward numerous islands, all of which are inhabited, and finds gold in small quantities. 81
He exchanged beads and trinkets for gold with the natives, who are extremely docile and kind. 6, 81
" Dec. 6. Columbus sailed eastward. Dec. 24th he encountered a storm and lost one of his vessels off an island (Hayti, or Hispaniola). The natives aid him

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to land and treat him with great kindness..... 6, 81
He makes a stand here and erects a fort, planting the guns from the wreck.
1493. Jan. 4. From here he returns to Spain, and leaves a colony of thirty-eight men..... 6, 81
" Mar. 15. Columbus arrived in Spain after a tempestuous voyage. He was received with every mark of distinction and gratitude at court, and with general rejoicing by the people... 6, 82
" May 25. The King and Queen of Spain confirm their former treaty, and make the office of Viceroy of the West Indies hereditary in his family..... 6, 82
" Sept. 25. Columbus returns on his second voyage to the West Indies with a fleet of seventeen ships and fifteen hundred persons, with everything requisite for conquest or settlement. 6, 83
" Nov. 22. He arrives in Hayti and finds his colony and fort destroyed. He plants another colony on the opposite side of Hayti, naming it Isabella..... 6, 83
1494. Columbus while at Hayti suppressed a conspiracy, and sent the leaders to Spain in vessels sent for fresh supplies and reinforcements. He discovers large quantities of gold. He builds a fort, and calls the place St. Thomas. 83
" Apr. 24. He continues his voyage among the West India Islands, discovering Jamaica and Porto Rico. He becomes very ill and nearly loses his life..... 6, 83
" Sept. 27. He returned to Hayti and there found his brother Bartholomew, whom he had sent to the court of England in 1481. He had returned to Spain in time to take charge of three ships which were ready to sail with provisions for Hayti..... 6, 84
1495. Mar. 24. Columbus was compelled to subdue the natives by force of arms. He levied a tax upon them, thereby procuring gold in larger quantities. 84
1496. June 11. Columbus learning of enemies in Spain, who were working his overthrow, repaired to court with the trophies of his adventure in gold and the products of the New World, convincing his patrons of his success and the importance of his enterprise..... 7, 85
1497. June 24. John and Sebastian Cabot, Italians, in the service of Henry VII., King of England, discover Labrador and Newfoundland..... 10
1498. May. Sebastian Cabot sailed upon a second voyage to the New World. He was but a little more than twenty-one years of age, and during this voyage he explored the coast from the extreme north to Florida, and finding no break in the shore which promised the passage to India, he returned to England..... 11
" May 30. Columbus sailed from Spain on his third voyage to the New World with ten ships, after a delay of nearly two years..... 7, 86
" July 31. He discovers Trinidad and the river Oronoco..... 7, 86
" Aug. Columbus discovers the continent of South America, and lands on the coast of Paria. He proceeds to Hispaniola, and on his way discovers Cabagna and Margarita..... 7, 88
" Columbus superseded as Governor of the West Indies by Francis Bovadilla, who takes command of the colony in his absence..... 7, 88
1499. May 16. Americus Vespucius, a Florentine, sailed with Alonzo de Ojeda from Spain to explore the New World. He follows the course of Columbus, aided by his charts, and lands upon the coast of Paria. He proceeds as far as Cape de Verde, and returns to Spain..... 10, 87
1500. Columbus was sent to Spain in irons by Bovadilla..... 7, 88
" Pinzon, a companion of Columbus on his first voyage, visited the coast of Brazil and discovered the Amazon.
" Apr. 23. Cabral was shipwrecked on the coast of Brazil, and took possession for the crown of Portugal..... 87
" Nov. 5. Columbus arrives in Cadiz. Isabella and Ferdinand, becoming ashamed of their course toward him, invite him to court and openly apologize for the conduct of the new Governor..... 7, 88
" Dec. Ovando appointed successor to Bovadilla.
1502. May 4. The Government of Spain send Columbus upon his fourth and last voyage, equipped with four vessels and one hundred and twenty men, to discover a passage to the East Indies by the west..... 7, 89
" Aug. 14. Columbus discovers Honduras, soon afterward the Gulf of Darién and the adjoining coast..... 7, 89
1503. Negro slavery first introduced into the West Indies by the Spaniards..... 96
" Columbus attempted to found a colony at Veragua under command of his brother, but was prevented by the hostility of the natives. This was the first attempt to found a colony on the continent of America..... 89
" June 24. His ships being disabled, he run them aground upon Jamaica. 8, 90
1504. Basque, Norman, and Breton, fishermen, then, and for some time previous, had taken cod on the great bank of Newfoundland, and on the shores of the island and neighboring continent, and also of the whole Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is not known at what precise time they began to frequent these shores, nor when the great bank was discovered.
" Aug. 13. Columbus again arrives in St. Domingo..... 8, 90
" December. Columbus arrives at San Lucca, Spain..... 8, 90
1506. John, of Honfleur, published a map of the coast of Newfoundland and vicinity.
" May 20. Columbus died at Valodolid, in his fifty-ninth year..... 8, 90
" The gold mines of Hayti yield immense wealth to Spain..... 91
1508. Solis and Pinzon discover Yucatan... 91
" A Canadian Indian was seen in France, taken to that country by Thomas Aubert, a Dieppe pilot.
1509. De Solis and Pinzon cross the equator and coast along Brazil, erecting marks of their taking possession for the crown of Castile..... 87
" John de Esquebel, a Spaniard, made a settlement in Jamaica.
" Don Diego, son of Columbus, succeeds Ovando as Governor of Hispaniola (or Hayti)..... 92
" Ponce de Leon, a Spaniard, conquered the Island of Porto Rico by order of Don Diego Columbus..... 93
1509. Nicuesa began a settlement at Nombre de Dios, which proved unsuccessful. 92
" Enciso, one of Ojeda's captains, founded the old city of Santa Maria on the banks of the Darien. This was the first Episcopal city on the continent, and existed but nine years, when the inhabitants and Episcopacy were transferred to Panama..... 93
" Balboa appointed Governor of the settlement of Santa Maria by the voluntary suffrages of his associates..... 92
1511. Ferdinand permitted the importation of negro slaves in greater numbers.
" Velasquez conquered Cuba by order of Don Diego Columbus, Governor of Hispaniola..... 93
1512. April 2. Juan Ponce de Leon discovers Florida in search of the fabled "Fountain of Perpetual Youth"..... 94
1513. Sept. 26. Balboa, after exploring Central America, crosses the Isthmus of Darien, and discovers the great (Pacific) ocean on the west..... 94
1514. Don Pedravias, Governor of Darien, began settlements in the provinces of Santa Maria and Cartagenia.
1515. Alonzo de la Rua, a Spaniard, began the discovery of Peru
" A Spaniard, named Diego de Albitez, discovered Chagres River in Panama.
1516. Espinoza founded Nata, the first Spanish city on the Pacific coast.
" Jan. Juan Diaz de Solis discovers the Rio de la Plata, and was destroyed, with several of his crew, by cannibals..... 94
1517. Charles V. legalized negro slavery in the West Indies by granting a patent for an annual import of 4,000 negroes from Africa..... 96
" Frances Hernandez Cordova explores Yucatan..... 97
1518. June 9. Grijalva discovers Mexico, and obtains considerable quantities of gold..... 98

MONTEZUMA AND CORTEZ.

1519. March 4. Hernando Cortez, commissioned by Velasquez, arrived at the river Tobasco, in Mexico, with 600 men, to explore and conquer the territory... 119
" April 2. Cortez receives messengers from the officers of Montezuma, the monarch of Mexico, inquiring the object of his visit..... 120
" Cortez assures Montezuma of his friendly intentions, and sends him presents of trinkets and curiosities. Montezuma dispatches 100 natives, laden with rich presents of gold, pearls, and precious stones, commanding Cortez to instantly leave his dominions..... 120
" Aug. 30. Cortez plants a colony at Vera Cruz. He renounces his allegiance to Cuba, and his followers elect him chief justice of the colony and commander-in-chief of the army..... 121
" Nov. 8. Cortez, with all his army, enters the City of Mexico by invitation of Montezuma, and is hospitably entertained..... 124
" Dec. 4. Cortez betrays the confidence of Montezuma and makes him prisoner in his own capital, burning his son and five principal officers upon a pile of weapons taken from the city armory..... 125
1520. Montezuma, through fear of Cortez, surrenders his supremacy to the King of Spain..... 126
" Montezuma accompanies his submission

with a magnificent present to the King of Spain..... 126

1520. March 31. Fernando Magalhaens (Magellan) discovered Patagonia, and wintered in a harbor on its coast, resuming his journey in Aug. (which is spring in that latitude).

" De Alyon discovers Carolina. A considerable body of the natives were kidnapped and carried into bondage. 286

" April. Velasquez, Governor of Cuba, sends an armed fleet, under command of Narvaez, to arrest Cortez and his principal officers, and send them prisoners to Cuba..... 127

" May. Cortez leaves the capital with 150 soldiers under Alvarado, and with his army marches to meet Narvaez... 128

" Cortez surprises Narvaez and his camp by night, capturing him and his entire force, with the loss of but two soldiers..... 128

" June 24. Cortez, with his additional force, returns to Mexico in time to save his general and meet the Mexicans, who are determined to rescue their monarch and drive the enemy from the capital..... 129

" Cortez compels Montezuma to appear on the battlements and exhort his people to cease from hostilities..... 129

" Montezuma is wounded, and, refusing aid or nourishment, dies of grief and exhaustion..... 129

" July 8. The Mexicans make a general onslaught upon the Spaniards, and drive them from the city. With but a handful of his forces, Cortez escapes to the territory of the Tlascalans.... 130

" Nov. 7. Magellan entered the straits which have since been called by his name. One of his vessels was wrecked, another turned back when half way through, and returned to Spain, leaving him with three vessels. The straits are 300 miles long, and vary in width from one and a half to thirty miles. The shores are precipitous, rising in some places to a height of 3,000 feet, and the water apparently unfathomable. The navigation is dangerous, owing to currents, reefs, and abrupt turns.. 134

" Nov. 27. He entered the Pacific Ocean, and sailed over three months, most of the time becalmed. They suffered incredibly for want of fresh water and provisions..... 134

1521. March 6. Magellan discovers the Ladronne Islands. March 16. He discovers the Philippines..... 134

" April 26. Magellan was killed in a quarrel with the natives of the Island of Mactan..... 134

" Magellan's expedition was continued under other commanders. Nov. 8. The Isle of Borneo discovered, also the Molluccas..... 134

" April 28. Cortez, reinforced with ships from Hispaniola, again attacks the capital of Mexico. July 3. Cortez destroys the greater part of the city, but the frantic Mexicans again repulse him..... 132

" July 27. Cortez renews the attack, and besieges the city..... 132

" Aug. 13. The Mexicans surrender, and Guatimozin, their monarch, successor to Montezuma, attempting flight, was captured..... 133

1522. Sept. 7. Sebastian del Cano, commander of the *Victory*, one of the ships of Magellan's expedition, returns to Spain, having sailed round the world in three years and twenty-eight days, being the first vessel which circumnavigated the globe..... 134

1522. Oct. 15. Cortez was appointed Captain-General and Governor of New Spain (Mexico) by the Government of Spain..... 135

" Cortez proceeds to rebuild the capital and open the mines. He enslaves the Indians and compels them to work in the mines..... 135

" Bermuda Islands discovered by Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, who was wrecked upon them on his way to Vir.

" Coast of Peru explored by Pascual de Andagoya.

1523. Pedro Alvarado, sent by Cortez to conquer Central America, and within two years had subdued the whole country.

1524. Verazzani explores the coast of North America, calling it New France... 11

" Guatimozin was barbarously executed by Cortez without trial..... 135

" By command of Cortez, Sandoval, an officer second in rank, burned at the stake sixty Caciques and four hundred nobles, at one time..... 135

PIZARRO AND CONQUEST OF PERU.

" Francisco Pizarro sailed from Panama to attempt the conquest of Peru.... 136

1525. Diego de Almagro sailed from Panama to join Pizarro in the conquest of Peru..... 136

" Ponce de Leon, commissioned by Charles V., proceeds to Mexico to inquire into Cortez's conduct, and if guilty of treason, to arrest and bring him to Spain..... 135

" Ponce de Leon dies without executing the commission..... 136

1526. Sebastian Cabot sails along the coast of Brazil, enters the Rio de la Plata, and follows it up 120 leagues, finding numerous inhabitants..... 11

" Pizarro explores Peru; the inhabitants were decently clad and cultivated the soil; gold and silver were abundant, and were used by the natives as materials for vessels of commonest use.

1527. He returned to Panama after suffering incredible hardships, bringing two young natives, some llamas, and various articles of gold and silverware, as trophies of his enterprise..... 137

1528. Pizarro repairs to Spain, and receives a commission from Charles V. to explore and conquer the territory of Peru, and was invested with military and civil authority over 200 leagues along the coast..... 137

1529. He meets Cortez in Spain, who gives him friendly counsel and aid. He returns to Panama accompanied by three of his brothers..... 137

1531. Feb. Pizarro, with three small vessels and 180 soldiers, sails upon an expedition to conquer Peru. He lands in the bay of St. Matthew, marches southward, attacking and driving the natives before him..... 137

When Pizarro invaded Peru, Huascar and Atahualpa, the sons of Huana Capac, the former Emperor, were at war with each other for the supremacy, and he was left undisturbed in his march..... 138

" April 14. He conquers the province of Coaque, and seizes gold and valuable booty. He sends a vessel to Panama with some of his spoils to allure adventurers to his aid..... 138

1531. Colonies planted in Brazil by Portugal.

1532. Pizarro is joined by adventurers from Nicaragua..... 138

" May 16. Pizarro founds the first colony in Peru on the river Piura, naming it St. Michael..... 138

Pizarro received overtures from both Atahualpa and Huascar; but, preferring to remain neutral till he should learn the strength of each, he marched to Caxamalca, the seat of Atahualpa, under professions of friendship..... 139

Atahualpa receives Pizarro with great condescension and much display, offering him many valuable presents and the hospitalities of the city..... 139

Pizarro and his soldiers, inflamed by the sight of so much gold, resolved to betray and imprison Atahualpa and his attendants in his own capital, and take violent possession of the country.. 139

" Nov. 16. At the approach of the Inca, the Spanish priest, Father Vincent Valverde, with a crucifix in his hand, demanded submission to the Catholic religion and the King of Spain... 139

Upon the refusal of Atahualpa to accept the Spanish religion upon such authority, Pizarro and his soldiers rush upon him and his unsuspecting attendants, taking him prisoner and destroying thousands of his subjects without the loss of a single Spaniard 139

Pizarro proceeds to plunder the city, the booty exceeding his greatest expectation. The Spaniards pass the night in the wildest revels..... 139

The captive monarch, perceiving their thirst for gold, offered Pizarro an incredible ransom for his liberty.. 139

He proposed to fill the room in which he was imprisoned (which was 22 feet long and 16 feet wide) with golden vessels as high as he could reach.

Pizarro agrees to the Inca's terms, and messengers are sent to every part of Atahualpa's realm, and the golden treasures are poured in for the ransom of their king..... 139

" Dec. Almagro arrived at St. Michael's with reinforcements from Panama. 139

1533. Huascar, brother of the captive king, himself a captive of Atahualpa, offered the Spaniards a still greater sum if they would aid him in the subjugation of his brother's realm..... 139

Atahualpa, learning of this, secretly sent messengers and had his brother executed..... 139

Pizarro's soldiers, impatient of delay, clamor for their share of the Inca's ransom. Before the vast sum could be collected, Pizarro melted down the treasure and divided it among them according to their rank..... 140

So vast was the quantity that, after reserving one-fifth for the crown, there remained over $1,50 ,000 to be divided between Pizarro and his soldiers.

Pizarro refused to release Atahualpa. He concocts a series of charges against him, and proceeds to try him before a court composed of Spanish officers. 140

They condemn him to the stake, but Father Valverde offers to mitigate his punishment if he will embrace the Catholic religion..... 140

The Inca submits to baptism, and is kindly condemned to be strangled. 140

Upon the death of the Inca, Pizarro formally bestows the government upon one of his sons, thinking to gradually supplant the youth, and assume the rulership himself. 140

1533. Pizarro's success inflames the mind of the Spaniards in Panama and Nicaragua, and they rush in great numbers to the field of conquest. 140

Pizarro, being largely reinforced thereby, marches to the conquest of Cuzco, the dominion of Huascar. 140

While on this expedition the young Inca in-talled by Pizarro dies. 141

The Peruvians oppose him with a strong force, but he puts them to flight with great slaughter to their ranks, and takes possession of their capital. 141

The Spaniards plunder the city, and the spoils exceed the amount paid for Atahualpa's ransom, and the rich booty seized at the capture of Caxamalca. 141

Benalcazar, one of Pizarro's officers, whom he left over the colony of St. Michael, marches to Quito, and, with little opposition, takes the city. 141

The inhabitants at his approach seize and hide the treasure. 141

Pedro de Alvarado, an officer under Cortez, arrives about this time to capture Quito. Finding it in posses-ion of Pizarro's officers, he agrees to leave the country if Benalcazar will pay the cost of the expedition. 141

1534. Ferdinand, brother of Pizarro, arrives in Spain with the treasure sent by Pizarro as the king's tribute. He was received with distinction. King Charles extended the dominion of Pizarro's conquest, and confers greater powers upon him. 141

Almagro received the title of governor over 200 leagues of territory south of Pizarro's dominion, and Ferdinand was also rewarded with a title of distinction. 141

" Apr. 20. James Cartier sailed from St. Malo, France, with two ships of sixty tons and one hundred and twenty-two men, on a voyage of discovery. 11

" May 10. He came in sight of New Foundland. Soon after visited several harbors on the opposite coast of Labrador. He circumnavigated the island of New Foundland, and after crossing the gulf to the continent, visited a harbor which he called Baye de Chaleur. 11

" July. He took possession of the continent for the King of France. Soon afterward he sailed into the river St. Lawrence. 11

" Sept. 5. He returned to France. 11

" Havana destroyed by the French.

1535. Jan. 8. Pizarro founds the city of Lima, and establishes his palace and the capital of his empire there.

Pizarro invests Manco Capac, brother of Atahualpa, with the government of Cuzco, and appoints his two brothers in charge of the troops. 141

" Almagro, with 570 men, attempts the conquest of Chili. 141

" May 19. Cartier sailed on his second voyage with three ships, one of 120, one of 60, one of 40 tons. He pursued the same course as the preceding summer, and sailed up the St. Lawrence. 11

" Sept. 25. They passed the rapids in the upper part of the Lake Angoleme, now called St. Peter's. 12

1535. Oct. 2. They arrived at the Indian town of Hochelaga. To the hill under which the town was built he gave the name of Montreal. 12

" Mendoza, a Spaniard, built the city of Buenos Ayres.

1535–1550. Money coined in Mexico, and a printing-press introduced; a university and several colleges founded.

1536. The Peruvians revolt. Manco Capac, the Inca, escapes, and gathers the Peruvians in great numbers. They surprise every Spanish settlement, and destroy them indiscriminately, and attack Cuzco with a force of 200,000 men. 142

They attack Lima, and surround it with another large force at the same time. All communication being cut off between them, the whole Spanish army are shut in at these two points, and are besieged for nine months. 142

" A fort and trading post was established on the site of the present town of Asuncion, S. A., which gave it 73 years the precedence of Jamestown, the first European settlement in the United States. This colony greatly prospered under the hands of Martinez de Irala, a man of great energy and courage, who dealt justly with the Indians, encouraging his men to take native women for wives, and to respect both the marital and parental relations.

1537. Almagro returns from Chili, his expedition proving a failure. He marches toward Cuzco. The Inca proffers him terms of peace, if he will join his forces. Almagro rejects his proposals, and the Peruvians attack him. He repulses them with great slaughter, and approaches the city unmolested. 142

The Pizarros, suspicious of his motives, receive him as an enemy. Almagro surprises the sentinels, and enters the city by night, captures them both, and compels them to surrender. 142

" Cortez discovered the peninsula of California, and explored the greater part of the gulf.

" Pizarro sends a large force under Alonzo de Alvarado to relieve his brothers at Cuzco. Almagro endeavored to bribe him, but failing in this, he surprised him by night, taking him and his principal officers prisoners. 142

" Alvarado and Gonzalo Pizarro escape with sixty soldiers of the guard. 142

Pizarro induces Almagro to release his brother Ferdinand and send him to Spain, where their respective claims should be settled by the crown, the two factions agreeing meanwhile to keep the peace. 142

Upon the release of his brother, Pizarro ignores his treaty, and declares war upon Almagro. 143

" April 26. With a force of 700 men, Gonzalo and Ferdinand Pizarro attack Almagro upon the open plain before Cuzco. 143

Almagro is defeated, and, attempting flight, is captured, and after several months' imprisonment, is tried and convicted of treason, and strangled in prison. 143

" Pizarro continues his discoveries and conquests in the remaining provinces of Peru. 143

1539. Almagro's officers endeavor to influence the Court of Spain against Pizarro. 143

" Ferdinand Pizarro also appeared before the Court, presenting the claims of his brother and himself. 143

1539. Christoval Vaca de Castro was commissioned by Spain to visit Peru and establish order, but Ferdinand Pizarro was detained and kept in prison. 143

" May 30. Ferdinando de Soto arrives upon the western coast of Florida with 9 vessels, 600 men, 243 horses, and a herd of swine, to explore the country and search for gold. 13

1540. Pizarro, having assumed the office of Dictator upon the death of Almagro, divided the territory among his companions. His partiality arouses jealousy and a thirst for revenge among the adventurers.

" Pedro de Valdivia, upon the death of Almagro, attempts the invasion of Chili, and founds the city of St. Jago. 143

" Pizarro removes Benalcazar, the conqueror of Quito, from his command over the province, and appoints his brother Gonzalo in his place. 144

Gonzalo Pizarro, with a force of 340 soldiers, 150 horses, and 4,000 Indians, cross the Andes to explore the great unknown world beyond. Enduring incredible hardships from cold and fatigue, they reach the river Napo, a branch of the Amazon. 144

" Aug. 23. Cartier arrived at the port of St. Croix, upon his third voyage, with five ships. 14

He anchors three of his ships in the mouth of a small river on the St. Lawrence, where he builds a fort. He sends the other two vessels back to France for supplies. 14

1541. In the spring Cartier visits New Foundland *en route* for France, where he finds three ships with 200 persons of both sexes, on their way to Canada to found a colony under command of Lord Roberval. 14

" July. The colony arrives at St. Croix, and proceed to establish themselves at the fort left by Cartier. They passed a tedious winter, suffering from sickness and privation, and the following summer they abandon the enterprise and return to France. 14

" De Soto discovers the Mississippi River, and explores the country a distance of 80 leagues north of Mobile. 14

" Feb. Gonzalo Pizarro builds a boat, and places it under Orellana, with 50 soldiers, to sail to the mouth of the Napo, there to await the arrival of Gonzalo and the rest of his command. 144

" Upon reaching the Maragnon (or Amazon) he finds that Orellana had deserted him with his vessel; he followed the Amazon for fifty leagues, and, becoming disheartened and destitute of provisions, they retrace their steps and return to Peru, a distance of 1,200 miles. 144

" Gonzalo Pizarro arrived in Quito, after an absence of nearly two years, with a handful of his men, famished, naked, and utterly forlorn. 144

" Francisco Pizarro was assassinated in his palace in Lima, by a band of conspirators, the friends and adherents of the son of Almagro, whom they declared his lawful successor and heir to his titles and authority. 144

Almagro, junior, is openly received by the numerous enemies of Pizarro, and is joined by 800 veterans of Peru 144

1541. Vaca de Castro arrives in Quito, and declares himself Governor of Peru. The loyalists rally around him, and he proceeds to march toward the capital. He is reinforced on his way, and appoints Francisco de Carvajal commander-in-chief. 145

" From this period to 1821, Peru was governed by a viceroyalty.

1542. Almagro, hearing of Castro's arrival and the numbers who had joined him, immediately set out for Cuzco. He meets the enemy at Chupaz. 145

" Sept. 16. They immediately engage in battle. After a desperate struggle, victory is declared in favor of De Castro. Of 1,400 combatants, 500 lay dead upon the field, and a greater number were wounded. 145

" Almagro, with 40 of his followers, were executed for treason, and the remainder banished. 145

" King Charles resolves to change the form of government in the American provinces, abolishing slavery of the natives and military despotism. 145

1543. He framed a new code of laws which were very repulsive to the rulers of Peru, and appointed Blasco Nunez Vela Governor and Viceroy over all Peru, with a court of royal audience in Lima.

" Alvarado, successor to De Soto, descended the Mississippi from the mouth of Red River, where De Soto died, to the sea.

" May 4. The new Viceroy arrives and proceeds to prosecute the new administration with great rigor. He declares liberty to all slaves, and deprives all officers of their lands and servants. 146

Nunez Vela continues to enforce the laws, and to level all distinctions, and without regard to rank punishes all offenders against the Government without mercy. 146

Vasca de Castro was loaded with chains and thrown into the common jail. 146

The people clamor for redress, and appeal to Gonzalo Pizarro to lead them in throwing off the yoke of this new tyrant, pledging their property and their lives to aid him. 146

Pizarro, after long hesitation, at length raised the standard of revolt. The inhabitants of Cuzco received him with open arms. They elected him Procurator-general of the Spanish nation in Peru, and empowered him to lay their remonstrances before the royal Court of Audience in Lima.

1544. Upon this pretext, and the fear of the Indians, he marches with an army toward Lima, seizing all the arms and Government artillery and public treasure on the way. 147

" Pizarro is constantly reinforced by the outraged Spaniards on his route. Arriving in Lima, he finds the judges in open revolt against the Viceroy. . . 147

" Sept. 18. They seize the Viceroy and place him in confinement upon a desert island, to be sent to Spain the first opportunity. 147

" Pizarro, with 1,200 men, approaches within a mile of Lima, and demands the appointment of Governor and Captain-General of all the provinces of Peru. 147

" The judges hesitate, and he takes possession of the city by night, and seizes the officers of court obnoxious to his designs, and hangs them without trial.

The following day the Court of Audience granted Pizarro his commission, and he immediately assumed the dignity of his office with extraordinary pomp. 147

1544. Oct. 28. The judges, having placed the captive Viceroy in irons on board a ship under command of Juan Alvarez, to be sent to Spain Alvarez, as soon as they were at sea, released his prisoner, and declared him the rightful sovereign of Peru. 147

Nunez Vela ordered the pilot to steer toward Tumbez. Upon landing, he raised the royal standard, and his adherents quickly rallied around him. 147

Diego Centeno, a bold officer under Pizarro's Lieutenant-Governor in Charcas, enraged at his cruelty, assassinated him (the Lieutenant), and declared for Nunez Vela. 147

1545. The Silver mines of Potosi were discovered.

" Pizarro, with a large force under the brave Carvajal, marches against Nunez Vela, who retreats toward Quito. 147

Pizarro follows him to Quito, from whence Nunez fled to Popayan. . 147

Pizarro dispatches Carvajal to suppress the rebellion under Centeno in the southern provinces, while he remained to protect Quito. 147

1546. Nunez Vela being reinforced in Popayan by Benalcazar with 400 men, he marched back to Quito to attack Pizarro. 147

" Jan. 18. Pizarro hastened to meet him, and after a fierce encounter Nunez Vela fell pierced with many wounds. His troops fled, bearing their wounded leader.

Pizarro captured Nunez Vela and cut off his head, placing it upon the public gibbet in Quito, while he entered the city in triumph. 147

Carvajal soon suppressed the rebellion under Centeno, dispersing his troops and compelling him to flee to the mountains for refuge, where he remained hid in a cave for several months 147

Pizarro had unlimited control of all Peru, as well as the entire fleet in the South Sea, which he placed under command of Pedro de Hinojosa.

Pizarro also took possession of the Isthmus of Panama, and planted a garrison opposite Panama, thereby commanding the only direct passage from Spain to Peru. 147

" Spain sends a new Governor or President in the person of Pedro de la Gasca, a priest of great learning and ability, to supersede Pizarro in Peru. 148

" July 27. The new President arrives in Nombre de Dios, invested with full civil and military authority. He finds an officer of Pizarro in charge of the port, but being a priest, he is allowed to land and proceed to Panama. . . 148

The new President is hospitably received at Panama, and by his courteous address and priestly office, he soon wins the officers and people over to his cause. 148

Pizarro prepares to resist the new President with arms. He sends a new deputation to Spain, demanding a confirmation of his exclusive authority as Governor of Peru for life. 148

He also dispatches commissioners to Panama ordering La Gasca to depart immediately for Spain. 148

Hinojosa, the officer in command at Panama, offers Gasca, by authority of Pizarro, a large sum of money, if he will voluntarily retire and leave Pizarro in peaceful possession of Peru. 148

Gasca immediately erects the standard of Spain, and all the officers and soldiers in Panama join him. The sympathies of the people are also with him. 148

1547. Pizarro prepares for war. The Court of Audience in Lima proceed to try Gasca for treason, and he is condemned to death. 148

Pizarro, at the head of 1,000 men, the best equipped army ever marshaled in Peru, declares war against the new invader. 148

Gasca, meanwhile, had collected a large force from Nicaragua and Carthagena, and with the troops and fleet at Panama, he was well prepared to meet Pizarro. 148

" Apr. Gasca sends a squadron with a body of soldiers in advance to Peru, and messengers are sent to all the colonies declaring his peaceful intentions toward the people. 148

All who were dissatisfied with Pizarro's administration rallied around Gasca. 148

Centeno leaves his cave in the mountains, and with fifty adherents attacks Cuzco at night, and captures the capital with 500 soldiers, who quietly submit to him. 148

Pizarro, feeling the danger from Centeno most imminent, marches to Cuzco, and prepares to attack the enemy. His soldiers were all mounted, and as he approached, all but 400 deserted him and joined Centeno. . . 148

" Oct. 20. But nothing daunted, he boldly advanced, and attacked the enemy with double his numbers, and after a bloody onslaught Pizarro obtained complete victory 148

" The booty was immense, and the punishment of the vanquished cruel. Pizarro's army increased daily in numbers, but in his absence the citizens of Lima revolt, and erect the royal standard under Aldana. 148

" Gasca landed at Tumbez with 500 men. At his approach all the settlements south declare for the King, and rally around him. 148

Gasca marches toward the interior. His kindness and just treatment rapidly win all parties to his cause. 148

1548. Pizarro stubbornly refuses all efforts toward reconciliation, determined to settle the contest by the sword alone. 149

Gasca marches with 1,600 men to meet Pizarro, having tried every expedient to reconcile him to terms of peace. 149

" Pizarro and his troops, blazing with the silk and golden trophies of his victory, came out with great military pomp to meet the enemy. 149

" Just as they were ready to engage in action, Cepeda, one of Pizarro's first officers in rank, rode over and surrendered to the enemy. The example was contagious, and the greater part of his army surrendered and the remainder dispersed. 149

1548. In sudden consternation Pizarro also surrendered to one of Gasca's officers, and, together with his most noted officers, was publicly executed..... 149

" Chavez founds the first city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, which was afterward moved northward.

1549. Upon the death of Pizarro peace was restored to Peru, and the new President endeavored to satisfy all parties, receiving no compensation for his labors. 149

He continued the exploration and conquest of new territories, suitably rewarding the bold adventurers, thereby quelling the mutinous spirit which had so long reigned unchecked..... 149

" Centeno was commissioned to discover and explore the vast regions bordering on the Rio de la Plata..... 149

1550. Feb. 1. Gasca returned to Spain, leaving the administration of government in the hands of the Court of Audience, bearing with him the royal revenue of four years, amounting to 1,300,000 pesos..... 150

1553. The entire Indian population in Cuba became extinct through the cruelty of the Spaniards.

1554. Francis de Ybarra, a Spaniard, discovered the mines of Santa Barbary, and San Juan.

" Havana again destroyed by the French, but was speedily rebuilt.

1555. Nov. 10. A colony of Huguenots founded on an island in the bay of Rio Janeiro, in Brazil, by Villegagnon, a Knight of Malta.

1562. Admiral Coligni attempted to found a colony of French Protestants, or Huguenots, on the coast of Florida—the territory now embraced in the Carolinas..... 286

1563. Negro slavery first introduced into the West Indies by the English. Sir John Hawkins, who decoyed 300 unsuspecting negroes from the coast of Guinea on board his vessel, carried them captive to Hispaniola, and sold them to the Spaniards with great profit to himself..... 213

1565. The Huguenots' colony expelled from Brazil.

" Sept. St. Augustine founded by the Spaniards and the Huguenots massacred.

1567. The Huguenots avenged through the massacre of two Spanish garrisons in Florida under De Gourges.

" Rio de Janeiro built by the Portuguese.

1572. Sir Francis Drake, commissioned by Queen Elizabeth, with three small vessels, descended upon the coast of New Granada, and plundered the settlements, burnt the shipping, and held the whole region at his mercy. He returned to England with enough wealth to make him one of the richest private persons in the kingdom, and Queen Elizabeth received him with distinguished favor.

FROBISHER'S EXPEDITIONS.

1576. June. Martin Frobisher sailed from England with three small ships, one 30, one 20, and the smallest of only 10 tons burden, to find a shorter route to Asia. Encountering a fearful storm, one of his vessels was lost and the other returned to England, but nothing daunted, he kept on his course until he reached Labrador. Skirting the coast he entered the strait which bears his name and took possession in the name of Queen Elizabeth. He brought away some soil and stones, among which was found a stone containing gold. This created great excitement, and at once three ships were fitted out, and in May, 1577, Frobisher sailed again for Labrador. He filled his ships with the ore and returned..... 212

1577. Enough gold was smelted out of the ore to pay the expenses of the voyage.

AN IMMENSE ACHIEVEMENT.

1577–80. Drake, with six ships and 164 men, made another expedition to South America. In sailing through the Straits of Magellan, three of the vessels left him and returned to England, while two others he had emptied and turned adrift, leaving him but one vessel to undertake the hazardous enterprise. He had but 53 men and three casks of water when he entered the Pacific, but he safely reached Peru, and again plundered the Spanish settlements, and captured a Spanish ship laden with gold and silver. He then sailed along the coast to California, which he took formal possession of in the name of the Queen of England. Thinking to find a northern passage back into the Atlantic, he sailed north till he reached the region of eternal cold, but found no gap in the ice-bound coast. Fearing to meet the Spanish cruisers, he resolved to sail westward, and reach England by circumnavigating the globe. He accomplished his purpose, and reached England in 1580, after an absence of nearly three years. This was regarded as an immense achievement, and he was knighted by the Queen, who came on board his ship, and partook of a banquet. When the Spanish king demanded his surrender, as a buccaneer, she refused to give him up.

1578. Frobisher sailed upon a third voyage to Labrador, with a fleet of 15 ships, a great part of the expense being borne by the Queen. It proved a terrible and disastrous voyage, and the fleet drifted into the strait, since named Hudson's. With difficulty he reached the islands containing the gold, and loading his vessels returned to England, and found the ore to be of little value.

" Sir Humphrey Gilbert obtains a patent from Queen Elizabeth to discover and appropriate all lands unoccupied by Christian powers in North America, in the name of the crown of England. 213

Gilbert approached the continent too far to the north, and attempting to land near Cape Breton, lost his largest vessel..... 214

1580. Don Juan de Gasca appointed Governor of Buenos Ayres, and much progress was made in the civilization of the Indians.

1583. Gilbert attempts the settlement of Newfoundland, taking possession in the name of the Queen, and established the cod-fisheries, from which England has derived more profit than she would if the island had been filled with gold-mines.

1584. Havana strongly fortified.

" The territory from Canada to Florida granted by Elizabeth, the virgin queen (whence its name, Virginia), to Sir Walter Raleigh..... 213

1584. Sir Walter Raleigh fitted out two vessels for American exploration, commanded by Amadas and Barlow. They anchored in Roanoke Bay. The natives were very hospitable, and these worthy Englishmen did not betray their trust. 214

1585. Richard Grenville, with seven vessels, authorized and equipped by Sir Walter Raleigh, landed 108 men at Roanoke, under charge of Capt. Lane, to found a colony..... 214

1586. The colony was abandoned, and the adventurers returned to England on board Sir Francis Drake's vessel..... 214

" Davis' Straits discovered by John Davis, an Englishman.

" Sir Richard Grenville arrived at Roanoke, and brought fifty more men with provisions. He left them to hold the position, and departed for England. 214

" Tobacco first introduced into England by Mr. Lane..... 16

1587. Virginia Dare, the first child born of English parentage in North America.

" Raleigh sent three ships under Capt. White, to join the small colony left by Grenville. Arriving at the post, they find nothing but the charred ruins of their houses and the bones of their murdered countrymen..... 214

1588. Capt. White attempted to found another colony. He rebuilt their houses, and left a larger number of men and more provisions. They attempt friendly relations with the Indians. White returns to England to bring them aid and supplies..... 215

" White, upon his return to the colony, in an engagement with the Spaniards, had his vessel disabled, and returned to England..... 215

1589. White returns and finds the colony again destroyed, and, as no tidings could be heard from them, he abandoned the enterprise..... 215

1598. Attempts made to colonize Nova Scotia, and some authors declare that it was attempted as early as 1515, and at various periods since.

1602. Bartholomew Gosnold, an Englishman, in a small vessel and with but thirty men, sailed directly west, and reached the shores of America upon Massachusetts Bay, naming the point where they caught many codfish Cape Cod. He discovered Martha's Vineyard. 17, 215

1603. Two vessels were fitted out, and sailed upon Gosnold's track. They return confirming his discoveries..... 215

" June. Martin Pring visits the coast of New England..... 49

EXPEDITIONS OF CHAMPLAIN.

" Champlain, with two small vessels, one of twelve tons and the other fifteen, sailed from France and entered the St. Lawrence River. He passed the promontory, upon which Quebec now stands, to the island upon which has been built the city of Montreal..... 24

1604. With a motley crew, Champlain again visited Canada and attempted a settlement on an island in Passamaquoddy Bay. The ships returned to France, leaving seventy-nine men, who experienced the horrors of a Canadian winter, thirty-nine of them dying of scurvy before spring. Their wine froze solid in the barrels, and was served out to

them by the pound. They were relieved in the spring by a vessel from France, and Champlain explored the coast of New England as far as Cape Cod. Returning to the settlement, they passed another winter, which was much milder, and in the spring of 1605 he returned to France..... 24

1604. Gniana settled by the French.
" Settlement established at Port Royal, N. S., by the Huguenots under De Montz..... 24
" New Brunswick first colonized.
1606. April 20. North America, between the 34th and 38th degrees of latitude, granted by charter of King James I. of England, to the Plymouth Company, and from the 41st to the 45th to the London Company.
1607. Sir John Popham attempts to found a colony on the Kennebec River at Sagadahock, Maine.
" May 13. Colony at Jamestown, Va., planted under Christopher Newport..... 216
1608. Jamestown colony reinforced by 120 men and a large stock of provisions and implements of husbandry..... 217
" Champlain returns to America and founds the City of Quebec..... 26
" Sept. 10. Capt. Smith chosen President of the Council of the colony at Jamestown..... 218
Pocahontas saved the life of Capt. Smith..... 217
1609. Champlain discovered the lake which bears his name, and defeated the Iroquois in a battle. For 26 years, Champlain presided over his colony, and died at Quebec, Dec., 1635.

DISCOVERY OF THE HUDSON.

" Sept. 21. Henry Hudson, an Englishman, in the employment of the Dutch, discovered the river which bears his name, and sailed up the stream as far as the head of navigation, and explored it in a boat to a point as high, probably, as Troy..... 300
" May 23. England grants a new charter to the Virginia colonies, and sends over a set of outlaws and imposes them upon the colonies..... 218
" Smith nearly loses his life through an explosion of powder. He returns to England, leaving 500 persons in the colony, which were reduced in six months, by famine and disease, to 60 persons..... 219
Lord Delaware arrived with three ships and a number of settlers, with a large store of provisions. He is made Captain-General of the colony.... 219
1610. Lord Delaware visits Delaware Bay, giving it its name. He returns to England on account of sickness, and Sir Thomas Dale takes his place..... 219
" Lord Bacon's company attempt to settle Newfoundland.

HUDSON'S LAST VOYAGE.

" Hudson sailed on his last voyage, and before he had been a month at sea he discovered mutiny among his crew, which, with great difficulty, he suppressed. After sailing two months he entered the great bay which has since been called by his name, and which he supposed was the long-sought passage to the Pacific. Here he soon found himself hemmed in, and discovering the fact too late to return to the Atlantic, he saw he must winter in that desolate region, with little provision and a mutinous crew.

He remained there eight months before the ice broke up around his ship so that he could leave. Utterly forlorn, and apprehending the worst results, he prepared for them as best he could. He gave each of his men a certificate of his services, and a statement of wages due him, and divided the remaining provisions equally among the crew. During these preparations he was often affected to tears. The leader of the mutiny was a man named Henry Green, a protégé of Hudson, who owed all he had to the captain's bounty, and whose life he had saved. This man instigated a majority of the crew to aid him in seizing Hudson and his friends, and the son of Hudson, a mere boy; and thrusting them into a boat, they threw in some ammunition, a fowling-piece, an iron pot, and a bag of meal. They then cast off the rope, made sail, and left them to their fate. Nothing more was ever heard from them, and they must have all miserably perished in a few days, as it was too early for birds to be seen in that frozen region.

Green and his chief abettor were, a few days after, killed in a fight with some Indians, and another died from hunger, and the miserable remnant, emaciated to the last degree, reached England in September, where two of their number revealed what had been done..... 31
1610. The Jesuits decided upon Paraguay as a field for their labors.
1612. The French Government founded the city of San Luiz do Maranhao, Brazil.
" The Virginia charter was enlarged, extending 300 leagues from the coast, taking in all the islands included. 219
" The nefarious lottery scheme was enacted and put into practice in the Virginia colony, bringing £29,000 into the treasury of the London Company. 220
" Pocahontas was taken prisoner by Capt. Argyl..... 220
1613–1755. During this period Nova Scotia was three times depopulated through the nearly complete expatriation of the French-speaking colonists, by the English during their wars with the French.
" April. Pocahontas was married to John Rolfe..... 220
1614. New York settled by the Dutch on Manhattan Island (now New York), and at Orange (now Albany)..... 300
" Two English vessels, under command of Capt. John Smith and Thos. Hunt, prospected the shores of New England from Cape Cod to Penobscot. They drew a map of the coast and presented it to Prince Charles, who gave the country the name of New England. 300
" Capt. Argyl, of the Virginia colony, makes a raid upon the settlement of New York, and demands their surrender to English authority. The colony were not able to resist, and for one year they were tribute to the colony of Virginia..... 301
1615. Champlain explores the country of the Hurons.
" Jacob Elkin became Governor of the colony of New York, and he defied, and successfully resisted, the claims of the Virginia colony.
The Dutch erect another fort on Long Island..... 301
1615. The Portuguese drive the French from their colony in Brazil.
" The cultivation of tobacco first introduced into Virginia..... 220
" Baffin's Bay discovered by Baffin.
1616. Sir Thomas Dale returns to England, and the government of the colonies committed to Mr. Geo. Yeardley..... 221
1617. Capt. Argyl succeeds Yeardley in the administration..... 221
" Pocahontas died in England, leaving a son, who was educated there..... 34
1618. Lord Delaware died on his passage to Virginia to accept the office of Governor, the people becoming weary of Capt. Argyl's tyranny..... 221
" Mr. Yeardley again accepts the office of Governor of the Virginia colony.. 221
1619. June 19. First Colonial Assembly in Virginia..... 221
1620. Nov. 10. The *Mayflower* anchored in Cape Cod harbor. The first white child born of English parentage in New England, and named Peregrine White..... 46

LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

" Dec. Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Mass..... 46
" England transported 100 felons to the Virginia colony to be used as servants..... 221
" Aug. A cargo of negroes brought from the coast of Guinea by the Dutch, and sold to the Virginia planters..... 221
" Paraguay became independent.

GIRLS SOLD AS WIVES.

" Cargo of girls sent to the Virginia colony and sold as wives.
Many of the first settlers who came to Virginia were adventurers, and single men, and came to these distant shores expecting to amass enough wealth in a few years to return to their native country and live at ease; but finding that if fortunes were made, they must be developed by cultivating the soil. Therefore, in order to successfully establish themselves and build up homes they must procure the "home-keepers," and as there were none here, they must be "imported," and to pay the expense of their passage, they were sold.
Ninety young and respectable women were brought over in the first company, and were quickly disposed of, and the enterprise proved so successful that a second company were ordered, and sixty more came over.
The price of a wife was at first estimated at 120 pounds of tobacco, which sold for three shillings per pound, and afterward they brought 150 pounds. This was considered a very honorable transaction, and the wives were received with so much fondness, and were so comfortably established, that the proceeding added much happiness and dignity to the colony..... 221
" May 12. First marriage at Plymouth, Mass.
" Plymouth Company changed to Council of Plymouth, and a new charter granted.
" The Dutch make a grant of New Netherlands to their W. I. Company. The W. I. Company build New Amsterdam

(New York), and found the city of Albany..... 300

1620. Schools for Indians established in Virginia.

1621–5. Unsuccessful attempt by Lord Baltimore to settle Newfoundland.

1622. The Indian massacre at Jamestown. Three hundred and forty-seven of the colonists were killed in open day by the savages..... 222

" Uruguay settled by Jesuits.

" Grant of Laconia, parts of Maine and New Hampshire, obtained by Gorges and Mason from the Council at Plymouth.

" Settlement of Newfoundland attempted by Calvert.

1623. Maine and New Hampshire settled by the English..... 260

" A Dutch fleet captured the city of Bahia in Brazil.

" New Jersey settled by the Swedes and Dutch, and Fort Nassau built on the Delaware River.

" First white child born of Dutch parentage at New Amsterdam.

1624. King James dissolved the Virginia Company of London, and assumed control of the colonies in Virginia..... 223

" Havana taken by the Dutch, but soon after restored.

1625. King James discontinued the House of Representatives in Virginia, and supplied a new form of government to the colonies..... 224

" Death of King James.

" March. Charles I. ascends the throne of England. He appoints Sir George Yeardley over the colonies, at the head of a Council of 12 men..... 224

PURCHASE OF MANHATTAN ISLAND.

1626. York, or Manhattan Island, bought of the Indians.

1627. Partnership of London merchants and American settlers dissolved.

1628. Salem, Mass., settled by a colony of Puritans under John Endicott.

1629. Massachusetts' charter surrendered to the settlers.

" First settlement in New Hampshire.

" Charlestown founded by the Massachusetts Bay colony..... 244

" The Dutch took Pernambuco, and extended their conquest from Para to the north coast of Brazil.

" Wouter Van Twiller appointed Governor of the Dutch colonies by the W. I. Company..... 301

" Sir John Harvey succeeds Gov. Yeardley over the Virginia colony..... 224

" The French attempt to conquer Newfoundland, which they had long claimed.

" Quebec taken by the English, who were led by three refugee French Calvinists.

1630. Boston, Cambridge, Roxbury, and Dorchester founded..... 244

" John Winthrop, first Governor of Mass. Bay colony..... 59

" First General Court held at Boston.

" Fifteen hundred Puritans, with a fleet of 17 ships, arrive in New England.. 244

" French settle in the islands of Tortuga and Hayti.

1631. The Puritans pass a law restricting all participation in public affairs, and all citizenship to church members... 244

FIRST IRON WORKS.

1631. First iron works in the U. S. built at Lynn, Mass.

1631. Captain James, an Englishman, explored the country north of Hudson's Bay.

" First vessel built in the U. S., and called the *Blessing of the Bay*.

" Patent issued for the settlement of Connecticut.

1632. June. James I. granted a charter of land to Lord Baltimore, which, in honor of the Queen, he named Maryland. 277

" Canada restored to the French.

1633. Maryland settled by a Roman Catholic colony under Lord Baltimore, whose kind treatment of the Indians wins their confidence. He purchased their lands, and dealt justly by them, and established religious toleration... 277

" Elliott Mayhew and John Cotton, eminent Puritan preachers, emigrate to New England on account of persecution in England..... 244

" First house erected in Connecticut at Windsor.

" Dutch church found a school in New Amsterdam.

1634. March. Maryland settled by Leonard Calvert..... 60

" Roger Williams banished from Massachusetts for preaching dissenting doctrines..... 245

" Representative government established in Massachusetts..... 373

1635. The French make another settlement in Guiana.

" March 8. First Assembly of Maryland convened, composed of the whole body of freemen..... 278

1636. Hartford, Conn., settled.

" The Virginia colonists send Gov. Harvey a prisoner to England, and appeal for redress to the King through a deputation of their own choosing..... 224

" July 4. Providence, R. I., founded by Roger Williams.

" Massachusetts' colony makes a treaty of peace with the Narraganset Indians.

1637. King Charles refuses the Virginia deputies a hearing, and returns Gov. Harvey to the colonies..... 225

" First Synod convened at Newtou (Cambridge), Mass.

" Destruction of the Pequot Indians in Connecticut..... 246

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

" Mrs. Arnie Hutchinson was banished from Massachusetts for contending for freedom of debate in religious meetings. She became a leader of a schism, and John Cotton, Gov. Vane, and a number of prominent ministers were among her followers. In consequence of her banishment, Gov. Vane quitted the colonies and returned to England..... 248

" Harvard College founded with an appropriation of £400.

" First Congregational Synod in Massachusetts.

1638. A fleet of 20 ships arrives in Massachusetts from England with 3,000 emigrants..... 248

" Another massacre of the colonists of Jamestown occurs, instigated by Opechanaanough, successor to Powhattan, and 500 colonists are killed..... 225

" New Haven founded by Eaton and Davenport.

" June 1. Earthquake in New England.

" Massachusetts colony makes a treaty with the Mohegans.

" April. First settlement in Delaware made by the Swedes..... 301

1638. Kieft was Governor of New Netherlands.

" Harvard college endowed by Rev. John Harvard, for whom it was named.

1639. Gov. Harvey removed from the Virginia colony, and Sir Wm. Berkeley appointed in his place. He established a Colonial Assembly, and founded a system of English jurisprudence on American soil..... 226

FIRST PRINTING-PRESS IN NORTH AMERICA.

1639. First printing-press in North America, set up at Cambridge, Mass., by Stephen Day.

" Corn-planting was enforced by law in Maryland, and a grist-mill erected.

" First public hospital in America, founded at Quebec.

" A written Constitution framed and adopted by the people of Connecticut.

" Newport, Rhode Island, founded.

1640. Montreal founded.

" First powder mills erected in the United States.

" New England numbered 2,100 inhabitants, with 100 ministers; £200,000 had been expended in transportation of emigrants..... 250

1641. Opechanaanough shot, and the Indian war in Virginia soon after terminated, 225 (see foot-note.)

" Beginning of representative government in New Netherlands.

" New Hampshire settlers submitted to jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

1642. The English House of Commons, by vote, exempt the New England colonies from duties upon goods, either imported or exported..... 251

" Oct. 9. The first commencement at Harvard College.

1642–45. Indian war in Maryland.

1643. May 19. Union of the New England colonies with the Dutch settlements of New York for mutual protection.. 251

" The Dutch become involved in a war with the Indians, and the N. E. colonies give them aid and sustenance.... 251

" First Union formed by the colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Haven, under the name of the United Colonies of New England.

1644. Treaty of peace between the N. E. colonies and the French settlements of Acadia..... 251

1644–45. Rebellion in Maryland and war with the Indians in Virginia.

1644. Rhode Island obtained a charter.

THE NEW ENGLAND "BLUE LAWS."

1644–46. "Blue Laws" passed, among which are to be found these peculiar enactments:

Blasphemy, idolatry, adultery, and witchcraft were punished by death, and for any crime committed on Sunday, the additional punishment of cutting off an ear was added. Kissing a woman on the street was punished by flogging, which penalty was actually inflicted about a century later upon an English sea-captain, who saluted his wife on a street in Boston, after a long separation. Intemperance and all immorality were punished with great rigor, and keepers of inns and public-houses were required to be persons of approved character, and possessed of a competency, as they were held responsible for the conduct of their guests

and the morality of their houses—a "blue-law," which it would be well for the country were it now in vogue.

TRIALS AND EXECUTIONS FOR WITCHCRAFT.

1645. First trials and executions for witchcraft in New England occurred this year, when four persons were put to death in Massachusetts for the "crime of witchcraft." Although the belief in witchcraft had prevailed almost universally in Christian countries, yet the peculiar malady, which was attributed to "witchcraft," did not appear until near a half century later..... 271
" Cleyborne's rebellion in Maryland... 278
1646. Massachusetts passes an act for the spread of the Gospel among the Indians, and John Elliot preaches to them in their own tongue.
" The Assembly of Maryland (Roman Catholic) pass laws tolerating liberty of conscience in religious belief. The first colony of America to grant toleration..... 279
1647. Massachusetts made the support of schools compulsory, and education universal and free.
" Thomas Mayhew establishes a mission among the Indians of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Elizabeth Isles, and was eminently successful..... 253
" Arrival at New Amsterdam of Stuyvesant, Dutch director-general of New Netherlands.
1648. New London, Conn., settled.
1649. English Parliament formed a missionary society for the conversion of Indians in America.
1650. Harvard College chartered.
" Maryland extends toleration to political principles..... 278
" Constitution of Maryland settled.... 279
1651. Navigation Act passed by England, restricting the commerce of the colonies..... 264
" The English Parliament attempts to subject the colonies of Virginia. They dispatch an armament under Sir Geo. Ayscue. Berkeley hires some Dutch ships, and aided by the colonists, resists them, and compels the English Government to grant the colonies the same privileges enjoyed by the free people of England, and a right to free trade with all nations..... 226
" Thirty lashes were inflicted upon Obadiah Holmes for preaching Baptist doctrines in Massachusetts; and persons who disapproved of infant baptism, or taught otherwise, were banished from the colony..... 255
1652. The province of Maine appealed to the colony of Massachusetts for protection. Their petition was granted..... 30
" The first regular book-seller in America was Hezekiah Usher, of Boston.
" First mint established in New England, in Massachusetts.
1653. Cromwell subverted the English Parliament and maintained peace in the colonies till his death..... 226
1654. Yale College first projected by Mr. Davenport.
" Guiana seized by the English.
" Cleyborne institutes a religious war upon the Catholic colonies of Maryland, and proceeds to reduce them to subjection..... 279
1655. Stuyvesant captures the Swedish settlement in Delaware..... 230
1655. Jamaica taken by the English, who retain it by the treaty of Madrid.

PERSECUTION OF THE QUAKERS.

1656. Quakers first arrive in Massachusetts. Their persecution by the Puritans. 255
" Religious intolerance was carried to such an extent by these misguided zealots, that they actually tormented and put to death by scores the only Christian sect in America who advocated the doctrine of peace, and who denied the right of man to take life under any circumstances.
1658. The people of Virginia erect the standard of Charles II., and elect Sir Wm. Berkeley to the Presidency..... 226
1659. Four Quakers executed on Boston Common..... 257
1660. Charles II. restored to the throne of England, and Berkeley sent by the colonies to congratulate him. He is received at the Court of England with royal favor, 226 (foot-note).
" The Dutch renounced all claims to Brazilian territory.
" Elliot founds an Indian church in Massachusetts..... 253
" Trial by jury restored by Charles II.. 226
" Church of England established by Charles II., and no preachers but those regularly ordained by the Bishops of England were allowed to preach in the colonies..... 226
" Quakers prohibited from emigrating to Virginia under severe penalties, excepting, however, such as were transported for violation of English law. 226
" A duty of 5 per cent. was levied by the English Government upon all merchandise of import or export in the American colonies..... 227
" Great English Navigation Act established..... 227
" Supreme authority of the people declared in Maryland.
1662. Three persons hung for witchcraft in Hartford, Conn..... 271
" Connecticut colony obtain a royal charter.
1663. New charter granted to Rhode Island.
" Popular assembly in New Amsterdam.

REMARKABLE EARTHQUAKE.

" Feb. 5. Remarkable earthquake lasting with short intervals for six months, and extending over the greater part of North America. The face of the country in some localities entirely changed.
" New Netherlands conquered by the English, and the colonies of New York and New Jersey founded, with Elizabethtown as the capital of the latter.
" Carolina granted to Lord Clarendon by Charles II., and a liberal form of government established..... 287
" First settlement in North Carolina.
1664. Guiana again taken by the French.
" Aug. 27. New Amsterdam surrendered to the English, and Colonel Nichols appointed British Governor..... 304
" Elliot translated and printed the Bible in the language of the American Indians..... 253
" A royal charter granted the colony at Albemarle, and Drummond appointed Governor with a Council.
" First permanent settlement in New Jersey.
1665. Every town in Massachusetts had a free school.
" June 12. New York City incorporated.
1665. Representative government established in New Jersey.
" Union of New Haven and Connecticut colonies.
1665–79. Jesuit missions founded on Lake Superior by *Pere* Allouez.
1666–75. Marquette, a Jesuit missionary to the Indians of the Northwest, explored the Mississippi River and adjacent country to Arkansas.
1666. The Virginia colony convened an Assembly..... 287
" Negro slaves introduced into Carolina from the Barbadoes by Yeamans.. 288
" Death of Lord Baltimore..... 281
" The Assembly of Maryland pass an act for the naturalization of aliens.... 281
" Act of 1649 confirmed, establishing absolute political equality among all Christian denominations..... 282
" Nova Scotia ceded to the French by the Treaty of Breda..... 306
" Samuel Stevens succeeded Drummond as Governor of Albemarle. A more democratic form of government was established..... 287
1670. A colony of loyalists and noblemen attempt to establish an aristocracy and a town at Port Royal, under patronage of the Duke of Albemarle, calling it Charleston, in honor of the King.. 287
" First settlement in South Carolina.
1671. Old Charlestown founded on Ashley River.
" Massachusetts colony make a treaty of peace with King Philip, an Indian warrior of great renown..... 632
1672. First copyright granted by Massachusetts.
" A mail route established between New York and Boston by way of Hartford.
1673. The Dutch found a colony on Ashley River, and call it Jamestown..... 290
" Mississippi River explored by Marquette and Joliet.
" New England contained 120,000 inhabitants. Boston had 15,000, and beggary was unknown in the colonies..... 262
" New York retaken by the Dutch.... 300
" George Fox, founder of the Quakers, visits America.
1674. First Legislative Assembly meets in South Carolina.
" New York restored to the English.
1675. June 24. Commencement of King Philip's war. Attack on Swanzey. 262
" Indians were sold by New England to the West Indies..... 263

BACON'S REBELLION.

1676. Bacon's rebellion in Virginia. Berkeley attempts to suppress it, and a civil war was declared..... 227
" Guiana taken by the Dutch.
" Jamestown burned and the houses of the loyalists pillaged, and their property destroyed..... 229
" Aug. 12. King Philip killed and his tribe scattered, and the greater part destroyed chiefly through the great valor and perseverance of Capt. Benjamin Church..... 659, 696
" New Jersey divided into East and West Jersey..... 317
" Maryland established a mint..... 281
1677. The colony of Massachusetts purchase the territory of Maine from Ferdinando Gorges, grandson of Ferdinand Gorges, the founder of Maine..... 263
" Guiana restored to the French.
" Quakers settle West Jersey..... 320
" Jamestown, Va., destroyed.
1679–1687. La Salle, the French explorer, trav-

ersed the great lakes, descended the Ohio River to the falls, and the Mississippi to its mouth.

1680. Foundation of modern Charleston laid, which soon became the port of trade and the capital of Carolina..... 293

" Portugal establishes colonies in Uruguay.

" A war broke out between the Carolina colonies and the Indians, which was speedily terminated by the Governor offering a bounty upon every captive Indian..... 293

" Indians were sold to the West Indies as slaves in exchange for rum..... 293

WILLIAM PENN.

1681. March 14, Pennsylvania granted to Wm. Penn, who colonized it..... 326

" Penn starts a colony on the Delaware River..... 326

" First Legislative Assembly of Quakers.

" First Legislature of New Jersey convened.

1682. Oct. 24. Penn arrives in America.. 328

" Penn makes a treaty with the Indians, and pays them for their lands.... 329

" The city of Philadelphia founded.. 330

" De La Salle takes possession of the country on both sides the Mississippi River, calling it Louisiana.

" Gov. West, of Carolina, holds a parliament in Charleston to pass laws for the general protection of the colonies. 293

" East Jersey bought by the Quakers..318

" First Legislature of Pennsylvania.

1683. Lord Craven appointed Governor of Carolina in place of West..... 293

" First Legislative Assembly held in New York..... 308

" Second Assembly held in Philadelphia, and a new Constitution adopted and new laws passed..... 330

" Roger Williams dies in his 84th year.

1684. Carolina encourages the traffic in Indians.

1685. Piracy in the West Indies was encouraged by Gov. Quarry, of Carolina.

" King James, through Governor Arnold, cancels the charter of Rhode Island, and extends the royal government of New England to that dependency. 267

" Arnold proceeds to Hartford with a body of troops and demands the surrender of their charter. The Assembly were in session. They artfully conceal the charter, and refuse to give it up.. 267

1686. First Episcopal parish formed in Boston.

" Massachusetts deprived of her charter..... 266

" The Spaniards invade South Carolina, and destroy the settlement at Port Royal..... 294

1687. First printing-press established near Philadelphia by William Bradford.

" Revolution in England, and King James driven away.

1688. New York and New Jersey colonies united to New England.

A WOMAN EXECUTED FOR WITCHCRAFT.

1688. A woman executed in Boston for witchcraft, after a long and solemn investigation, and a book was published with a full account of the proceedings, to which was added a preface, by the Rev. Richard Baxter, in which he declared, "that any one who disbelieved the truthfulness of the account was a Sadducee"..... 271

1689. William III. accedes to the English throne.

" Sir Edmund Andros seized and imprisoned in Boston, and sent home to England. The people rise in mass and resort to arms..... 268

1689-97. King William's war between the French, with their Indian allies, and New England..... 269

1690. Feb. 8. Schenectady burned by the French and Indians.

" The colonies attack Quebec, under Phipps; reinforcements failing him, he retreats with a loss of 1,000 men. 269

FIRST PAPER MONEY.

" First paper money issued in Massachusetts.

" Expedition against Port Royal, Nova Scotia, by Sir Wm. Phipps, of Massachusetts..... 269

1691. Trial and execution of Leisler and Milbourne, at New York, on a charge of treason.

" New England contained 150,000 inhabitants.

" Acadia seized and plundered.

" Maryland made a royal province.

1692. Massachusetts Bay colony and Plymouth colony united under a new charter; Phipps appointed Governor..... 270

" Sir Edmund Andros appointed Governor of New England by James II..... 231

" William and Mary College, Virginia, chartered.

" Massachusetts made a royal province, and Pennsylvania taken from William Penn.

A PLAGUE ASCRIBED TO WITCHCRAFT.

1692. Witchcraft in Salem, and many people put to death. A strange and epidemical distemper, resembling epilepsy, appeared in Salem, which baffled the skill of the physicians, who, failing to account for it, or produce a cure, persuaded the poor victims to ascribe it to "Witchcraft." Impelled by a dark and cruel superstition, the "Christian people" declared these unfortunate creatures to be "possessed of the devil." Accordingly, solemn fasts and assemblies for extraordinary prayer were held by the clergy. Inflamed by a fanatical zeal, and inspired by a spirit which was a relic of the dark and barbarous ages they were just emerging from, these deluded yet truly conscientious and pious people, resorted to the most cruel punishments and death, to exterminate a plague which their solemn fasts and long-continued prayers and protestations had failed to cure. 271

1693. Episcopal Church established at New York.

" First printing-press established at New York by William Bradford.

1694. Penn's rights in Pennsylvania restored.

1695. Rice first introduced into Carolina from Africa.

" John Archdale appointed Governor of South Carolina. His wise administration established peace in the colonies..... 297

1696. Archdale resigns and returns to England. The grateful acknowledgments of the colonies accompany him. Joseph Blake appointed his successor..... 297

" Indian attack on Haverhill.

1697. Close of King William's war.

1698. French colony arrive at the mouth of the Mississippi.

" Earl of Belmont appointed Governor of New York.

CAPTAIN KIDD.

1699. Capt. Kidd, the pirate, apprehended at Boston.

" The capital of Maryland removed from St. Mary's to Annapolis..... 285

" Louisiana settled by the French at what is now Biloxi, Mississippi.

1700. Lead mines discovered by Le Suer, a French explorer, at Dubuque, Iowa.

" Death of Gov. Blake, of South Carolina.

" Fort Rosalie built near the present site of the city of Natchez.

1701. Detroit founded by the French.

" Commencement of Queen Anne's war.

" Yale College founded.

" New frame of government given to Pennsylvania.

1702. Mobile settled by the French and became the capital of Louisiana.

" Episcopal Church founded in New Jersey and Rhode Island.

" The Jerseys united in a royal province.

1703. Culture of silk introduced into Carolina.

" Duty of £4 sterling laid on imported negroes in Massachusetts.

" Gov. Moore succeeded Blake in South Carolina.

" An Indian war, instigated by the Spaniards, was prosecuted with great violence in South Carolina. But Gov. Moore speedily suppressed it, and the enemy surrendered and submitted to English rule. The colonies lost 800 men.

" Fourteen hundred Indians were colonized in Georgia.

1704. Tonnage duty laid by Rhode Island on foreign vessels.

" Maryland passed an act to "prevent the growth of Popery."

" First newspaper (Boston *News-Letter*) published at Boston by Bartholomew Green.

" Catholics persecuted by Protestants in Maryland..... 285

MASSACRE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

" French and Indian massacre at Deerfield, Mass. They burned the village and killed 47 persons, taking 112 captive, among them many women and young children, who were compelled to march through dense forests and over deep snows to Canada, many perishing by the way..... 646

1706. Bills of credit issued by Carolina.

1709. First printing-press in Connecticut set up at New London by Thos. Short.

1710. First colonial post-office at New York.

" Germans plant a colony in North Carolina.

" Nova Scotia permanently annexed to the British crown.

1711. South Sea Company incorporated.

1712. Free schools founded in Charlestown, Mass.

MASSACRE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

" Indian massacre in North Carolina. One hundred and thirty-seven of the colonists killed at first attack. Assisted by South Carolina, the colonists make a general attack upon the Indians and defeat them with great slaughter, and drive them from the province.... 299

1713. Close of Queen Anne's war.

" Final cession of Nova Scotia to Great Britain.

" Slaves are transported to South Carolina, by British ships, in great numbers, to cultivate rice.

1714. First schooner built at Cape Ann.
1715. New Orleans and Natchez founded by the French.
1717. Spanish Government monopolize the tobacco trade.
" Yale College removed from Saybrook to New Haven.
1718. Impost duties laid by Massachusetts on English manufactures and English ships.
1719. First Presbyterian church founded in New York.
1720. Tea first introduced into New England.
" Lead mines first worked in Missouri by Reynoult and La Motte.
1721. Inoculation for small-pox introduced into N. E. 405
1722. Paper money first used in Pennsylvania.
1725. First newspaper in New York (N. Y. *Gazette*) published by Wm. Bradford.
1727. Earthquake in New England.
1730. Printing-press and newspaper established at Charlestown, South Carolina.
1732. Tobacco and corn made legal tender in Maryland.

BIRTH OF WASHINGTON.

" Birth of Geo. Washington in Washington parish, Virginia.
" First printing-press and newspaper established at Newport, R. I.
" Carolina divided into North and South Carolina. 352
" June. Georgia founded by Oglethorp, and a charter granted.
1733. Feb. Savannah, Ga., founded.

FIRST MASONIC GRAND LODGE IN AMERICA.

1733. July 30. First Grand Lodge of Freemasons on the American continent, constituted in New England, and called St. John's Grand Lodge, by Henry Price, a successful merchant of Boston, who received his appointment from Anthony, Lord Viscount Montague, Grand Master of England. Mr. Price is considered the father of Masonry in the United States.
" First Freemasons' lodge held at Boston.
" England colonized paupers in Georgia. 352
1734. Revival of religion in New England under Jonathan Edwards.
1735. Vincennes, Ind., founded by the French.
1736-7. Preaching of the Wesleys in Georgia.
1737. Earthquake in New Jersey.
1738. College at Princeton, N. J., founded.
1739. Attack upon the Spaniards in Florida by Admiral Vernon. 352
1740. First stove (a cast-iron fireplace) invented by Dr. Franklin, upon which he refused to accept letters patent offered him by the Gov. of Pa., wishing to give the benefit of his discovery to the people.
1741. "General Magazine and Historical Chronicle" published by Franklin.
" New Hampshire separated from Massachusetts.
" July 18. Vitus Behring, a celebrated Russian explorer, discovered Alaska.
1742. Faneuil Hall built by Peter Faneuil.
1741. King George's war began.
1745. Louisbourg, on Cape Breton Island, taken by the English under Col. Pepperel. 353
1746. England and France determined to wage a war of extermination upon each other in their American colonies.. 353
" Gov. Shirley attempted to drive the French and Indians from Nova Scotia; was defeated. He attacked the enemy at Crown Point. 353
1746. French fleet under D'Auville destroyed.
1748. New England troops compelled to relinquish Louisbourg. 353
" New England issues bills of credit.. 353
1749. Moravian Seminary, first eminent school for girls, organized at Bethlehem, Pa.
" Ohio Company chartered.
1751. Sugar-cane first cultivated in the U. S. by the Jesuits, on the banks of the Mississippi River, above N. O. The plants were brought from San Domingo.
1752. Georgia becomes a royal province.

WASHINGTON'S PERILOUS MISSION.

1753. Geo. Washington, at the age of 21 years, was sent by Gov. Dinwiddie, of Virginia, to the French commander, on the banks of the Ohio, to confer in regard to a settlement of rights of territory. Unsuccessful in his mission he returned on foot, a distance of over 500 miles, through a wild and dangerous country, with but one companion. The Indians followed him and attempted his life by shooting at him from an ambush. 354
1754. Columbia College founded in New York.
" King's (Columbia) College chartered.
" Tennessee first settled.

"FORT NECESSITY."

" April 2. Col. Frye was sent with a regiment of Virginia troops, aided by Geo. Washington, who was second in command, to occupy the fort of the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers. Finding the French had already erected a fort, calling it "Du Quesne," they hastened to attack the French, surprising and defeating them.
Col. Frye dying, Washington took command of the regiment, and, collecting his troops at the Great Meadows, he erected a stockade, calling it "Fort Necessity."
" July 4. Washington, attacked here by a large body of French and Indians, was forced to capitulate. 354
1755. First newspaper (Conn. *Gazette*) published in New Haven.
" Col. Monckton de-troyed French settlement on Bay of Fundy.
" April 14. Gen. Braddock arrived from England in Virginia with a large force.
" June. The English take Nova Scotia under Lieut.-Col. Winslow. 354
" July 9. The English troops under Gen. Braddock put to flight by the Indians near Fort Du Quesne, and over half the army, officers and men, together with Gen. Braddock, were lost .. 354
" Gen. Shirley became Commander-in-chief, and called a council of war at New York. 355
" Sept. 8. Americans defeated by the French near Lake George.
" French defeated by the Americans same day.
1756. May 19. War declared with France by Great Britain.
" First newspaper in Portsmouth.
" Aug. 14 The French under Montcalm captured Fort Oswego, with valuable stores. 355
1757. Fort Wm. Henry taken by the French. The Indians fall upon the retreating garrison and massacre the sick and wounded. Fifteen hundred were killed or carried captive into the wilderness. 355
1758. The British forces under Gen. Abercrombie numbered 50,000 men—the largest army that had ever been marshaled in America.
" June 2. Louisbourg, on Cape Breton Island, taken by the English, together with Island Royal and St. Johns, under Gen. Amherst. Two hundred and twenty-one pieces of cannon, 18 mortars, and large stores of ammunition fell into the hands of the English. Six thousand prisoners were taken and sent to England. 356
" July. Lord Howe killed near Ticonderoga.
" Aug. 27. Fort Frontignac taken by the English under Col. Bradstreet. The booty consisted of 60 pieces of cannon and a great number of small arms, military stores, provisions, and a large amount of goods. Nine armed vessels and the fort were destroyed. 357
" Nov. 25. Fort Du Quesne evacuated by the French and taken possession of by the English under Gen. Forbes and Col. Washington. 357
" Peace with the Indians was secured between the Ohio River and the lakes. 357
" Gen. Washington elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses.
1759. July. Niagara, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point taken by the English under Gens. Amherst and Johnson 357

DEATH OF GENS. WOLFE AND MONTCALM.

1759. Sept. 13. Battle before Quebec, on the Plains of Abraham. Gen. Wolfe, commanding the American forces, surprised and attacked the French army, under Montcalm, at break of day. A desperate battle was fought, during which, Wolfe and Montcalm were slain. 358
" Sept. 18. Surrender of Quebec 300
1760. Apr. 28. The French attempt to take Quebec, without success 358
" Montreal capitulates, and the French surrender Canada 359
1761. March 13. Earthquake in New England.
" George III. ascends the throne of England.
1762. Louisiana ceded to Spain by France.
" Havana taken by the English.
1763. Feb. 10. France surrenders all her possessions in North America, east of the Mississippi River, to Great Britain. 359
" First newspaper printed in Georgia.
" Canada ceded to England by France.
" Havana restored to the French in exchange for Florida.
" Feb. 10. Peace concluded between the English and French at Paris 488
" Free commercial intercourse between Cuba and Spain granted by the Spanish Government.

CHIEF PONTIAC'S WAR.

" A sagacious Ottawa Chief and a former ally of the French, secretly effected a confederation of several north-western tribes of Indians, for the purpose of expelling the English. Within two weeks he seized nearly all the English posts west of Oswego, but he was soon subdued and his war brought to an end.
" Cape Breton, thrice attacked an I thrice taken from the French and annexed to Nova Scotia.

1764. Mar. Right to tax American colonies voted by the House of Commons.
" Apr. 5. First act for levying revenue passed by Parliament.
" Patagonia visited by Byron.
" Sugar-making from cane, perfected.

THE STAMP ACT.

1765. Mar. 22. Passage of the Stamp Act. This act required the people to purchase for specified sums, and upon all written documents, Government stamps must be placed. This act caused the most intense excitement and indignation in America.
" First Medical College established in Philadelphia.
" May 29. Virginia resolutions against the right of taxation.
" June 26. Massachusetts proposes a Congress of deputies from the colonies.
" Oct. 7. A Congress of 27 delegates convenes at New York, and publishes a declaration of rights and rules against the Stamp Act.
1766. Feb. Dr. Franklin examined before the House of Commons.
" Mar. 18. Stamp Act repealed.
" First stage route established between Providence and Boston.
" Methodism first introduced into America by Philip Embury and Capt. Webb, a British officer whom Wesley had ordained as a local preacher.
1767. June. Taxation laid on paper, glass, tea, and painters' colors..... 363
" Non-importation agreements adopted by the colonies..... 365

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

" Mason and Dixon's Line, run by surveyors of that name, sent out by the heirs of William Penn and Lord Baltimore, to define the boundaries of their possessions. It afterward became the acknowledged line between the free and slave States.
1768. Feb. Convention of deputies called by Massachusetts at Faneuil Hall, Boston..... 364
" The British Government stationed a military force in Boston. This was the beginning of hostilities, which rapidly engendered a spirit of resistance in the American colonies toward the mother country..... 364
1769. House of Burgesses (Assembly) of Virginia dissolved by the Governor, with as little ceremony as a teacher would dismiss a class of boys..... 364
" Assembly of North Carolina dissolved by the Governor..... 365
" Boston refused to receive goods from Great Britain, and sent them back.
" Paper-mill erected at Milton.
1770. Prince Edward's Island separated from Nova Scotia.
" March 5. Boston massacre. A mob composed of citizens of Boston attacks the British soldiers, and during the fray three citizens are killed and five wounded..... 366

THE NORTH CAROLINA REBELLION.

1771. Rebellion in North Carolina against the Government officers by the Regulators, a band of citizens who determined to resist the oppression of the English Government, and redress the people.
" May 16. The rebellion suppressed by Governor Tryon, and six Regulators hanged, which created intense hatred against the British Government.
1772. June 9. A British man-of-war, the *Gaspee*, burned in Narraganset Bay, by a party of Americans from Providence.
1773. First Methodist Conference, consisting of ten preachers, all of foreign birth.
" First asylum for the blind was at Williamsburg, Virginia.

DESTRUCTION OF TEA IN BOSTON HARBOR.

1773. Dec. 16. The citizens of Boston throw a cargo of tea into the ocean, which was sent by Great Britain in open disregard and violation of the act of the colonies against receiving any merchandise subject to tariff..... 368
1774. Shakers founded by Ann Lee, an English woman.
" May 13. General Gage arrived in Boston harbor as commander of the royal forces of North America. He was also empowered to act as Governor of Massachusetts..... 371
" June 6. Boston harbor was blockaded by the English, and all commerce interdicted..... 368
" The executive power was taken from the colonies, and their charter altered without consultation of the people..... 369
" Gen. Gage fortifies Boston Neck.
" The members of the Massachusetts Assembly resolve themselves into a Provincial Congress..... 371
" The colonies all unite in approving the spirit of resentment shown by Massachusetts against the oppressive taxation of Great Britain..... 371
" Gen. Gage was reinforced by two regiments of soldiers and a detachment of artillery and some cannon, and reinforcements from Ireland, Halifax, Quebec, and New York, arrived soon after. 371
" The colonies proceed to enlist and drill a portion of the citizens as minute-men, and appoint committees of safety and supplies..... 373
" Massachusetts calls for 12,000 men to be equipped for service..... 373
" Gen. Gage orders barracks to be built to protect his soldiers, but he can not find workmen who will build them. He applies to New York for mechanics, and is peremptorily refused; the merchants of New York also refuse to sell him clothing for his soldiers..... 373
" Great Britain prohibits the exportation of military stores, upon which the people of Rhode Island seized 40 pieces of cannon from the public battery, and proceed to arm the inhabitants.

FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

" Sept. 14. Representatives from twelve colonies met in Philadelphia as a Continental Congress, to enact measures for the regulation of order, and for the protection of the people..... 373
They prepared an address to the King, declaring their loyalty, but demanding redress for their grievances. 374
" Oct. 26. Congress adjourned, to convene the 10th of May, 1775..... 375
All the colonies, except New York, heartily concurred in the proceedings of the Continental Congress..... 375
" Great Britain prohibited all the colonies, except New York, Delaware, and North Carolina, from fishing upon the coast of New Foundland, and from trading with the West Indies..... 372
1774. These colonies spurned the favor, designed only to arouse a spirit of jealousy and disunion among the other colonies, and submitted to the restriction, much to their pecuniary disadvantage..... 372
" Dec. 13. A company of volunteers attacked the fort at Portsmouth, N. H., confined the garrison, and seized the powder..... 573
All law was abolished, except what was vested in the military officers, but the most perfect order and unanimity existed among the people..... 373
" Cape Breton detached from Nova Scotia.
" Parliament passed an act to provide for the government of the province of Quebec.

PEYTON RANDOLPH.

" When the first Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, they chose Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, to preside over them. He was descended from one of the oldest families of that Commonwealth. The law was his profession, and, in 1750, he was Attorney-General of that colony. He was chosen President of the Second Continental Congress in May, 1775, and died in October.
1775. Apr. 14. First Society for the Abolition of Slavery was formed in Philadelphia, with Benjamin Franklin as President.

BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

" Apr. 19. Battle of Lexington was fought. This was the beginning of open hostilities. The British, with 800 soldiers under Lieut.-Col. Smith, marched from Boston on the night of the 18th to destroy the stores of the colonists at Concord..... 381
The people were warned of their intentions, and at 5 o'clock in the morning a small company of militia met at Lexington to resist them. Major Pitcairn, a British officer, rode up to them, ordering them to disperse, discharging his pistol at them, and ordering his soldiers to fire at the "rebels".... 381
The militia dispersed, but the British soldiers continued to fire upon them, and they returned the fire; a few Americans were killed..... 381
The royal forces marched to Concord, destroyed the stores, and spiked the guns, throwing 500 pounds of balls into the wells. John Butterick, Major of a minute regiment, approached the British with a company, when they fired, killing Capt. Isaac Davis.... 381
A skirmish ensued, and the British began a hasty retreat toward Boston. But the people, aroused by this bold act of the British, had assembled in arms, and pursued them, attacking them from every direction..... 381
" The British were reinforced at Lexington by a detachment of 900 soldiers under Lord Piercy. Having two pieces of cannon, the colonists were kept at a greater distance, but they kept up a continual, but irregular fire, which did great execution..... 381
" The British reached Bunker's Hill at nightfall, and the next morning crossed Charlestown Ferry and returned to Boston, with a loss of 93 men killed

and taken prisoners, and 185 wounded..... 381

1775. The colonists had 50 killed and 28 wounded and missing. There were never more than 400 of the Americans engaged at one time, and no discipline was observed among them..... 381

" The Congress of Mas-achusetts calls upon the N. E. colonies for an army of 30,000 men, Massachusetts pledging 13,660 of the number..... 381

" May. Gen. Gage is reinforced from Great Britain by a large body of soldiers under Gens. Howe, Burgoyne, and Clinton..... 383

" May 10. Ticonderoga and Crown Point were taken by Ethan Allen, aided by Col. Benedict Arnold and Col. Seth Warner..... 388

" Col. Benedict Arnold captured a British sloop of war, and gained command of Lake Champlain..... 388

" June 15. George Washington was appointed commander-in-chief of the American army..... 386

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

" June 17. Battle of Bunker's Hill fought. The American Commanders order 1,000 men to intrench on Bunker's Hill the night of the 16th. By mistake Breed's Hill was selected, and before morning a redoubt of eight rods square was thrown up..... 383

The British began firing upon them at daylight from their vessels. At noon they landed a force of 3,000 men under Gen. Howe, and marched toward Breed's Hill. They kept up a constant artillery fire, under which the Americans continued work on the intrenchments..... 383

The British set fire Charlestown on their way, and the citizens of Boston and the surrounding country view the awful scene from every pinnacle and height, and the hill-tops are covered with thousands of anxious inhabitants..... 383

The American forces engaged numbered but 1,500. They reserved their fire till the enemy were within a few rods, when they poured such a fierce and incessant volley upon them, that they were forced to retreat in disorder..... 383

The British officers urged their soldiers at the point of the sword, and as they approached the Americans again reserved fire, and when near sent a second volley with such terrible effect, that they again retreated.. 383

The British made a third attack, bringing their cannon to bear upon the intrenchments. The fire from the ships, batteries, and artillery were redoubled, and the intrenchments attacked upon three sides.

The Americans, finding their powder nearly expended, ordered a retreat. The soldiers reluctantly obeyed, fighting with their gunstocks until the enemy had taken possession of the trenches..... 383

The British attempted to flank them, but were met with so much resistance that they desisted, and the Americans retreated to Prospect Hill, and proceeded to fortify themselves.

The British retired to Bunker's Hill and prepared for defense. Their loss in this battle amounted to 1,054, among whom were 19 commissioned officers, and 70 more wounded.

The loss on the American side was 139 killed, among them the brave Gen. Warren. The wounded and missing numbered 314. The Americans lost five pieces of cannon.

1775. July 12. Gen. Washington took command of the American Army at Cambridge. The combined forces numbered but 14,000 men, unacquainted with military discipline, and destitute of everything which readers an army formidable..... 383

GEN. MONTGOMERY.

" Gen. Montgomery, with a command of 1,000 men, attacks St. Johns, Canada, capturing the town and a large number of cannon, field pieces, and small arms, taking 600 prisoners..... 388

At the same time Col. Ethan Allen was taken prisoner near Montreal. He was loaded with irons, and sent in that condition to England..... 388

Montgomery marched from St. Johns to Montreal. The British fled at his approach, but they were taken prisoners, with Gen. Prescott, their commander. Eleven vessels laden with provisions, ammunition, and intrenching tools were also captured, together with large supplies of clothing.... 389

Col. Benedict Arnold, with 1,000 men, succeeded in reaching Quebec by traversing the wilderness of Northern Maine and Canada, and sailing down the St. Lawrence..... 390

He was reinforced by Montgomery, and they began a bombardment of the town. But their forces were too small, and the enemy were strongly fortified..... 391

" Gen. Montgomery was killed in the second attack, and Col. Arnold wounded and borne off the field. After a desperate resistance his detachment surrendered..... 391

HENRY MIDDLETON.

" Henry Middleton temporarily succeeded Peyton Randolph as President of the Continental Congress. He was son of the first royal Governor of South Carolina, and father of Arthur Middleton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was a man of great wealth, but did not engage much in public affairs. He remained a member of Congress until 1776, when he retired from public life.

JOHN HANCOCK.

" May. John Hancock succeeded Peyton Randolph as President of Congress. He was the son of a Massachusetts clergyman, and was born in that province in 1737. He was educated at Harvard College, trained to mercantile business, and became a leading merchant of Boston. He was chosen to the seat of a representative in the Assembly of Massachusetts in 1766, and became one of the popular leaders at the beginning of the Revolution. He was a delegate in the First Continental Congress, and remained a member of that body until November, 1777, when ill health compelled him to leave it. He was President of Congress from May, 1775, until that time, and, as such, was the first to sign the Declaration of Independence. He was the first Governor of Massachusetts, when it became a State. Mr. Hancock died on the 8th of October, 1793.

1775. A navy of 13 vessels ordered by Congress.

" Congress ordered the issuing of $5,000,000, paper money.

" Benjamin Franklin appointed first Postmaster-General.

1776. Jan. 1. Lord Dunmore burns Norfolk, Va..... 394

Col. St. Clair marched, with a regiment of soldiers, from Pennsylvania to Canada during the extreme cold of a northern winter..... 391

" March. Silas Deane, of Conn., sent to France as Ambassador, and obtained arms, money, and cordial sympathy for his country..... 437

" March 4. Washington fortifies and takes possession of Dorchester Heights.

" March 17. The British evacuated Boston with 7,000 men, leaving their barracks standing, and stores to the amount of £30,000. They shortly sailed for Halifax, leaving several ships behind laden with arms and camp stores, which the Americans captured and appropriated..... 395

" April. Washington removed his army to New York..... 398

" June. The Americans retreat from Quebec. They make a stand at Three Rivers, and attack the place, and are defeated..... 392

" June 7. Richard Henry Lee made the first motion in Congress for declaring the colonies free..... 407

" June 28. The British were defeated at Charleston, S. C., and their fleet destroyed..... 398

" July 1. The British vessels under Gen. Howe return from Halifax and anchor off Sandy Hook. They are reinforced by ships from Great Britain..... 398

INDEPENDENCE DECLARED.

" July 4. The American colonies openly declare their independence and freedom from British sovereignty..... 407

Eleven of the thirteen States establish a second branch of Legislature, calling it a Senate..... 409

The States unitedly agree in appointing for each a Governor, or head of each State..... 409

" The States agreed in deriving their powers of government from the people; and in no case was the smallest title or power to be exercised from hereditary right..... 409

" All hereditary privileges and religious establishments were declared abolished, thereby destroying the alliance between Church and State, and leveling all social distinctions..... 409

BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND.

" Aug. 27. The battle of Long Island was fought..... 409

The British forces were commanded by Gen. Clinton, assisted by Gens. Grant and De Heister, the latter commanding a regiment of Hessians.. 400

" Gen. Washington, aided by Gen. Sullivan and Lord Sterling, had command of the American troops. The first attack was made very early in the morning by the Hessians.

1776. The action was well-supported on both sides for several hours, but the superior numbers and discipline of the English, together with a large force which cut off the rear of the Americans, intercepted a retreat..... 401

The Americans fled precipitately, and many of them were lost in the marshes. Their total loss amounted to over 1,000 men, including the wounded and prisoners; among the latter were 82 officers, including Gen. Sullivan and Lord Sterling..... 401

Gen. Washington called a council of war, and it was determined to remove the army, the greater part of which he had placed upon Long Island, to the city of New York.

The wind being favorable, and a dense fog coming on, the troops were all removed during the night, before the enemy were aware of the movement..... 401

UNSUCCESSFUL MISSION.

1776. Lord Howe sends General Sullivan on parole with a message to Congress, requesting an interview with a committee of their members as "private citizens," he not having authority to recognize the American Congress, but declared that he was, with his brother, Gen. Howe, empowered to compromise the dispute between them..... 401

Congress declined to send a committee in a private capacity, but delegated Dr. Franklin, John Adams, and Edward Rutledge, to confer with Lord Howe in an official capacity..... 401

They were received with great politeness, but Lord Howe failed to satisfy them that his authority extended farther than the power to "grant pardons" upon submission to English rule. But the colonies were not suing for pardon, nor were they willing to relinquish their independence.... 401

The British, preparatory to an attack on New York, landed their forces under cover of their ships of war. The American troops stationed near their landing became demoralized, and retreat in confusion..... 402

A skirmish between the Highlanders under Brigadier Leslie, and a detachment of American soldiers under Col. Knowlton and Maj. Leitch, occurred the next day, in which the most of the men who had disgraced themselves were engaged, and through their bravery the enemy were repulsed, and a complete victory gained..... 402

" Sept. 15. The Americans evacuated the city of New York and retired to the north end of the island..... 402

" Sept. 16. Battle of Harlem Plains, N. Y. The British take immediate possession of the city, and a few days after a disastrous fire consumed near 1,000 houses..... 402

" Oct. 28. The battle of White Plains was fought.

" Nov. 16, 18. Forts Washington and Lee taken by the British. The garrison at Fort Lee was saved by evacuation, leaving their artillery and stores behind; but at Fort Washington they surrendered with 2,700 men. The British loss amounted to 1,200... 402

" Nov. and Dec. Gen. Washington and the American forces retreated through New Jersey, closely pursued by Gen. Cornwallis..... 402

1776. Dec. 26. Battle of Trenton, N. J.... 405

The soldiers, becoming disheartened, clamored for a discharge, and those whose time had expired abandoned the army. Some of the leading men of New Jersey and Pennsylvania ally themselves to the British cause.

" Dec. Gen. Lee was taken prisoner at Baskenbridge by Col. Harcourt... 403

Congress convened in Baltimore, and resolved upon prosecuting the war, redoubling their energies. Volunteers began to flock to the army from all departments of life..... 403

" Jesuits expelled from Paraguay, and compelled to leave their fine residences and splendid churches.

" Vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres created.

1777. During this year Great Britain established the infamous prison-ship system.. 484

" Inhuman treatment of American prisoners by the British, both in England and America..... 484

" Great Britain attempts to create discord among the colonies.

" Wool-carding machinery first made by Oliver Evans, of Boston.

" Jan. Washington encamps at Morristown..... 411

" Jan. 3. Battle of Princeton.

" March 15. Vermont organized as a State.

" March 23. Destruction of stores at Peekskill.

" Apr. 26. Tryon destroys Danbury, Conn. A large amount of military stores were lost to the Americans..... 411

" May 23. Meig's expedition against Sag Harbor, Long Island.

" June. Burgoyne invades New York.

" " Burgoyne holds a council with the Indians.

" July 6. Evacuation of Ticonderoga by Gen. St. Clair..... 427

" July 7. Battle of Hubbardton; White Hall taken.

" July 8. Battle of Fort Anne.

ARRIVAL OF LAFAYETTE.

" July 31. Lafayette arrived from France with troops and supplies, and offered his services to the colonies..... 414

" July 10. Capture of General Prescott by the Americans.

" Aug. 16. Battle of Bennington fought by Gen. Starke..... 429

" Sept. 11. Battle of Brandywine under Gen. Washington. Gens. Lafayette and Woodford were wounded..... 412

" Sept. 19. Battle of Stillwater..... 430

" " 26. British troops under Sir Wm. Howe enter Philadelphia..... 427

" Oct. 6. Capture of Forts Clinton and Montgomery on the Hudson.

" Oct. 14. Battle of Germantown.... 424

" " 7. Battle of Saratoga..... 433

" " 17. Surrender of Burgoyne to Maj.-Gen. Gates at Saratoga..... 433

HENRY LAURENS.

" Nov. Henry Laurens succeeded Hancock as President of the Continental Congress. He was a delegate from South Carolina; was an active patriot, and had been prominent in public affairs in his province and State for some time. He occupied the Presidential chair for little more than a year. In 1780 he was sent to negotiate a treaty with Holland. He was captured on the sea, taken to England, and imprisoned until the close of 1781. He was one of the signers of the preliminaries of peace in 1782. Mr. Laurens died at Charleston, S. C., on the 8th of December, 1793, at the age of 69 years.

1777. Nov. 15. Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress and ratified by all the States.

" Nov. 16, 18. British capture Forts Mifflin and Mercer on the Delaware.

SUFFERING AT VALLEY FORGE.

" Dec. 8. Washington and his army encamped on the Valley Forge. Destitute of sufficient clothing and food, the army suffered incredible hardships in the midst of a rigorous winter.... 426

JOHN JAY.

1778. John Jay succeeded Mr. Laurens as President of Congress. At that time he was Chief Justice of the State of New York, which was his native State. He was born in Dec., 1745, educated at King's (now Columbia) College, and at an early age became distinguished as a lawyer. He was a member of the First Continental Congress, and was author of one of the able State papers put forth by that body. In succeeding Congresses, his pen was ever busy. He was sent as Minister to Spain in 1779, and was one of the commissioners for negotiating peace with Great Britain. In 1784 he was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and three years later, assisted in the formation of the National Constitution. Washington appointed him Chief Justice of the United States. He became Governor of New York after returning from an embassy to England in 1795. He withdrew from public life in 1801, and died in May, 1829, at the age of 84 years.

" Jan. 5. Capt. Cook explored the coast of Alaska.

A YANKEE DEVICE.

" "Battle of the Kegs." A contrivance of the Americans to destroy the British fleet. It was composed of a large number of little machines resembling kegs, containing explosive materials which they thought would set the British shipping on fire. The British were very much astonished at their appearance, and called out their forces to meet their new and mysterious enemy. It resulted in little harm to the fleet, but much consternation to the British, which caused great merriment to the Americans.

" Bills were passed by the British Parliament granting all that the colonies had asked, but Congress rejected their offers.

" Franklin, Deane, and Lee, sent as Commissioners to the Court of France. 435

" The British loss, up to this date, amounted to 20,000 men and 550 vessels.

" Treaty of commerce and alliance with France..... 434

" Feb. 6. France acknowledges the independence of the United States.... 434

" March. Lord North's conciliatory bill passed by Parliament.

" March 1. $1 in specie exchanged for

$1.75 in paper money; Sept. 1, for $1; 1779, March 1, or $10; Sept. 1, for $18; 1780, March 18, for $40; Dec. 1, for $100; and 1781, May 1, for from $200 to $500.

1778. March 7. Death of Nicholas Biddle—killed in naval action—Biography on page 444.

A RIDICULOUS AFFAIR.

" May 7. "The Mischianza," a magnificent fête, given in Philadelphia by the British field officers and the Tories, in honor of Lord Howe, upon his departure for England. It was a very extravagant, and, considering the circumstance of war and its terrible concomitants, with the American army suffering every hardship possible, a very ridiculous affair, and which brought great and lasting reproach upon the Americans who participated.

" June 18. British evacuated Philadelphia..... 441

" June 28. Battle of Monmouth..... 440

" July 3, 4. Massacre at Wyoming. Over 1,000 Indians and Tories fell upon the inhabitants, and cruelly put to death the greater part of them, destroying everything in their savage fury... 455

" July 11. Arrival of a French fleet under Count D'Estaing..... 441

" Aug. 30. General Sullivan retreats from Rhode Island..... 443

" Nov. 10. Massacre at Cherry Valley, N. Y., by the Indians..... 456

" Dec. 29. Savannah taken by the British..... 451

1779. Jan. 9. Capture of Sunbury, Ga., by the British.

" Feb. 14. Battle of Kettle Creek, Ga.

" Mar. 3. Battle of Briar Creek, Ga.. 451

" Mar. 3. Norfolk taken by the British. 447

" May 31. Capture of Stony Point, N. Y., by the British.

" June 1. Capture of Verplanck's Point, N. Y., by the British.

" June 16. War between England and Spain.

" June 20. Battle of Stono Ferry..... 451

" July 5, 7, 8. Fairfield and Norwalk, Conn., burned by the British..... 411

" July 5–12. Tryon's raid into Connecticut.

" July 16. Storming of Stony Point by Americans under Gen. Wayne..... 449

" July 16. Recapture of Stony Point by the Americans.

" July and August. Sullivan's expedition against the Indians on the Susquehanna..... 459

" Aug. 13. Castine, Me., captured by the British.

" Aug. 19. Capture of British garrison at Paulus' Hook, N. J.

" Aug. and Sept. Sullivan's chastisement of the Indians in Western N. Y.

" Sept. Siege of Savannah, Ga., by the Americans and French.

JONES' NAVAL VICTORY.

" Sept. 3. Paul Jones' great naval victory off the coast of Yorkshire, England. This was the first American naval victory, and was the most sanguinary battle ever fought between two ships. Paul Jones was commander of a squadron of 5 ships. *The Bon Homme Richard*, his own ship—an old and clumsy vessel of 42 guns—engaged a British man-of-war, the *Serapis*, a new ship of 50 guns, commanded by

1779. Commodore Richard Pearson, and manned by 320 picked men. A desperate fight ensued. The *Serapis* swung around, by the force of the wind, square alongside of the *Bon Homme Richard*, and their yards being entangled, Jones lashed the two ships together. Then began the most fearful encounter recorded in naval history. The cannon of each ship touching, and amid their incessant war and crashing of falling masts, both vessels took fire. At this terrible crisis, the Captain of the *Alliance*, one of Jones' squadron, began firing broadsides into the stern of the *Bon Homme Richard*, causing her to leak at a fearful rate. This dastardly and traitorous act was caused by personal hatred toward his superior commander. The fire increasing in the ship, Jones' officers persuaded him to strike his colors, but he refused to yield, and soon the *Serapis* surrendered.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON.

1779. Sept. 28. Samuel Huntington succeeded Mr. Jay, as President of Congress. He was born in Connecticut, in 1732. He was a lawyer by profession, and represented his district in the Colonial Legislature in 1764, and became the King's attorney the following year. He was chosen a delegate of the Second Continental Congress in 1775, and remained a member of that body until 1781. In 1784 he was appointed Chief Justice of Connecticut, and two years later was elected Governor of that State. He continued in that office until his death, in Jan., 1796, when he was 63 years of age.

" Oct. 9. Siege of Savannah abandoned..... 451

" Dec. Coal first used in America by some Pennsylvania blacksmiths.

" General war upon the Indians prosecuted under Gens. Sullivan and Clinton, and Cols. Butler, Clark, and Van Shaick. 456

" Death of Patrick Henry, aged 63.

THOMAS MCKEAN.

1780. Thomas McKean represented the little State of Delaware in the first Continental Congress, and became President of its successor on the retirement of Mr. Huntington. He was born in March, 1734, and was educated for the practice of the law. He represented the New Castle district in the Legislature of Delaware, in 1762, and in 1765 he was a delegate in the Stamp Act Congress in New York. He entered the Continental Congress as delegate in 1774, and served in that capacity until 1783, holding much of that time the office of Chief Justice of Delaware. He was elected Governor of Delaware in 1799, and held that office until 1808, when he retired from public life.

" Feb. 6. Congress calls for 35,000 men. 464

" April 14. Battle of Monk's Corner.. 458

" May 6. Battle on Santee River.

" April–May. Charleston, S. C., besieged by the British.

" May 12. Surrender of Gen. Lincoln and American army at Charleston, S. C., to Gen. Clinton..... 458

NOTABLE DARK DAY.

1780. May 19. Notable dark day in New England. A dense and mysterious darkness covered the land, continuing from twelve to fifteen hours, filling all hearts with wonder, and multitudes with fear and consternation,—the superstitious regarding it as the "day of doom," and the learned and scientific wholly unprepared to account for the wonderful phenomenon. The darkness at midday was so dense that people were unable to read common print, or determine the time of day by clocks or watches, and at night, although at the full of the moon, the darkness was so impenetrably thick that traveling was impracticable without lights, and a sheet of white paper was equally invisible with the blackest velvet. The atmosphere seemed charged with a thick, oily, sulphurous vapor, and streams of water were covered with a thick scum, and paper dipped in it, and dried, appeared of a dark color, and felt as if it had been rubbed with oil.

" June 23. Battle at Springfield, N. J.

" July 13. Arrival at Rhode Island of the French fleet and army, under Admiral de Ternay and Count de Rochambeau..... 465

" July 30. Battle at Rocky Mount, S. C.

" Aug. 6. Battle at Hanging Rock, S. C.

" Aug. 16. Battle of Sanders' Creek, near Camden. Gates defeated..... 460

" Aug. 18. Defeat of Sumpter at Fishing Creek.

TREASON OF ARNOLD.

" Sept. 23. Treason of Benedict Arnold, and arrest of Maj. André.

Maj.-General Benedict Arnold was an officer of high rank, and had been greatly admired for his bravery and uncomplaining fortitude and endurance during the first years of the war. He had been promoted from the office of Captain to that of Maj.-General, but, being of a proud and haughty nature, and exceedingly ambitious, his envy at seeing others rank above him, laid the foundation of his treachery and treason, which finally culminated in the betrayal of his country to its enemies. He had been stationed in Philadelphia while unfitted for service from wounds received in a battle near Stillwater, and while there his reckless extravagance caused his censure by Congress, and a trial by court-martial and reprimand from the Commander-in-chief of the army, which was approved by Congress. This disgrace was more than his proud, imperative nature could brook, and he immediately began plotting to betray his country. His correspondence with the British commander, Sir Henry Clinton, was conducted through Maj. André, an officer, of great distinction and merit, in the British army. He was captured upon his return from an interview with Arnold, within the American lines, by three privates, who searched his person and discovered the treasonable documents in his boots. Arnold learned of the capture of André, and succeeded in making his escape but a short time before the arrival of Gen. Washington, who had appointed to breakfast with him.

HANGING OF MAJOR ANDRÉ.

1780. Oct. 2. Maj. André was hung after a trial by court-martial, upon the unquestioned evidence of his guilt. Great sympathy was manifested by both friends and enemies for Maj. André, but the inexorable demands and usage of war, and the safety of the country, necessitated his execution as a spy.
For full biography of Maj. André, see page 465.
" Oct. 7. Battle of King's Mountain.. 462
" Nov. 20. Battle of Blackstock..... 462
" Dec. 2. Greene takes command of the Southern army..... 473
" Dec. 20. War between England and Holland..... 469
" Dec. 30. National Thanksgiving... 482
1781. Jan. 1. Revolt of Pennsylvania troops at Morristown..... 470
" Bank of North America established at Philadelphia.
" Expedition of the British into Virginia under Benedict Arnold..... 472
" Jan. 17. Battle of the Cowpens.... 473
" " 19. Cornwallis joined by Leslie at Charleston..... 474
" Feb. 2. Battle of McGowan's Ford. 474
" " 16. Battle of Guilford's Courthouse..... 473
" Jan. and Feb. Remarkable retreat of Gen. Greene through South Carolina..... 474
" April 22. Surrender of Fort Watson to Gens. Marion and Lee..... 476
" April 25. Battle of Hobkirk's Hill. 476
" May 9. Surrender of Pensacola.
" " 10. Camden evacuated..... 476
" " 12. Fort Schuyler (Utica) destroyed by fire.
" May 12. Fort Mott taken..... 476
" " 15. British abandon Nelson's Ferry..... 477
" June 6. Augusta, Ga., capitulates.. 477
" " 18–19. Siege of Ninety-Six, S.C.
" July 6. Battle of Green Spring.
" Aug. 3. Arrival of the French fleet under De Grasse..... 476
" Aug. 14. American and French allied army march from the Hudson, near New York, to Virginia. Cornwallis hemmed in at Yorktown..... 481
" Sept. 6. Burning of New London by Benedict Arnold..... 482
" Massacre at Fort Griswold, Conn.
" Sept. 8. Battle of Eutaw Springs; a splendid victory under Gen. Greene. 477
" Oct. 6. Bombardment of Yorktown. 481
" " 19. Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Gen. Lincoln appointed by Washington to receive his sword. 481
" Oct. 24. Indian battle at Johnstown.
" National thanksgiving proclaimed.

JOHN HANSON.

" Nov. 5. John Hanson was chosen successor to Mr. McKean. This gentleman does not appear conspicuously in public records until his election to Congress in 1781, as a representative of Maryland. He entered that body in the summer, and became an active and able member. He held that office precisely one year, when he left Congress. Mr. Hanson died in Prince George's County, Md., in Nov., 1783.
1782. Watts invented the rotative engine.

FIRST STEAMBOAT.

" First boat propelled by steam was placed upon the Potomac River, by James Rumsey, a Bohemian, which was seen and certified to by Washington.
1782. Feb. 6. Resolutions passed in the House of Commons in favor of peace.
" April 17. Holland acknowledges the independence of the United States, and a treaty of amity and commerce secured through negotiations of John Adams..... 488

LAST BATTLE OF THE REVOLUTION.

1782. June 24. Last battle of the Revolutionary War—a skirmish near Savannah, and some slight skirmishes in South Carolina, in one of which the gallant young Col. John Laurens lost his life.
" July 11. Savannah, Ga., evacuated by the British.
" Aug. War closed between the United States and Great Britain.
" Nov. 30. Preliminaries of peace between the United States and Great Britain signed at Paris..... 489

ELIAS BOUDINOT.

" Nov. 4. Elias Boudinot succeeded Mr. Hanson as President of Congress. He was a descendant of the Huguenots, and a native of New Jersey, and was a lawyer by profession. He took an active part as a patriot in the Revolution.
In 1777, the Congress appointed him commissary-general of prisoners, and he was elected to a seat in that body the same year, where he remained until 1783. He was for six years [1789–1795] a representative of New Jersey in the Congress of the United States, and was appointed Chief Director of the Mint in 1796. He was one of the founders of the American Bible Society in 1816, and was ever usefully employed. Mr. Boudinot died in Oct., 1821, aged 81 years.
" Dec. 14. Charleston, S. C., evacuated by the British.

LOSS DURING THE REVOLUTION.

1783. Seventy thousand men estimated to have been lost during the Revolutionary War.
" Oliver Evans introduced first improved grain mill.
" Fur-trading established in Alaska.
" Jan. 20. Preliminary treaties between France, Spain, and Great Britain, signed at Versailles.
" Feb. 5. Independence of United States acknowledged by Sweden.
" Feb. 25. Independence of United States recognized by Denmark.
" March 24. Independence of United States acknowledged by Spain.
" April 11. Peace proclaimed by Congress.
" " 19. Peace announced by Washington to the army..... 494
" July. Independence of United States recognized by Russia.
" Sept. 3. Defensive treaties of peace between England and the United States, France, Spain, and Holland.
" Oct. 18. Proclamation for disbanding the army.
" Nov. 2. Washington's farewell orders. 494

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

" Nov. 3. Thomas Mifflin succeeded Mr. Boudinot. He was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born, of Quaker parents, in 1744. He was an active patriot, and entered the Continental army at the close of the First Congress, of which he was a member. He arose to the rank of General, and served his country well during the war. As the President of Congress, he received Washington's commission, when he resigned it, in Dec., 1783. Gen. Mifflin assisted in the construction of the National Constitution. In 1790 he was chosen Governor of Pennsylvania, and held the office nine years. He died in January, 1800, at the age of 56 years.
1783. Nov. 25. New York evacuated by the British..... 494
" Dec. 23. Washington resigns his commission..... 495
1784. Great distress prevailed in the United States owing to scarcity of money.
" Treaty of peace with the Six Nations at Fort Schuyler.
" First agricultural society in the United States at Philadelphia.
" Methodist Church organized by Bishop Coke.
" Feb. First voyage made from China to New York.

RICHARD HENRY LEE.

" Nov. 30. Richard Henry Lee was chosen President of Congress, as successor to Gen. Mifflin. He first appeared conspicuously in public life during the Stamp Act excitement. In the First Continental Congress he was an active member; and, in 1776, he submitted the immortal resolution which declared the colonies to be "free and independent States." He withdrew from Congress in 1778, but was re-elected in 1784. He was the first representative of Virginia in the Senate of the United States under the National Constitution. He died in June, 1794, at the age of 62 years.
1785. Commercial treaties between United States and Prussia, Denmark, and Portugal.
" Thomas Jefferson sent as Minister to France.
" John Adams Minister to London. He was the first ambassador from the United States to Great Britain.
" Copper cents first issued from a mint at Rupert, Vt.
1786. Financial embarrassment threatens the peace of the country.
" Death of Gen. Greene. For full biography see page 472.
" First cotton mill in the United States built at Beverly, Mass.

NATHANIEL GORHAM.

" June 6. Nathaniel Gorham succeeded Mr. Lee. He was born in Massachusetts in 1738, and was often a member of the Legislature of that Commonwealth. During the Revolution he was an active, though not very prominent, patriot. He was elected to Congress in 1784; and, after he left that body, became a Judge, and was a delegate in the convention that framed the National Constitution. He died in June, 1796, at the age of 58 years.

SHAY'S REBELLION.

" Dec. Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts. After the war there occurred a series

1786. of outbreaks against the Government, which were caused by the impoverished condition of the country, and the feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction of the soldiers, who as yet had received little toward satisfying their claims, and also, as a consequent result of war, by a demoralizing influence which was ready to be kindled into a flame by every appeal to passion or selfishness.

A rebellion was organized under the command of Daniel Shay, Luke Day, and Eli Parsons, which attempted the overthrow of law and order, and the establishment of mob force. They proceeded to march upon Springfield, and prevent the sitting of court, and, if possible, seize the arsenal. But Governor Bowdoin summoned the militia, numbering over four thousand, under command of Gen. Lincoln, and by prompt and decisive measures it was quickly suppressed.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

1787. Feb. 22. Arthur St. Clair was chosen President of Congress as successor of Mr. Gorham. This soldier of the Revolution was born in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1734, came to America with Admiral Boscawen, in 1755. He served under Wolfe in Canada, and after the peace of 1763, was appointed to the command of a fort in Pennsylvania. He entered the Continental army as Colonel in 1776, and in August of that year he was appointed a Brigadier-General. He was a faithful officer, with the rank of Major-General throughout the war. He was elected to represent a district of Pennsylvania, in Congress, in 1786. In 1788 he was appointed Governor of the Northwestern Territory, and held the office till 1802. He died in August, 1818, at the age of 84 years.

" May to Sept. Convention held in Philadelphia of the States to form a Federal Constitution..... 446

" Organization of the Northwestern Territory.

" Sept. 28. The Constitution as it now stands, minus the amendments since added, was laid before the Continental Congress, which sent it to the several States for approval.

CYRUS GRIFFIN.

1788. Cyrus Griffin was chosen President, and, under the provisions of the National Constitution, he was appointed a Judge of the U. S. District Court in Virginia. He was the last of the Presidents of the Continental Congress. He was a native of England, but, for many years previous to the Revolution, a resident of Virginia. He was a firm patriot during that struggle. In 1778 he was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress; and nine years afterward, he was again honored with a seat in that body. Mr. Griffin died at Yorktown, Va., in December, 1810, at the age of 62 years. The Continental Congress ceased to exist in the spring of 1789, when the National Government, under the new Constitution, commenced its career.

" First mining done in the lead mines of Iowa, by Julius Dubuque, on the site of the present city of that name.

INVENTION OF IRON BRIDGES.

1788. Iron bridges invented by Thomas Paine, the author of "Common Sense" and "Age of Reason." He made a model for an iron bridge to be built over the Schuylkill, with a single arch of iron of 400 feet span. The idea was suggested to his mind by observing the construction of a spider's web.

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONGRESS.

1789. Mar. 4. First Congress under the National Constitution assembled at New York.

" Mackenzie, in the employment of the Northwestern Fur Company, made an overland journey to the great polar river named for him, which empties into the Arctic Sea.

" Aug. 22. *John Fitch exhibited a boat on the Schuylkill, at Philadelphia, propelled by steam*, and afterward a Stock Company was formed, which built a steam packet that ran till the company failed in 1790.

THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES.

" When the National Government was established, the number of the States were thirteen, viz.: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

" Congress passed first tariff bill. The departments of State, War, and Treasury created.

THE FIRST PRESIDENT.

" Apr. 30. Inauguration of Geo. Washington as President, and John Adams as Vice-President..... 496

" Nov. North Carolina adopted the Constitution. Ten amendments were added to the Constitution by Congress. The Judicial system established.

" John Carroll the first Catholic Bishop in the United States.

" *First Temperance Society* formed in the United States by 200 farmers in Litchfield County, Connecticut.

1790. District of Columbia ceded to Maryland by Virginia.

" Laws passed—ordering a census to be taken; to provide for payment of foreign debts; naturalization law; patent law; copyright law; law defining treason and piracy; penalty for both, hanging; status of the slavery question settled; State debts, etc.

" Congress removed to Philadelphia.

" District of Columbia ceded to the United States by Maryland, for the location of the National Government.

" Rhode Island accepted the Constitution.

" Oct. 17–22. Harmer defeated by the Indians on the Maumee in Indiana, near Fort Wayne. Gen. Harmer, with a force of 1453 men, attacked the Indians with small detachments of his force, and was twice defeated with great loss.

" First rolling mill introduced into the U. S.

DEATH OF FRANKLIN.

" Apr. 17. Death of Benjamin Franklin. Biography on page 435.

DEATH OF PUTNAM.

1790. May 29. Death of Maj.-Gen. Israel Putnam, at Brookline, Conn., aged 72 years. Gen. Putnam, although an illiterate man and a backwoodsman, was one of the bravest and most truly patriotic Generals in the American army. For a full biography of Gen. Putnam, see page 448 of this book.

FIRST CENSUS.

" First census taken—population 4,000,000.

" Samuel Slater, the father of cotton manufacturing in the United States, set up first machinery for spinning cotton.

1791. United States Bank chartered by Congress with a capital of $10,000,000; stock all taken the first day.

" Congress laid a tax on whisky—the first internal taxation to raise money in the United States.

" First patent issued for threshing-machines.

" March 4. Vermont admitted into the Union.

" Gen. Wayne appointed Commander-in-chief of the American forces..... 498

" Vermont adopted the Constitution.

" Canada divided into Upper and Lower, or afterward, East and West Canada.

" Civil war raged in Hayti, during which England conquered the Western Coast districts.

ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT.

" Nov. 4. St. Clair's defeat by the Indians. While encamped with his whole army, 2,000 strong, upon a stream tributary to the Wabash, he was surprised early in the morning by a large force of Indians, under the chief "Little Turtle." The surprise was so complete, the troops having just been dismissed from parade, and General St. Clair not being able to mount his horse, that the militia, who were first attacked, fled in utter confusion, and rushed into camp, throwing the regular troops into disorder. Col. Darke, who commanded the left wing, made an impetuous charge upon the enemy, and forced them from their ground with some loss, but the want of a sufficient number of riflemen deprived him of its benefit. The Indians, renewing the attack, broke the right wing, and killed the artillerists almost to a man, and penetrated the camp. Another bayonet charge was made, driving the Indians from the camp, and a retreat was then ordered, to save the remnant of the army, and a panic ensued, the soldiers fleeing in dismay to Fort Jefferson, some thirty miles away. The Indians pursued them about four miles with great fury, scalping and massacring the captured and wounded without mercy, and their eagerness for plunder prevented the destruction of the command. Nearly one-half of the army were slaughtered, being the greatest defeat of American arms by the Indians..... 489

1792. Kentucky admitted into the Union.

" Law passed for establishing a mint.

" Congress passed an act apportioning representatives under the new census, which gave Congress 105 members.

" Great opposition to the tax on whisky.

" May 7. Capt. Gray, commander of the

American ship *Columbia*, discovered the Columbia River, naming it after his ship.

1792. Academy for the education of girls opened at Litchfield, Conn., by Miss Prime.
" First daily paper established.
" Insurance Company of North America established in Philadelphia.
" Oldest canals in the United States dug aronnd the rapids in the Connecticut River, at South Hadley and Montague Falls.

1793. Washington inaugurated the second time as President, with John Adams again as Vice-President.
" Fugitive Slave Law passed.
" John Hancock and Roger Sherman die.

INVENTION OF THE COTTON GIN.

" Cotton gin invented by Whitney. A machine for separating seeds from cotton; an invention which revolutionized the cotton trade, and which added more to the wealth and commercial importance of the United States than any other invention or enterprise could have done at that time.

YELLOW FEVER.

" *Yellow Fever first visited the United States at Philadelphia.*
" France declared all the inhabitants of Hayti free and equal, and appointed Toussaint l'Overture, a colored man, commander of the army, which was composed of blacks. He succeeded in expelling the Spaniards and English, and order was once more restored.
" Automatic signal telegraph introduced and applied in New York.
" Steam first applied to sawmills in Pennsylvania, by Gen. Bentham.
" President's salary fixed at $25,000.

WHISKY REBELLION.

1794. Great whisky rebellion in Western Pennsylvania, caused by the tax levied upon whisky. A large district in Pennsylvania, where the crops of grain were over-abundant, and no dequate market except the great Monongahela distillers, openly resisted the tax by resorting to mob law. Officials and loyal citizens were whipped, branded, tarred and feathered, and great excitement prevailed in all the Northern States. The Union was imperiled, and Washington headed an army to meet the crisis. The rebellion was soon suppressed, and law and order established..... 498
" First wooden factories and carding-machines established in Massachusetts.

WAYNE'S GREAT VICTORY.

" Aug. Wayne's great victory over the Indians, under "Little Turtle." Gen. Anthony Wayne, or "Mad Anthony," as he was called, on account of his reckless courage, attacked the Indians upon the Maumee, in Ohio, and through his determined and impetuous charge, he routed the whole Indian force from their favorite fighting ground, and drove them more than two miles through thick woods and fallen timber in the course of one hour, causing them to sue for peace on the conqueror's own terms. The r confederacy was completely annihilated..... 498

1794. Act passed for building ships of war, which laid the foundation for the present navy system.
" Eleventh amendment to the Constitution passed.
" American vessels were prohibited from supplying slaves to any other nation.
" First sewing thread ever made from cotton produced at Pawtucket, Rhode Island.
" Treaty of navigation and commerce with Great Britain.

1795. Spain ceded her part of Hayti to France.
" Treaty of peace with Algiers.
" Treaty of peace secured with the Indians at Greenville..... 498
" Great opposition to the treaty with Great Britain. War imminent, but the great firmness and decision of Washington averts it..... 499
" First large American glass factory built at Pittsburg.

1796. Tennessee admitted into the Union. 504
" John Adams and Thos. Jefferson elected President and Vice-President..... 500
" Orphan Asylum chartered in Charleston, South Carolina.
" Dec. 7. Washington's last speech to Congress, declining further office.. 500

1797. Mar. 4. Inauguration of John Adams as President..... 500
" Congress enacted stringent laws against privateering.
" No peaceful nations were to be interrupted by privateering, under penalty of $10,000 fine and 10 years imprisonment.

UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

" France, incensed at the neutrality of the United States in their war with England, banished their minister (Mr. Pinckney) from Paris..... 502
" The treaty of alliance with France revoked by Congress, and authority given for capturing armed French vessels..... 502
" Provisions made for raising a small regular army..... 502

FIRST CAST-IRON PLOW.

" First cast-iron plow patented by Newbold of New Jersey. The patentee expended $30,000 in perfecting and introducing the plow, and the farmers refused to use it, alleging that it poisoned the land and promoted the growth of rocks!
" First American cutlery works at Greenfield, Mass.
" *Commercial Advertiser* established in New York.

1798. A direct tax and additional internal revenues were laid..... 502
" Navy department created and a number of war vessels ordered to sea, in expectation of war with France..... 502
" Washington appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army, by President Adams..... 502

THE "STATE'S RIGHTS THEORY."

" Congress passed alien and sedition laws, which called out the first expression of the "State's Rights Theory."

1799. Naval engagement between American and French ships of war. America victorious, and terms of peace are secured..... 502

1799. First teachers' association, called the Midlesex Co. Association, for the improvement of common schools, composed mostly of teachers.
" Russian-American Fur Company organized.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

" Dec. 14. George Washington, the first President of the United States, died at Mt. Vernon, Va. He was born in the colony of Virginia in 1732. When a little more than ten years of age, his father died, and his education and care devolved upon his mother, who was a very superior woman. At the age of 16 he was a good surveyor, and was employed by Lord Fairfax to survey a large tract of country in the wilds of Virginia. Here he became inured to hardships and familiar with the Indians, their customs and character, which prepared him for the active and prominent part he was destined to act in the subsequent wars with them. At the age of 19 he was a Major in the Colonial Army which was raised to subdue the hostile Indians. At the age of 20 he was sent by the Governor of Virginia as commissioner to the French Commander, stationed upon the banks of the Ohio, a distance of 560 miles from the settlements, which lay through an unbroken and dense forest, traversed by roaming bands of savages, little superior to the wild beasts in native ferocity. Upon his return from this expedition, his life was attempted by an Indian who was sent upon his trail by the treacherous French, who were plotting the usurpation of the country, and who had enlisted the savages in their terrible warfare against the colonies. At 23 years of age he was appointed a Colonel, and placed in command of a regiment of 400 men, to march against the French, and drive them from the State of Ohio. This was the beginning of a terrible and bloody carnage, lasting three years, the details of which the faithful historians of our country have given us. Upon the close of these terrible scenes, Washington settled down upon the "Mt. Vernon" estate, which had descended to him—a splendid tract of 8,000 acres, 4,000 of which were under cultivation. His wife brought with her a dower of $100,000, and Washington was one of the wealthiest men of the Virginia colonies. His life and habits were singularly pure and simple, and his character was unmarred by a single stain. At the beginning of the Revolution, Washington was chosen Commander-in-Chief of the American army, and the noble part he bore, and the great military genius he displayed is abundantly recorded in the annals of American History, and also through the tables of his battles and victories given in the pages of this work. Suffice it to say, that he accepted the command of a little handful of colonists, unacquainted with the educational discipline of military schools, and destitute of military accoutrements and supplies, and without a navy to guard their coasts. He was to meet the armed battalions of the strongest military and naval power upon the globe. For

1799. Washington, defeat meant not only disgrace and ruin, but an ignominious death upon the scaffold. He accepted the position with cheerfulness and rare courage, refusing any promise of remuneration. His letter of acceptance addressed to the Continental Congress, contains these words: "I beg leave to assure Congress that, as no pecuniary consideration could have tempted me to accept this arduous employment at the expense of my domestic ease and happiness, I do not wish to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact account of my expenses. These, I doubt not, they will discharge. That is all I desire." He continued in command of the whole army during the seven years' struggle, and when peace was declared, he retired from the army leaving not an enemy in its ranks, and the whole population, civilians and soldiers, regarded him as the "saviour of their country." His farewell to his officers in arms is replete with character. "With a heart full of love and gratitude I now take leave of you. I most devoutly wish that your latter years may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable. I can not come to each of you to take my leave, but shall be obliged if each of you will come and take me by the hand." Tears blinded his eyes, and he could say no more.

1799. Not a word was spoken as each officer grasped his hand with a silent and sad pressure of farewell.

In the year 1788, a general convention was called to deliberate upon the momentous question of a form of government, adapted to rule the United Colonies. Washington was sent as a delegate from Virginia, and was called to preside over the convention. The present Constitution of the United States was the result of this meeting. For the office of Chief Magistrate of the Nation, Washington was the choice of the people, and he was inaugurated April 30, 1789, remaining in the chair two terms of four years each. When he again retired to private life, the grateful acknowledgments of a united and happy people followed him to his rural home. Washington was, by inheritance, a slaveholder, but the system met his strong disapproval, and in his own language let him express his feelings. In a letter to Robert Morris, he says: "There is no man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of slavery." And in his last will and testament, he arranged for the emancipation of all his slaves upon the death of his wife; she holding, by right of dower, control of them. But upon his death, his wife relinquished her right, and the slaves were at once emancipated. It is

1799. gratifying to know the esteem in which Washington was held by illustrious men of the "Old World." Napoleon, in speaking of him to an American, of whom he had inquired concerning his health, said: "Washington can never be otherwise than well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity will talk of him with reverence as the founder of a great empire, when my name shall be lost in the vortex of revolutions." Frederic the Great, King of Prussia, presented his picture to Gen. Washington, and beneath it on the canvas were inscribed these words: "From the oldest General in Europe to the greatest General on earth." Charles James Fox, the renowned British Premier, said of him: "I can not indeed help admiring the wisdom and fortune of this great man; a character of virtues so happily tempered by one another, and so wholly unalloyed by any vices, is hardly to be found on the pages of history. For him it has been reserved to run the race of glory without experiencing the smallest interruption to the brilliancy of his career."

VON HUMBOLDT.

1799. Humboldt visited South America, and explored the mountain regions, and gathered new collections to his vast stores of scientific facts and natural curiosities.

1800.

1800. Removal of the seat of Government to Washington..... 503

" Temporary treaty with France..... 502

" General bankruptcy law passed.

" May 13. Disbanding of the provisional army..... 503

" Nov. *The Democratic, or old Republican, party* elected its first candidate for President.

1801. New York *Evening Post* established.

" March 4. *Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson as President* of the United States, with Aaron Burr for Vice-President..... 503

" June 10. War with Tripoli commenced..... 504

" June 14. *Death of Benedict Arnold.* See biography..... 431

" *Napoleon attempted to restore slavery in Hayti.*

" Toussant de l'Overture was treacherously captured and taken to France, where he shortly after died. Dessalines became his successor.

1802. Port of New Orleans closed by the Spanish Government, and United States vessels were forbidden to pass down the Mississippi River.

" First public library founded.

" Academy of Fine Arts established in New York.

" First patents issued for making starch from corn and potatoes.

" Santee Canal, in South Carolina, finished.

" Ohio admitted into the Union.... 504

1802. June. Humboldt ascended Chimborazo, S. A., to the height of 19,286 feet.

1803. The French army in Hayti capitulated to the commander of an English squadron.

" American fleet sent to punish pirates in the Barbary States and North Africa. 504

" First undenominational tract society formed, and called "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge."

" Adam and Wm. Brent began the manufacture of pianos in Boston.

" First effort made toward teaching mutes.

Louisiana Purchase.

" April 30. The territory lying between the Gulf of Mexico and the British possessions, the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean—over 1,000,000 square miles—purchased of France for $15,000,000. This vast territory constituted the original State of Louisiana..... 504

1804. Jan. 1. St. Domingue declared itself an independent Republic, with Dessalines Governor for life.

" Feb. 4. Frigate *President* destroyed at Tripoli by Decatur..... 505

" Fort Dearborn built—the present site of Chicago.

" Lewis and Clark exploring expedition starts across the plains.

" The Delaware Indians cede to the United States an extensive tract of land lying east of the Mississippi River, and between the Ohio and Wabash Rivers. 505

Duel Between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr.

1804. July 11. Alexander Hamilton, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, shot and killed in a duel with Aaron Burr, Vice-President of the United States.

" Aug. Bombardment of Tripoli by Com. Preble..... 505

" Oct. 8. Dessalines, Governor of St. Domingue, broke the Constitution and assumed the title of "Emperor of Hayti," and plunged the island into a series of civil wars by his fantastic attempt at royalty.

1805. Sitka, Alaska, founded by the Russian-American Fur Company.

" Ice first became an article of commerce in the United States.

" *England seized several armed American vessels and insulted the national flag.*

" June 4. Peace concluded with Tripoli. 505

" March 4. *Thomas Jefferson reinaugurated as President*, with George Clinton for Vice-President..... 503

Columbia River and Oregon Explored.

" Nov. 15. Clark and Lewis arrived at the Columbia River on their exploring voyage.

1806. Buenos Ayres and Montevideo captured by the English.
" Scoresby, in command of a whaling vessel, reached the latitude of 81°—within 500 miles of the North Pole.
" May 16. "*British Orders in Council*," which declared the whole coast of Europe in a state of blockade..... 506
" Slave trade abolished in Jamaica.

Spotted Fever.

" The spotted fever appeared in Massachusetts, spreading over the other States, and continuing until the year 1815, and proved very fatal.
" *First Relief Society* for widows and children, founded in New York by Joanna Bethune.
" Total eclipse of the sun at midday.
" Oct. 11. Dessalines assassinated, and Eastern Hayti returned to Spanish rule. Western Hayti was divided between several rival chiefs.
" Nov. 21. *Bonaparte's* "*Berlin Decree*," which forbade the introduction of English goods into any port of Europe, even by the vessels of neutral powers..... 506
1807. British vessels ordered to leave United States waters..... 507
" June 22. Attack on the American frigate *Chesapeake* by the British ship *Leopard*..... 506

Aaron Burr Tried for Treason.

" Aaron Burr was tried for high treason, and was also charged with a conspiracy against the Government, and with being ambitious for dominion, and with contemplating founding a new empire, with himself for sovereign. But the prosecution failed in its legal proofs, and he was acquitted.
" Congress ordered the first coast survey.
" Great Britain lays a tribute upon all neutral nations trading with France or her allies..... 506

Slave Trade Declared to be Piracy.

" *Importation of slaves forbidden* by Congress, and the traffic declared to be piracy.
" Wooden clocks first manufactured by machinery in Connecticut, by Eli Terry.
" Dec. 17. *Bonaparte's* "*Milan Decree*." He decrees the confiscation of all vessels and cargoes violating the "Berlin Decree," or submitting to search by Great Britain, or paying her unlawful tribute..... 506
" Dec. 22. *Embargo laid* by the United States upon all commerce preventing American vessels from sailing for foreign ports, and all foreign vessels from taking out cargoes, and all coasting vessels were required to give bonds to land their cargoes in the United States..... 506

Fulton's Steamboat.

" *First successful steamboat* built by Robt. Fulton, a native of Pennsylvania, and called the *Clermont*. Mr. Fulton made his trial trip on the Hudson River, from New York to Albany, and thousands of curious spectators thronged the shores to witness the failure of "Fulton
1807. the Fanatic." None believed, few hoped, and everybody jeered. An old Quaker accosted a young man who had taken passage, in this manner: "*John, will thee risk thy life in such a concern? I tell thee she is the most fearful wild-fowl living, and thy father ought to restrain thee.*" But, on Friday morning, the 4th of August, the *Clermont* left the wharf, and went puffing up the Hudson with every berth, twelve in number, engaged to Albany. The fare was seven dollars. Fulton stood upon the deck and viewed the motley and jeering crowd upon the shore, with silent satisfaction. As she got fairly under way and moved majestically up the stream, there arose a deafening hurrah from ten thousand throats. The passengers returned the cheer, but Fulton, with flashing eye and manly bearing, remained speechless. He felt this to be his long-sought hour of triumph. They were cheered all along the passage from every hamlet and town, and at West Point the whole garrison were out and cheered most lustily. At Newburg, the whole surrounding country had gathered, and the side-hill city swarmed with curious and excited multitudes. The boat reached Albany safely—150 miles in 32 hours, and returned in 30. The *Clermont* was a success, and Robert Fulton was famous.
1808. Jan. 1. *Slave-trade in the United States abolished.*
" Bonaparte ordered the seizure and confiscation of all American vessels arriving in France..... 506
" *First printing office west of the Mississippi River* established at St. Louis, by John Henkle.
" First Bible Society founded in Philadelphia.
1809. Guiana taken from the French by the English.
" First woolen mills set up in New York.
" March 1. *The Embargo repealed*.... 507
" " 4. James Madison and George Clinton inaugurated President and Vice-President..... 507
" All commercial intercourse forbidden between France and England.... 507

Bonaparte's Orders.

1810. Napoleon Bonaparte ordered the sale of 132 confiscated American vessels and cargoes, valued at $8,000,000.
" March. *Rambouillet Decree* issued by Napoleon, ordering all American vessels to be seized and condemned.. 507
" Manufacture of steel pens began in Baltimore.
" *First agricultural fair* in the United States held at Georgetown, D. C.
" Insurrection in Mexico under Don Miguel Hidalgo.
" Independence of Colombia, S. A., proclaimed.
" Bolivar sent to London to buy arms for Venezuela.
" Revolution began in Chili.
" Porcelain clay discovered in Vermont.
" Hartford Fire Insurance Company incorporated.
1811. May 16. Engagement between the U. S. frigate *President* and the British sloop of war *Little Belt*..... 508
" Depredations upon American vessels by England and France continued.. 508
" Plan for plating vessels with iron, as a defense against shot and shell, devised by R. L. Stevens.
1811. *The first steamboat for Western waters*, the *New Orleans*, built by Robert Fulton.
" Screws were made by machinery for the first time at Philadelphia.
" Nov. 7. *Battle of Tippecanoe*. Tecumseh defeated by Gen. Harrison. 510
" Dec. *Burning of a theatre in Richmond*. The Governor of Virginia and family, and a large number of persons, perished in the flames.
" Colombia declared independent.
" Chili victorious and independence proclaimed, with Carrera as President.
" Uruguay attached to Montevideo.
" Buenos Ayres begins a struggle for independence.
" Mexican insurgents shot.
" Union of Venezuela, Ecuador, and New Granada in the Republic of Colombia.

Rule of a Tyrant.

" Independence of Paraguay achieved; but the power of the Government fell into the hands of Dr. Francia, who became absolute dictator. He ruled the country for 29 years with merciless rigor. He stopped all ingress and egress of foreigners, and the shipping rotted in the rivers, and all enterprise ceased. Liberty of speech was suppressed, and the better class of people were generally destroyed.
" Uruguay attached to Montevideo.

Great Earthquake.

" Great and extensive earthquake at New Madrid, Mo., extending nearly 300 miles along the Mississippi, and doing great damage to the country, changing the currents of the rivers and swallowing up large sections of land.
" *John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Company* established their post at Astoria, Oregon.
" Breech-loading rifles were invented by John Hall.
" *The number of American vessels captured by England in the preceding five years was 917, by France 558, and 10,000 seamen were impressed.*
1812. April 3. *Embargo laid for 90 days.*
" " 8. Louisiana admitted into the Union.
" May. Congress levied a tax of $3,000,000.

War of Eighteen Hundred and Twelve.

" June 18. War declared with Great Britain..... 508
" June 23. British Orders in Council repealed.
" July 12. Hull invaded Canada..... 508
" " 17. Surrender of Mackinaw... 508
" Aug. 5. Van Horne defeated.
" " 8. Miller defeated.
" " 13. The *Essex* silenced the British ship of war *Alert*.
" Aug. 15. Surrender of Gen. Hull at Detroit before the first blow was struck..... 508
" Aug. 19. Capture of the British frigate *Guerriere* by the *Constitution* ("Old Ironsides")..... 508
" Oct. 13. Defeat of the Americans at Queenstown.

1812. Oct. 18. Capture of the British brig *Frolic* by the U. S. sloop of war *Wasp*..... 508
" Oct. 25. Capture of the British frigate *Macedonian* by the frigate *United States*, Capt. Decatur..... 509
" Dec. 29. Destruction of the British frigate *Java*, off the coast of Brazil, by the *Constitution*, Capt. Bainbridge. 509
" Venezuela reduced to Spanish rule.
" Buenos Ayres victorious over Spain.
" Gen. Miranda sent as prisoner to Spain.
1813. *Massacre by the Indians at Frenchtown* of American prisoners in care of Gen. Proctor, who left them unprotected..... 509
" March 4. *James Madison re-inaugurated as President*, with Elbridge Gerry for Vice-President..... 705
" The Creek Indians subdued by Gen. Jackson..... 511
" *The British blockaded the American coast*..... 506
" *Duel between General Jackson and Col. Benton.*
" The power-loom introduced into the United States.
" Chili invaded by Paroja, a Spanish officer, and reduced to subjection.
" Bolivar marches to the conquest of Venezuela. Carraccas capitulates.
" Mexico declared independent, and a National Congress called under Morales.
" *First rolling-mills built at Pittsburg, Pa.*
" *Stereotyping first introduced into the United States.*
" Feb. 25. The *Hornet*, Capt. Lawrence, captures the British sloop *Peacock*. 509
" April 27. Capture of York (Toronto), Upper Canada, by Brig.-Gen. Pike, who lost his life by the explosion of the magazine during the action..... 509
" May 27. Battle of Fort George..... 509
" " 28. British attack Sackett's Harbor and are repulsed..... 509
" June 1. *Capture of the frigate Chesapeake*, Capt. Lawrence, by the British frigate *Shannon*. The captain of the *Chesapeake* was killed in the action..... 510
" July. Attack of British and Indians upon Fort Meigs and Fort Stephenson.
" Aug. 14. American ship *Argus* taken by the British sloop *Pelican*..... 510
" Aug. 30. Massacre of Fort Mimms, Ala. Three hundred persons killed by the Indians..... 510–11
" Sept. 5. *Enterprise* captures the *Boxer*.
" " 10. *Commodore Perry's great victory on Lake Erie*..... 510

Tecumseh Killed.

" Oct. 5. Battle of the Thames, Canada, between Gen. Harrison and Gen. Proctor, with his Indian allies under Tecumseh, who was killed in the action. 510
" Nov. 11. Battle of Williamsburg.
" Dec. 12. Burning of Newark, Canada.
" Dec. 13. Buffalo burned by the British.
" " 29. Capture of Fort Niagara, N. Y., by the British.
" Dec. 30. Desolation of the Niagara frontier by the British.
1814. March 27. Battle of Horse-shoe Bend, by Gen. Jackson, in the Creek war. The Indians were entirely subdued, and 600 warriors were slain. Peace was soon secured..... 511
" March 28. Capture of the *Essex* at Valparaiso, S. A., by the British frigate *Phabe*..... 512
" April 29. *Peacock* captures the *Epervier*
1814. May 5. Oswego bombarded and taken by the British..... 511
" June 25. The *Reindeer* captured by the *Wasp*.
" July 3. Fort Erie captured from the British..... 511
" July 5. Battle of Chippewa fought by Gens. Brown and Scott..... 511
" July 25. *Battle of Bridgewater, or Lundy's Lane*, fought under Gen. Scott, who was wounded..... 511
" Aug. 9 and 11. Stonington, Conn., bombarded by the British.
" Aug. 15. Battle of Fort Erie.
" " 24. Battle of Bladensburg.

Washington Burned.

" Aug. 25. British occupy Washington, and burn the capitol and public buildings..... 512
" Aug. 29. Alexandria, D. C., taken by the British..... 512
" Sept. 1. The *Wasp* captures the *Avon*.
" " 5. Attack on Fort Bower (now Morgan), Ala. The American loss was 219..... 511
" Sept. 11. *McDonough's victory on Lake Champlain*, near Plattsburg. The British lost in this engagement over 2,000 men.
" Sept. 12. Battle near Baltimore. Bombardment of Fort Henry.
" Nov. 7. British expelled from Pensacola, Fla., by Jackson.
" Dec. 14. Battle on Lake Borgne, La. 513
" " 23. Battle below New Orleans, La..... 512
" Dec. 24. Treaty of Peace signed at Ghent, Belgium..... 514
" *Jethro Wood patented his iron mould-board plow.*
" *First steel plates for engraving made by Jacob Perkins, of Massachusetts.*
" First Mexican Constitution promulgated.
" *Indian massacre at Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), Ill., and the fort burned.*
" Bolivar proclaimed Dictator of the western provinces of Venezuela.
" Guiana retaken by the French.
" John Gilroy, first Anglo-Saxon settler in California, settled in the Santa Clara Valley.
" The Spanish General Boves defeated Bolivar, with a loss to the patriots of 15,000 men.
" The Spaniards take Carraccas.

Jackson's Great Victory at New Orleans.

1815. Jan. 8. Battle of New Orleans. Gen. Jackson commanded the American forces, and Gen. Packenham the British. Jackson obtained a great victory, the British loss amounting to nearly 2,000, while the Americans lost but 13 men..... 512
" Jan. 15. The *President* captured by a British squadron.
" Feb. 17. *Treaty of Ghent ratified by the President*..... 514
" Feb. 20. *Constitution* captures the *Cyane* and *Levant*.
" Feb. 24. *Robert Fulton*, the first successful inventor and builder of a steamboat, died in New York. His first boat built in America was the *Clermont*, which started upon its trial trip from New York to Albany, Sept. 10, 1807. Mr. Fulton was not the inventor of steam-navigation, but by uniting diligence and great genius, he developed the conception of other minds into a practical and beautiful reality.
1815. March. *War declared with Algiers*... 514
" March 23. *Hornet* captures the *Penguin*.
" *Brazil raised to the rank of a Kingdom* by Portugal.
" May. Decatur sent against Algiers.
" Cartagena taken by Morillo, a Spanish officer.
" June 17. Algerine frigate captured.
" First axes manufactured in the United States by Oliver Hunt, in East Douglass, Mass.

Great Gale in New England.

" Sept. 23. Great gale and flood in New England. Immense damage was done to property, and much shipping destroyed in the harbors, and the loss of life was great. In Providence, Rhode Island, vessels were actually driven over the wharves and through the streets. The rain descended in torrents, and in many places families were rescued in boats from the upper stories of their houses. Majestic oaks, a hundred years old, were torn up by their roots, and twisted into shreds. In Stonington, Conn., the tide rose 17 feet higher than usual. There is no account of a storm or gale, in all respects, so remarkable as was this in the history of the United States. In 35 hours the fall of rain reached 8.05 inches. The damage done by the flood almost equaled that of the hurricane. Millions of dollars of property and very many lives were lost.
" Dec. 23. Morales executed as a rebel.
1816. " 11. Indiana admitted into the Union.
" Second United States Bank chartered with a capital of $35,000,000.
" *Steam first applied to paper-making at Pittsburg.*
" The Portuguese take possession of Montevideo.
" The united provinces of La Plata declared independent.
" *James Monroe was elected President and Daniel C. Tomkins Vice-President*.. 515
" Bolivar proclaimed Commander-in-chief of the forces in Venezuela and New Granada.
" Conquest of Guiana by the patriots.
" Mrs. Emma Willard opened her famous school for girls in Troy, N. Y.
" *This was known as the year without a summer.*
1817. *Pensions granted to Revolutionary soldiers.*
" Indians in Georgia and Alabama subdued by Generals Jackson and Gaines..... 511
" *Erie Canal commenced.*
" Dec. 10. Mississippi admitted into the Union..... 517
" Chili invaded by Gen. San Martin. He defeats the Royalists.
" Bolivar defeated Morillo after a desperate battle of three days.
" The Spanish forces evacuate the provinces of New Granada and Venezuela.
" Publishing house of Harper & Brother founded in New York.
" The Columbian Printing-press, invented by Geo. Clymer, was the first important improvement in printing-presses in this country.
" New England Asylum for the Deaf and

Dumb founded by Dr. M. F. Cogswell and T. H. Gallaway.

1818. *Corner-stone of the present United States Capitol laid.* United States flag permanently remodeled.

" May 24. Pensacola, Florida, captured from the Spanish by Gen. Jackson. 517

" Dec. 3. Illinois admitted into the Union..... 517

" Chili secured her independence.

First Steamboat Crossed the Atlantic.

1819. The American steamship *Savannah* made the first steam voyage across the Atlantic.

Odd Fellowship in the United States.

" April 26. The first permanent Lodge was formed in Baltimore, Md., by Thomas Wildey, an Englishman, with a membership of five persons, and called Washington Lodge, No. 1. To-day the membership of the Order is numbered by scores of thousands.

" Bolivar called a National Convention, and an army of 14,000 men was raised, together with powerful aid from England in vessels and munitions of war, with officers from Germany, France, and Poland.

" Independence of Colombia secured by Bolivar, and a union formed with Venezuela and Quito, under name of Republic of Colombia.

" Cape Breton re-annexed to Nova Scotia.

" Dec. 14. Alabama admitted into the Union..... 517

Missouri Compromise.

1820. *Missouri Compromise agreed to by Congress.*

In 1818 a petition was presented to Congress from the Territory of Missouri, asking authority to form a Constitution for a State. In Feb., 1819, Mr. Talmage, a New York Republican, moved an amendment prohibiting the introduction of slavery into any new State. A stormy debate of three days followed, during which Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, said, "A fire has been kindled which all the waters of the ocean can not put out, and which only seas of blood can extinguish." To which Mr. Talmage replied: "If civil war, which gentlemen so much threaten, must come, I can only say, let it come! . . . . If blood is necessary to extinguish any fire which I have assisted to kindle, while I regret the necessity, I shall not hesitate to contribute my own." The Senate struck out the amendment, and the measure was lost. In 1820 a bill was passed authorizing Missouri to form a Constitution without restrictions, but to which was attached a section prohibiting slavery in all territories north of latitude 36° 30'. This clause is what is known as the "Missouri Compromise," and was warmly advocated by Henry Clay, and which was called "Henry Clay's Compromise Measure."

" March 15. Maine admitted into the Union..... 517

" Oct. Cession of Florida to the United States for $5,000,000, and ratified by Spain..... 517

" Heated discussions in Congress on the Slavery Question.

1820. Percussion caps for guns first came into use.

" *Monroe elected President the second time*, with Daniel C. Tompkins again as Vice-President.

" A Democratic Government declared in the provinces of La Plata.

Petroleum Discovered.

" *Petroleum springs were first struck in Ohio*, although their existence was known to the earliest settlers around the head waters of the Alleghany River, and oil-creeks were found in Pennsylvania and New York from which the inhabitants gathered oil by spreading woolen blankets on the surface and ringing them out.

" Macadamized roads first introduced into the United States.

" *Death of Daniel Boone*, of Kentucky, an American pioneer, explorer, and huntsman of much renown.

1821. July 21. *Jackson takes possession of Florida*..... 517

" *Lithography first introduced* by Burnett and Doolittle.

" *Straw hats first made* from American straw or grass, in imitation of the Leghorn, by Miss Sophia Woodhouse.

" Guatemala threw off the yoke of Spain and was annexed to Mexico.

" Independence of Peru proclaimed under San Martin, liberator of Chili, who was made Protector, but soon resigned and was replaced by Simon Bolivar as Dictator.

" Aug. 10. Missouri admitted into the Union..... 517

" First settlement of Liberia.

" Chili and the Argentine Republic carried their combined arms into Peru.

" Revolution in Brazil.

" Uruguay annexed to Brazil the second time.

" April. *Mexico declared independent* under Don Augustine.

" Iturbide was proclaimed Emperor by the army and mob of Mexico under the name of Augustine the First.

" Dec. Santa Anna proclaimed the Republic at Vera Cruz.

" Revolution in Brazil.

1822. Boyer united the two provinces of Hayti in one Government with himself as Chief.

" The first mercantile house opened in California by an English firm from Peru and established at Monterey.

" *Death of Maj.-Gen. Starke.* See biography, p. 429.

" *First cotton-mill built in Lowell, Mass.*

" Gas successfully introduced into Boston.

" First platform-scale made by Thomas Ellicott, who became the founder of the Philadelphia Scale-Works.

Dom Pedro II. Crowned.

" Oct. 12. *Brazil proclaimed an Independent Empire*, with Dom Pedro crowned Emperor.

" *War by Commodore Porter on the Cuban pirates.*

"Monroe Doctrine."

1823. June 18. *The "Monroe Doctrine."* The message of Pres. Monroe, for this year, contained the following declarations: "That we should consider any attempt, on the part of the allied powers, to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and "that we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing governments on this side of the water, whose independence we had acknowledged, or controlling, in any manner, their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. See biography of James Monroe.

1823. Central America formed into a Federal Republic, and became independent.

" Guatemala became a part of the Central American Republic.

" *First gas company* formed in New York city, with a capital of $1,000,000.

" First teachers' seminary opened in Concord, Vermont, by Rev. S. R. Hill.

Rise of the Owen Communities.

1824. The principles and doctrines of Robert Owen were quite extensively preached and several communities were formed. But the only one which merits attention is that of New Harmony, Ind., but which proved a failure after a short and interesting career. Over 900 people gathered under the direction of Robert Owen to inaugurate the Millennium. But when the finances of Mr. Owen were exhausted, the enterprise fell through. Mr. Owen declared himself disappointed in mankind, and to the general depravity of the people he ascribed the failure of his enterprise.

" *Pins first made by machinery* and patented by L. W. Wright, of Connecticut.

" First reformatory-school founded for the prevention of pauperism and crime, and called the "New York House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents."

" Congress passed a tariff to protect and encourage cotton manufacturers.

" Abdication of Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico. He was banished, and sailed for London.

" March 13. Convention with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade..... 518

" April 5. Convention with Russia in relation to the north-west boundary. 518

" Bolivar defeated the Spaniards at Gunin Ayeucho.

" July 19. Execution of Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico, through the machinations of Santa Anna.

" Aug. 13. *Arrival of Gen. Lafayette on a visit to the United States.* For sketch of his life see page 413.

" Nov. *John Quincy Adams elected President*, and John C. Calhoun Vice-President.

" Bolivar became Dictator of Peru.

" Buenos Ayres organized into a Republic under Las Heras.

" Brazil adopts a Constitution.

" Mexican Congress proclaimed a new Constitution similar to that of the United States, and a Republic of 19 States and 5 Territories formed with Guadalupe Victoria as President, and Gen. Bravo as Vice-President.

1825. *The Capitol at Washington completed.*

" First edge tool manufactory, established by Saml. W. Collins, at Collinsville, Connecticut.

" Revolution made an independent State, and

named in honor of Simon Bolivar, and a republican form of government adopted, with Gen. Sucre as President

1825. Bolivar returned to Colombia and a republican government formed.

First Overland Journey to California.

" Jedediah Smith, a trapper, performed the first overland journey to California, and established a post near the town of Folsom.

" Sept. 7. *Departure of Lafayette for France.* For full description of the imposing ceremonies, and touching tribute of a grateful nation to a beloved and honored benefactor, see p. 520. For biography, see p. 412.

1826. July 4. *The 50th Anniversary of American Independence.* A grand jubilee was universally observed throughout the United States.

John Adams.

" July 4. Death of John Adams, first Vice-President and second President of the United States. Mr. Adams was born in the town of Braintree, the present town of Quincy, on the 30th of October, 1735. He was the son of a farmer of limited means, who toiled early and late for a very frugal support for his family. He was anxious to give his son a collegiate education, that he might become a minister of the Gospel. John entered Harvard College at the age of sixteen, and graduated at twenty. He had received all the aid from his father he could expect, and he therefore obtained a situation as teacher in Worcester, and at the same time he began the study of law. At twenty-two he opened a law office in his native town and continued to study. He rapidly rose in the esteem of the public and in his profession. At the passage of the Stamp Act, Mr. Adams entered the political arena, and his first act was to draw up a series of resolutions in remonstrance, which were adopted by the citizens of Braintree, and subsequently, word for word, by more than forty towns in the State. Mr. Adams now entered upon a distinguished political career. His able defense of a sailor who thrust a harpoon through the heart of an English Lieut., who with his press-gang from a British ship were attempting to capture him, gained Mr. Adams great popularity, and established the principle that the infamous law of impressment could have no recognition on American soil.

Mr. Adams was one of the five delegates from Massachusetts to the Continental Congress. It became the imperative duty of this Congress to make a decision which should tell upon all future time. Mr. Adams was placed upon the most important committees. These demanded a redress of their grievances. This Congress received the following eulogy from Lord Chatham:

"I have studied and admired the free States of antiquity, the master-spirits of the world; but for solidity of reason, force of sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion, no body of men can take the precedence of this Continental Congress."

1826. The following April the Revolution began. The battle of Bunker Hill was fought. Mr. Adams was in Congress, but his wife kept him informed of events occurring at Boston. The day following the opening of the battle, Mrs. Adams wrote these words to her husband:

"The day, perhaps the decisive day, is come, on which the fate of America depends. . . . . Charlestown is laid in ashes. . . . . The constant roar of cannon is so distressing that we can neither eat, drink, nor sleep."

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were appointed by the committee to draft a Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Adams was the Colossus of debate in the halls of Congress. Mr. Jefferson had little skill in debate, but wielded a powerful pen. When they met to perform their task, each urged the other to make the draft. Mr. Adams finally said: "I will not do it. There are three good reasons why you should. First, you are a Virginian, and Virginia should take the lead in this business. Second, I am obnoxious, suspected, unpopular; you are the reverse. Third, you can write ten times better than I can." Jefferson replied: "Well, if you insist upon it, I will do as well as I can." The result of this conference we need not dwell upon, save that the prosperity and happiness of this great nation dates back to that hour and that action. Mr. Adams was appointed on a committee with Franklin and Rutledge to confer with Lord Howe with reference to terms of peace, by request of that dignitary. When his lordship informed them that he could only confer with them in the character of private citizens, Mr. Adams replied: "We came, sir, but to listen to your propositions. You may view us in any light you please except that of British subjects. We shall consider ourselves in no other character than that in which we were placed by order of Congress."

Dr. Gordon said of Mr. Adams: "In a word, I deliver to you the opinion of every man in the House when I add, that he possesses the clearest head and firmest heart of any man in Congress."

In 1777 he was appointed a delegate to France, to take the place of Silas Deane, who had been recalled, and to cooperate with Dr. Franklin and Arthur Lee, in the endeavor to obtain assistance in arms and money from the French Government. In 1779 Mr. Adams was sent to Paris to be in readiness to negotiate a treaty of peace and commerce with Great Britain.

While waiting the motion of the English Parliament, he visited Holland and negotiated important loans, and formed important commercial treaties.

In 1783, after a great amount of diplomatic maneuvering, a definite treaty was effected through the agency of Adams, Franklin, Laurens, Jay, and Jefferson. The constant anxiety, toil, and excitement through which Mr. Adams had passed, threw him into a fever and his life was for a time in danger. Upon his recovery he repaired to England, where he remained a short time, when he was again ordered to visit Holland and obtain another loan. In 1785 Mr. Adams was appointed Envoy to the Court of St. James. He was now to meet, face to face, the King of England, as the first Minister to that court, from the power which had so recently humbled them. It was a very trying as well as a triumphant position. But Mr. Adams was sufficient for the occasion, and in the interview with his August Majesty, showed less embarrassment and full as much dignity as the king himself. This was a day of proud victory for America, and for her noble and patriotic Minister; and we I did he discharge his duty, and gallantly and modestly did he wear his honors. In 1789 Mr. Adams was chosen for Vice-President, with George Washington, which office he held for two terms, and upon the close of the second term he was placed in the Presidential chair. Upon his retirement from this high office, which he had filled with a conscientious regard for duty, but which had been a stormy and difficult administration, he repaired to his farm at Quincy. Party politics had run high, and the Vice-President, Jefferson, his staunch friend, was called to side with the opposition. This was a severe trial for Mr. Adams, and caused a breach in their remarkable friendship of thirteen years duration.

Mr. Adams never again entered public life, except to draw up an able paper exposing the atrocities committed by the English Government upon American ships, in searching them and dragging from them all sailors who might be designated by any irresponsible agent as British subjects. Mr. Adams lived to see his cherished son, John Quincey, in the Presidential chair. He was now ninety years of age. The year following upon the anniversary of the national independence he departed this life. His last act was to send a toast to be presented to the celebration at Quincy on the following fourth of July. When appealed to, he said: "I give you Independence forever." His last words were, "Jefferson still lives," but Jefferson had departed this life an hour before.

Thomas Jefferson.

1826. July 4. Death of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States. Mr. Jefferson was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, on the 2d of April, 1743. His father was a man of wealth and culture, and his mother an intelligent and accomplished woman, reared in London and accustomed to the society of the refined, and the luxuries derived from wealth and position. Thomas was the eldest of a family of eight children. His father died when he was but fourteen years of age. At the age of seventeen he entered William and Mary College, in an advanced class.

Upon leaving college he entered the law office of Mr. Wythe, one of the most distinguished lawyers in the State. He was then not twenty-one years of age, and continued his intense application to study. As a young man, Mr. Jefferson was possessed of a singularly pure and exemplary char-

1826. acter. Gambling he thoroughly detested. Ardent spirits he never tasted, and tobacco he never used in any form, and he was never heard to utter an oath.

Mr. Jefferson rapidly rose in distinction at the bar, not as a public speaker, but as a profound and deep thinker, and an accurate reasoner. In 1769 Mr. Jefferson was chosen to fill a seat in the Legislature of Virginia. He was the largest slave-holder in the House, yet he introduced a bill empowering slave-holders to manumit their slaves, which was rejected by an overwhelming vote. At this time Mr. Jefferson was possessed of an estate of nearly 5,000 acres, tilled by about fifty slaves, and, together with his practice at the bar, his income amounted to $5,000 a year. In 1772 he married a wealthy and accomplished young widow, who brought him 40,000 acres of land and 135 slaves, thus making him one of the largest slave-holders in Virginia; yet he labored with all his energies for the abolition of slavery. He declared that institution to be a curse to the master, a curse to the slave, and an offense in the sight of God.

In 1774 Mr. Jefferson became an active agent, together with Patrick Henry and the two Lees, in calling a General Annual Congress, in consideration of the encroachments of Great Britain upon the rights of the colonies. He also wrote a pamphlet entitled "A Summary View of the Rights of British America," which had a large circulation in this country, and was extensively published in England. At the first outbreak of hostilities, Jefferson was in favor of decisive measures. His pen was active and powerful in stimulating the colonies to a defense of their liberties and rights. In 1775 Mr. Jefferson took his seat in the Colonial Congress at Philadelphia. His reputation as a writer had preceded him, but his ever prompt, frank, explicit decisions, and his native modesty and suavity of manner captivated his opponents, and it was said he had not an enemy in Congress. In five days after he had taken his seat he was appointed to prepare an address upon the causes of taking up arms. It was one of the most popular documents ever written, and was greeted with enthusiasm by all classes. It was read at the head of the armies amid the roar of cannon and the wild huzzas of the soldiery. Yet Thomas Jefferson suffered the reputation of the authorship to rest with one of his fellow-committeemen, Dickinson, all his life, and not until after his death was it publicly known that Jefferson was the real author. Such traits of character developed the real heroism and nobility of the man.

The pen of Thomas Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence, which was presented to Congress on the 28th of June, 1776, and which passed a fiery ordeal of criticism of three days' debate, during which Jefferson opened not his mouth. But his champion was his co-worker and earnest sympathizer, John Adams, who fought fearlessly for every word of it,

1826. with a masterly power and an eloquence that was irresistible. Upon the 4th of July it was adopted, and signed, amid the hush and silence of the most momentous and thrillingly sublime occasion it was ever permitted a citizen of any nation upon earth to witness or to participate in. Upon that day a nation was born, whose glory and magnificent progress has excelled every people and nation of the earth.

In 1779 Mr. Jefferson was chosen Governor of Virginia. He was then thirty-six years of age. During the War of the Revolution, he earnestly and zealously sustained General Washington. In 1781 a party rose in Virginia which opposed Mr. Jefferson and attempted to drive him from his office and the State. At the same time his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, was dying of a lingering disease. He resolved to retire from public life and devote himself to her. But in the confinement of a sick-room and at the bedside of a dying wife, his enemies still pursued him, reproaching him with weakness and a neglect of his duties as a citizen and patriot. Upon her death he was so overwhelmed with sorrow that he became entirely insensible, and for three weeks he kept his room, seeing no one but his faithful daughter, who was his sole companion. He never again married, and forty-four years after the death of his wife there were found in a secret drawer in his private cabinet locks of her hair and various little souvenirs of his wife, upon the envelopes of which were written words of endearing remembrance. In 1782 Mr. Jefferson was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary, to negotiate a treaty of peace with England, but the treaty being secured before his preparations were completed, it became unnecessary for him to go upon that mission. In 1784 he was appointed, with Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, to act as Minister Plenipotentiary in negotiating treaties of commerce with foreign nations. Upon his arrival in Paris, Dr. Franklin resigned, from age and infirmity, and returned to America, leaving Jefferson his successor.

He became very popular in Paris, whither his great reputation had preceded him. No foreign minister except Franklin had ever before been so caressed. Yet all the honors which he received from the gayest and most flattering of earthly courts produced no change in the simplicity of his republican tastes. Invited by the National Assembly of France to attend and participate in their deliberations, he wisely though delicately declined the honor, as inconsistent with his position as a recognized ambassador to the French Court. In September, 1789, Mr. Jefferson returned to America. In 1790 he accepted the appointment of Secretary of State from Washington. Upon the election of John Adams to the Presidency, Mr. Jefferson became Vice-President. His administration was anything but a smooth and tranquil path. Party jealousy and strife ran high. Mr. Jefferson was a thorough and staunch Republican, and opposed everything which tended toward the

1826. growth of an aristocracy in the heart of the young and free Government. In 1801 Thomas Jefferson was made President of the United States. His election was hailed with great demonstrations of joy by the masses, for he was truly "the people's choice." In 1801 he was re-elected with great unanimity, with George Clinton as Vice-President. At the close of his second term of office his feelings can only be expressed in his own words: "Never did a prisoner, released from his chains, feel such relief as I shall on shaking off the shackles of power. . . . . I thank God for the opportunity of retiring from them without censure, and carrying with me the most consoling proofs of public approbation." In private life Mr. Jefferson's hospitality was unbounded, often entertaining fifty persons as guests at one time. In his family he was greatly beloved—almost adored. His eldest daughter, the accomplished Mrs. Randolph, thus writes of her adored father: "Never, never did I witness a particle of injustice in my father; never speaking a harsh word, never manifesting sullenness, or anger, or irritation. We venerated him as something better and wiser than other men. He seemed to know everything—even the thoughts of our minds, and our untold wishes. We wondered that we did not fear him; and yet we did not, any more than we did companions of our own age." Never was there a more beautiful exhibition of parental love than that exhibited by Thomas Jefferson.

No man ever lived who was more greatly beloved by those who intimately knew him. His slaves regarded him more as a father than a master. He was a member of no church society, and hated shams and hypocrisy, especially in religious profession, with great intensity; yet his admiration of Christ and His character, as portrayed by the evangelists, was boundless; and he had great respect for the Bible as a book of great truth and wisdom, and spent much time in reading and copying from its pages. His moral character was *without reproach;* and yet, because he made no public profession of religion, he was denounced as an "infidel." In reading carefully the history of his life, the reader will see that it was less from unbelief in the doctrines of Christianity than from the corrupt and hypocritical conduct of the masses who professed the name, and especially of those who stood in "high places," wearing their religion as a cloak to cover their moral deformity.

Great Anti-Mason Excitement.—Abduction of Wm. Morgan.

1826. *Thurlow Weed's Reminiscences of the affair, as a Member of the Investigating Committee at the time of the transaction.* Mr. Weed gave the following account of the Morgan affair in a letter to the N. Y. *Herald* of Aug. 6, 1875, and which was copied by the Chicago *Tribune* the same month:

"I did not personally know Wm. Morgan, who was for more than two months writing his book in a house adjoining my residence in Rochester,

1826. N. Y. When applied to by Mr. Dyer—my next-door neighbor, where Morgan boarded—to print the book, purporting to disclose the secrets of Masonry, I declined to do so, believing that a man who had taken an oath to keep a secret had no right to disclose it. Although not a Freemason, I had favorable opinions of an institution to which Washington, Franklin, and Lafayette belonged. On my refusal to print the book, Morgan removed to Batavia, where he made the acquaintance of David C. Miller, editor of the *Advocate*, also a Mason, who became his publisher. I pass briefly over a series of facts which were judicially established, embracing the arrest of Morgan, his conveyance to and confinement in the county jail at Canandaigua, from which he was released and conveyed by night, in close carriages, through Rochester, Clarkson, and along the Ridge Road to Fort Niagara, in the magazine of which he was confined. While thus confined a Knight Templar Encampment was installed at Lewiston; when at supper, the zeal and enthusiasm of the Templars having been aroused by the speeches and wine, Col. Wm. King, of Lockport, invited four men (Whitney, Howard, Chubbuck, and Garside) from the seats at the banqueting table, into an adjoining room, where he informed them that he had an order from the Grand Master (De Witt Clinton), the execution of which required their assistance. This party was then driven to Niagara, reaching the Fort a little before 12 o'clock. Upon entering the magazine, Col. King informed Morgan that his friends had completed their arrangements for his removal to, and residence upon, a farm in Canada. Morgan walked with them to the wharf, where a boat was held in readiness for them by Elisha Adams, an invalid soldier, into which the party passed and rowed away, Adams remaining to warn the boat off by signal, if, on its return, any alarm had been given. It was nearly 2 o'clock in the morning when the boat returned, having, as Adams expressed it, *lost one man*, only five of the six being on board when the boat returned. When the boat reached the point where the Niagara River empties into Lake Ontario, a rope being wound around Morgan's body, to either end of which a sinker was attached, he was thrown overboard. It is due to the memory of Gov. Clinton to say that Col. King had no such order, and no authority to make use of his name. It is proper, also, to add, that none of these men survive. John Whitney, of Rochester, whom I knew so well, related all the circumstances connected with the last act in the tragedy, to me at Albany in 1831, in the presence of Simeon B. Jewett, of Clarkson, and Samuel Barton, of Lewiston." We glean the following notes from Mr. Weed's letter: "In October, 1827, more than a year after the abduction of Morgan, a body drifted on shore near a small creek which emptied into Lake Ontario. An inquest was held, and it was pronounced 'the body of an unknown person.' Morgan's friends demanded another inquest. Mrs. Morgan and a friend of her husband gave a complete description of his person, and also of some marks upon it, which was fully corroborated by the body found, and the second inquest resulted in the decision that it was the body of Wm. Morgan, who had so mysteriously disappeared more than a year before. But now the most singular part of the story remains. A Canadian, by the name of Timothy Monroe, had been swept over the Niagara Falls eleven days before the discovery of the body. His wife appeared, and demanded another inquest upon it. She gave a very minute description of his clothing, which fully identified that found upon the body, but her description of his person was very inaccurate, yet, the result of the inquest was, that it was the body of Timothy Monroe." Thus ended the mysterious "Morgan affair."

Humboldt.

1826. Visit of Baron Alexander von Humboldt, the great German naturalist, geologist, and distinguished scientist, to the United States. This great and learned man was born in Berlin September 14, 1769, and was educated with great care at an early age in the natural sciences. He was also a student of the University of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He traveled over the Continent, and his researches among the Alps and Pyrenees were extensive. The King of Spain granted him a passport to all his dominions with free use of all astronomical and other instruments which would aid the advancement of science. Such extensive privileges had never before been granted a traveler.

He proceeded to South America and explored all the mountainous regions, volcanoes, great rivers, and natural scenery and botany. He ascended the highest peaks of the Andes, and stood upon the cloud-capped heights where the foot of man had never before ventured. He measured their vast proportions, and sounded the depths of burning volcanoes, weighing them in the balance of his mighty mind, giving to the world a new revelation.

After his visit to America, he published a series of volumes under the title of Kosmos, and several other works. Agassiz says of him: "The personal influence he exerted upon science is incalculable. With him ends a great period in the history of science, a period to which Cuvier, Laplace, Arago, Gay, Lussac, De Candolle, and Robert Brown belonged."

" Oct. 26. *Opening of the Erie Canal with a grand celebration.*

" First pianos manufactured in the United States.

" *Duel between Henry Clay and John Randolph*, caused by personal insults flung openly in the Senate Chamber at Mr. Clay, as Secretary of State. Both of these illustrious men lived in times when, and were educated under a code of morals which recognized no other means of satisfying insulted honor. It was much practiced in the early days of "Southern chivalry," but which was ever regarded by the cool and more philosophical statesmen of the North as a pernicious, dishonorable, and brutal custom. Mr. Randolph refused to retract, and also refused to take the life of his antagonist, and resolved not to return the fire of Mr. Clay, yet he made every preparation for death, as far as his worldly affairs were concerned. Upon the ground, the pistol of Mr. Randolph accidentally went off while repeating the words of signal after his second, but which was admitted to be purely accidental. Two shots were exchanged, Randolph's first lodging in a stump in the rear of Mr. Clay, and the latter's ball striking the earth several feet behind Mr. Randolph. The second firing resulted the same, except that Mr. Randolph discharged his pistol in the air. He remarked to Col. Benton, just after the first fire: "I would not have seen him fall mortally, or even doubtfully wounded for all the land that is watered by the king of floods and all his tributary streams."

Mr. Clay, upon seeing Mr. Randolph's pistol discharged in the air, approached him, and with deep emotion said: "I trust in God, my dear sir, you are untouched; after what has occurred, I would not have harmed you for a thousand worlds." The antagonists formally exchanged cards, and their relations of courtesy were restored. Thus ended an "affair of honor," which in the progress of civilization has become in the eyes of all honorable men a barbarous and inhuman practice.

1826. Brazilian independence acknowledged by Spain.

" Constitution for confederation of Buenos Ayres framed.

" Spanish forces driven from Peru.

" Uruguay declared for independence.

" Brazil declared war against the Argentine Republic.

" City of Buenos Ayres blockaded by Brazil.

First Fire-proof Safes.

" Jesse Delano patented an improvement on fire-proof safes of French invention.

1827. Feb. Treaty with the Creek Indians concluded..... 522

" Treaty with the Kansas Indians..... 522

" Treaty with the Great and Little Osages..... 523

" May. A general treaty of peace, navigation, and commerce between United States and the Republic of Colombia..... 523

" *Great excitement over the "Morgan affair,"* and great opposition to Freemasonry. Political capital made out of the alleged murder of Morgan.

" *First railroad in the United States* built at Quincy, Mass., and operated by horse-power.

1828. Congress passed a protective tariff, which caused much opposition at the South.

" Sand-paper and emery-paper first made at Philadelphia.

" *First locomotive* introduced from England by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, being the first steam-engine used in the United States.

" Baltimore and Ohio R. R. begun.

" *Congress made provision to pay the officers of the Revolutionary War*..... 523

" Names of "Democrat" and "Republican" chosen this year for the parties still bearing that name.

1828. *Gen. Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun chosen to fill the offices of President and Vice-President.*
" Chili adopts a Constitution..... 527
" Internal war in Mexico.
" Treaty of peace between Brazil and Buenos Ayres.
" Gen. Sucre assassinated.
" Brazil declares war against the Argentine Republic.
" *Planing-mill patented* by Wm. Woodworth, of New York.
1829. Spain attempts to regain Mexico. She sends a force of 4,000 troops under Gen. Barradas. He was forced to capitulate, and his troops were sent to Havana.
" *Mexican independence recognized by the United States.*
" Mexico expelled all the natives of Spain from her territory.
" First coffee plantations started in Costa Rica.
" Mariscal Santa Cruz elected President of Bolivia; and a revolution began, lasting ten years.
" Jan. 26. *Daniel Webster's great speech defending the Constitution*..... 528
" Feb. 20. Resolutions passed by the Virginia House of Delegates against the United States Tariff Bill.
" May 2. *Hail falls in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, to the depth of twelve inches.*
" May 17. *Death of John Jay*, at Bedford, New York.
" Sept. 15. *Slavery abolished in Mexico.*
" Nov. 9. Separation of Yucatan from Mexico, and union with Central America.
" Dec. 4. Revolution commenced in Mexico.

First Asylum for the Blind.

" Perkins Institute and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind established through the efforts of Dr. John D. Fisher, with Dr. Samuel G. Howe as Director, who held the position forty-three years.
" *First Horticultural Society* founded in this country.
" *President Jackson removed 700 officeholders*, which established the precedent since so closely followed. He is credited with the saying: "*To the victor belong the spoils.*"
1830. Jan. 20. Bolivar resigns his military and civil commissions.
" Jan. 27. *City of Guatemala nearly destroyed by earthquake.*
" April 4. Yucatan declares its independence.
" Uruguay adopted a Constitution.
" Death of Bolivar at San Pedro.
" *South Carolina asserts "State's Rights."*

Rise of Mormonism.

" April 6. Mormon Church founded upon the supernatural pretensions of Joseph Smith, an ignorant, dissolute, but pretentious young man, who had no reputation for good in the community where he lived, in Palmyra, N. Y. Smith was the pretended author of a new revelation, which he called the "Book of Mormon;" or, "Golden Bible." He dictated the contents to Oliver Cowdery, while seated behind a blanket hung across the room, to keep profane eyes from beholding the "sacred records," or metallic plates which he

1830. claimed to have exhumed by direction of the Holy Spirit! These he professed to be reading, with the aid of the Urim and Thummim — the ancient stones revived — by looking through which, the strange characters were converted into English! The *true origin* of this book is claimed to be the manuscript of an eccentric preacher, by the name of Spaulding, who became involved in debt, and undertook the composition of a historical novel, entitled "Manuscript Found;" by which means he hoped to liquidate his debts. The MSS. were written in 1812, and left in a printing office where Sydney Rigdon was a workman. In 1816 Mr. Spaulding died. When the new Bible appeared, Mr. Miller, a partner of Spaulding, also Mr. Spaulding's wife, recognized the plagiarism, and testified to a great portion of the book as being the production of Spaulding's pen. The characters, names, etc., were verbatim from Spaulding, but mixed up with Scripture quotations, together with Bible doctrines, and altogether forming a book of several hundred pages. The main features of the Mormon religion were the pretended "gifts of the Church," by which the same miracles which were wrought by Christ were claimed to be wrought by Smith and his apostles, even to the raising of the dead. Kirtland, Ohio, became the headquarters of the Mormons in 1831, and they began rapidly to increase. A body of them started a church in Jackson Co., Mo., where their numbers increased so rapidly that the old settlers becoming alarmed, held public meetings, protesting against the invasion of the new sect. The citizens demanded the suppression of their paper, which being refused, it was destroyed by a mob. The excitement prevailed to such an extent, that some of their houses were destroyed and their leaders whipped, and during a tray several lives were lost on both sides. Persecutions but strengthened the zeal of the fanatics. They moved about from place to place, and finally settled down in Nauvoo, Ill., where they began the erection of a Temple. They now took the name of "Latter-Day Saints." In 1833 Brigham Young was converted to the new faith. In 1837 the Mormons carried their new religion to the Old World, where superstition and ignorance abounded. There it flourished and took deep root among the lower classes, who have ever been the dupes of designing religious pretenders. The light of reason and education always dispels the dark clouds of superstition and bigotry, and no sect, founded upon superstition and pretended wonders and miraculous demonstrations, can longer hope to flourish where an open Bible, free schools, and a free press abound. In 1839 the "Latter-Day Saints," under the leadership of Smith, united their forces and began a settlement and the building of their Temple in Nauvoo. Polygamy was now introduced by "revelation to Smith," as a special privilege to the head of the Church. During 1842–3–4 Smith was repeatedly arrested on charges of murder, treason, and adultery, but managed to avert punish-

1830. ment, until the summer of 1844, when, with his brother Hiram, he was sent a prisoner by the Governor of Illinois to Carthage, where they were arrested for *treason*, and placed in prison under guard. On the 27th of June a mob of outraged citizens, disguised, broke into the jail and summarily killed them both. Great mourning and lamentations went up from the afflicted Mormons. They sent word to all the faithful far and near, that the "Lord's Prophet" was killed. Brigham Young was appointed successor to Joseph Smith, much to the chagrin of Sydney Rigdon.

The Mormons were now compelled to abandon their city and Temple. They proceeded at once to establish themselves beyond the bounds of civilization, where they could carry out their dark and devilish designs, and lay the foundation of their unholy schemes, unmolested by law, order, or even decency. A desolate region near the shores of the Great Salt Lake was chosen for the seat of their city and government, for they aspired to no less pretensions than the "Veritable Kingdom of God," and Brigham Young His chosen *Prophet, Priest, and King, temporal*, or ruler of the "Saints of God"—could mortal man aspire to greater dignity or power? But— "*Mirabile dictu!*"—this chief of impostors actually succeeded in establishing a form of government in the very center of the United States, with himself as governor, with laws to suit himself, defying the Government and all law and interference upon the *pretended authority of "Divine Revelation" and "appointment!"* Here in the heart of the great wilderness they began to build the "New Jerusalem"—since called Salt Lake City. Here they flourished like "a green bay tree" and imported their devotees from the ignorant and oppressed classes of Europe by thousands, under pretense of bringing them to the "land of promise." They rapidly increased until they numbered many thousands, and became a terror to emigration and civilization. Under the disguise of Indians, they waylaid whole emigrant trains, robbing, plundering, and murdering the helpless victims at their will. The great "Mountain Meadow Massacre," designed and prosecuted by the Mormon leaders, was, after twenty years' successful evasion, brought to light, and one of its leaders executed by United States authority. But it is pretty generally believed that Brigham Young and his apostles were instrumental in nearly all the depredations committed throughout the great plains of the West, which were attributed to the Indians. One great secret of the indifference of the Government to the alarming growth of this monstrosity in the heart of her territory, was its remoteness from the very borders of civilization, and the astounding *success* of its leaders in founding a city and a government, populated and improved by dint of systematic industry and perseverance which challenged the admiration of all who visited that oasis of the Great Desert—the far-famed Salt Lake City. The Government and mili-

1830. tary officials, newspaper correspondents, and prominent men of the nation who visited Utah were feted and flattered, and sometimes *bought up* by that great dignitary, Brigham Young, who held unlimited sway over a vast territory of willing subjects, and who controlled, not only the press, the schools, and the religion, but the *finances* of a large territory representing immense resources and wealth. But the onward march of civilization is fast accomplishing to-day what a tardy Government should have done at the start; for no great oppressive power can long exist surrounded by the elements of freedom.

" Dec. 9. Building of the South Carolina Railroad.

" American Institute of Learning founded in Boston.

Battle of the Giants.

" Great debate in the United States Senate between Webster and Hayne, called the "Battle of the Giants"..... 528

" Charter granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to Col. Stephen Long for the American Steam Carriage Company.

" *First locomotive built in the United States* by Peter Cooper, the philanthropist, after his own design.

1831. *Great political excitement over Tariff and Free Trade.*

" "*The Liberator*," *an anti-slavery paper*, started in Boston by Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

" Jan. 12. *Remarkable eclipse of the sun.*

" April 7. Dom Pedro abdicated in favor of his son, Pedro II.

James Monroe.

" July 4. Death of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States. Mr. Monroe was born in Westmoreland Co., Virginia, April 28, 1758. At the age of 16 he entered William and Mary College, and in 1776, when but two years in college, and upon the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, he relinquished his studies and hastened to Gen. Washington's headquarters in New York, and enrolled his name as a cadet in the army. In the battle of Trenton, during which he was wounded, he distinguished himself for his bravery, and was promoted to the rank of Captain. Soon after he received a commission as Colonel, but the army was so depleted that no command could be furnished him, and he returned to Virginia, and entered the law office of Thomas Jefferson. In 1782 he was elected to the Virginia Assembly, and appointed a member of the Executive Council. In 1783 Mr. Monroe was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress for a term of three years, where he proved himself an efficient member, and was instrumental in bringing about the General Convention at Philadelphia, which developed the present Constitution. He married a Miss Kortright, of New York, an intelligent and accomplished lady, who, in his subsequent high career, was every way fitted for the companion of so distinguished a man. Mr. Monroe was a member of the Virginia Convention

1831. which ratified the Constitution, and opposed it, as he thought it gave too much power to the Central Government. As a Republican, Mr. Monroe opposed every measure which tended to centralize the Government and give it too much controlling power over the States. He feared the tendencies of the people toward an aristocracy. In the war between France and England Mr. Monroe deeply sympathized with France, and bitterly opposed the neutrality proclamation, alleging that it was base ingratitude in the United States to refuse her aid to France in her struggle with the despotic powers of Europe. President Washington magnanimously appointed James Monroe as Minister to that Government. He was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joyous welcome. The President of the National Convention addressed him in a congratulatory speech, and publicly embraced him at its close. The flags of the two republics were intertwined in the Assembly Hall. Mr. Monroe's frank and cordial manner, and his open sympathy with France was so extremely annoying to England and to the friends of England in America, that he was recalled near the close of Washington's administration. Shortly after his return he was elected Governor of Virginia. Mr. Monroe was sent to France to negotiate for the purchase of the Louisiana Territory in connection with Mr. Livingston, the Minister to France. Their efforts were successful. He next visited England to remonstrate, in the name of the Government of the United States, against the impressment of our seamen. England refused to make any effort toward satisfying their just complaints. From England he went to Spain by way of Paris, and witnessed the crowning of Napoleon Bonaparte. In Spain he endeavored to settle a boundary question relating to the Louisiana Territory, which Spain had ceded to France, and France to the United States, but failed to effect what he desired. Mr. Monroe was again sent to the Court of England to sue for redress. But she remained inexorable, and the treaty which they tendered through him to the Government of the United States was so unsatisfactory that the President declined to submit it to the Senate. Mr. Monroe now retired to his home in Virginia, where he remained until called to the Secretaryship of State under President Madison.

Upon the burning and sacking of Washington by the British, Mr. Monroe assumed the additional duties of Secretary of War, that officer having resigned his position, and most efficiently and nobly he discharged the duties of each. The country was in a deplorable condition—her treasury exhausted and credit gone, and in the midst of a war with the strongest nation upon earth. Yet in this terrible crisis James Monroe pledged his own individual credit as subsidiary to that of his country, thereby enabling her to make a successful defense against the invading foe. His energies were all directed to the salvation and welfare of his country, and his faithful and prompt measures enabled the

1831. army to triumph gloriously over their cruel and inveterate enemy. Upon the close of the war Mr. Monroe resigned the Secretaryship of War, and continued the discharge of the duties of Secretary of State till the end of President Madison's administration, when he was elected to that important office by a large majority. A better choice at that time could not well have been made. He continued in the Presidential chair eight years, his administration giving general satisfaction. He made great exertion to secure a pension law to reward the veteran soldiers. Mr. Monroe was the author of the paper called "The Monroe Doctrine," the object of which was "to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers; of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nation. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it," and "that any attempt on the part of the European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety." Mr. Monroe died a poor man. He gave his time so exclusively to his country that his private interests were neglected, and he became involved in debts which reduced him to the estate of a "poor man" in worldly possessions, but his wealth of character and reputation far outweighed the miser's hoarded gains. He died at the residence of his son-in-law in New York, at the age of seventy-three, honored and beloved by a grateful nation.

" Oct. 1. Free Trade Convention at Philadelphia.

" Oct. 26. Tariff Convention at New York.

" *Manning mowing-machine patented* (*the first useful mowing-machine made*).

" *Chloroform discovered* by Samuel Guthrie, of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

" *Steam knitting-machine* first used, at Albany, N. Y., by Timothy Bailey.

" Dr. Howe, of New York, invented the first practical machine for making pins.

" Confederation of Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, Entre-Rio, and Santa Fe.

" Uruguay became an independent State.

" Limitation of slave trade in Brazil.

" Ecuador becomes independent.

" Republic of Colombia dissolved.

" Buttons first made by machinery in the United States by Joel Hayden, of Connecticut.

Gibbs, the Pirate, Executed.

" *Capture and execution of Gibbs, the most noted pirate of the century.* He was called the "Scourge of the Ocean." In his confession he stated that he had been concerned in robbing over forty vessels, and he gave the names of near a score of vessels taken by the pirates under his command, the crews of which were murdered.

" Western College of Teachers established in Ohio by Albert and John Picket and Samuel Lewis.

1832. Congress passed a new protective tariff bill. Great opposition in the South. *South Carolina threatened secession.* 528

Gen. Jackson Vetoes Secession.

1832. President Jackson ordered the naval and military forces to Charleston to enforce the laws, which put an end to the secession..... 528

" Feb. 6. Attack on Qualla Batoo, in Sumatra, by the United States frigate *Potomac.*

First Appearance of Cholera.

" June 8. Cholera at Quebec; the first case in America.

" June 21. First case of Asiatic Cholera in the United States, which scourge swept over the entire land, hurrying thousands into a sudden and terrible death..... 528

" Aug. 27. *Black Hawk War, and capture of Black Hawk*..... 534

" Sept. 26. University of New York organized.

" *Andrew Jackson chosen for President and Martin Van Buren Vice-President.*

" *Death of Charles Carroll of Carrollton,* the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

" *President Jackson vetoed the United States Bank bill.*

" Dec. 28. John C. Calhoun resigned his office as Vice-President.

" *Electro-Magnetic Telegraph invented by Professor Morse.* (See biography.)

" Asiatic Cholera appeared again in New York City, lasting two months, and resulting in 3,400 deaths.

Chloroform Invented.

" Dr. Samuel Guthrie first published his discovery of chloroform.

" Patent granted to E. & T. Fairbanks for their "Hay Scales," or a balance for weighing heavy bodies.

" Yellow fever again appeared in New York and vicinity, producing a great panic.

1833. Mar. 4. Andrew Jackson inaugurated President for a second term.

Jackson Closes the United States Bank.

" President Jackson being informed that the United States Bank was using large sums for political purposes, removed the deposits and closed all operations, contrary to the advice of his Cabinet, and in direct opposition to Congress. Great excitement was caused by this act, and two attempts were made to take his life. Thomas H. Benton and John Forsyth supported the President in the Senate, but Clay, Calhoun, and Webster united in the opposition. The name "Whig" was adopted by the opposition party.. 533

" The Southern States held a "State's Rights" Convention.

" May 3. Congress passed Henry Clay's compromise tariff law.

" Santa Anna inaugurated President of Mexico.

" Cholera broke out among the United States troops who were engaged against the Indians in the West, nearly destroying several companies.

" Yellow fever again visits the United States in a more virulent form.

" First practical safe invented by J. C. Gayler, and called the "Salamander."

John Randolph.

1833. May 24. Death of John Randolph, a distinguished United States Senator from Virginia. He was born in Virginia, June 2, 1773, and was a direct descendant of, and the seventh generation from, Pocahontas, daughter of the Indian Chief Powhattan, and deliverer of Capt. John Smith. Mr. Randolph was an eloquent and eccentric man, and was much feared in Congress and also in the Senate, for his sarcastic and scathing rebukes and expositions of all that he considered trickery and secret combinations. He was regarded as an upright and straightforward representative, and advocated only what he believed to be right.

" Removal of several Indian tribes beyond the Mississippi.

" First double cylinder printing-press constructed by Hoe & Newton.

" First useful reapers patented.

" Caloric engine invented by John Ericsson.

First Newsboy.

" First copy of New York *Sun* printed by Benj. H. Day, and sold for one cent per copy. Its sale on the streets created the first "newsboy" that ever cried in the streets of an American city.

" Nov. 13. *Great meteoric shower known as the "falling stars"* which created a great sensation all over the country. Much fear and consternation were excited among the superstitious, many supposing the "end of the world" had come.

" Chili revised her Constitution.

" *Slaves emancipated in Jamaica.* The planters immediately combined to put wages down to the lowest possible rate, and increased the rents of the huts which the negroes occupied. The negroes deserted the plantations and settled in the mountains. The agitation resulting therefrom threatened a revolt against the Government. Chinese laborers were imported, but without success.

Flying-Machine.

" A model flying-machine was constructed by Rufus Porter, of New Britain, Conn., who kept experimenting, until about fourteen years later he produced a model propelled by steam, which he exhibited at Washington and in the Merchants' Exchange, New York, and a journal of the day declared "it made the circuit of the rotunda eleven times like a thing animated with life." Still later he constructed a full working machine, but which he never completed because it was found impossible to procure a varnish or coating for the canvas covering which would prevent the leakage of the gases to an extent that wholly destroyed the lifting power of the balloon. The balloon was cigar-shaped, and a little below was suspended a car, conforming on a small scale to the shape of the balloon, which carried the motive power for propelling the whole, and was provided with a pair of screw propellers and a four-leaved rudder. In 1849 Mr. Porter's principle was revived, with certain additions, at Shell Mound Lake, Cal., by Frederick Marriot, and operated by a small steam-engine. The apparatus worked well in a still atmosphere, but proved a failure in brisk winds.

1834. Mar. Vote of censure by the Senate against the President for removing the Bank deposits, but was soon after expunged..... 533

" *The whole United States debt paid off.*

" *Lucifer matches* first made in America.

First Sewing-Machine.

" *Sewing-machine invented* by Walter Hunt, of New York, with a curved eye-pointed needle and shuttle, making a lock-stitch; but he failed to perfect it or to get a patent for it.

" Raised alphabet invented by Dr. Howe for the use of the blind.

1834-5. *Remarkable cold winter* all over the United States — snow falling in the Southern States one foot deep; orange and fig trees 100 years old were killed.

1835. Congress established branch mints in Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana.

" The Cherokees sold their land to Government for $5,200,000.

" April 18. French indemnity bill passed the Chamber of Deputies.

" May. *New York* Herald *established* by James Gordon Bennett. See biography.

" July 6. *Death of Chief Justice Marshall,* who had filled this high office nearly 35 years.

" Roger Brooke Taney, of Maryland, appointed to fill his place.

" Renewal of war with the Seminole Indians, which lasted seven years longer, and cost the Government $15,000,000..... 533

Great Fire in New York.

" Dec. 16. Great fire in New York city; $22,000,000 worth of property burned.

" Mexican Constitution abrogated, and the Confederation of States consolidated into a republic, with Santa Anna President and Dictator.

" Republic of Central America dissolved, and the separate Republics of Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, and Costa Rica formed.

" Illuminating gas first introduced into the city of Philadelphia.

" First gold pens, with diamond points, made by Levi Brown, a Detroit watchmaker.

" Guano first became an article of commerce in the United States.

" Dec. 28. Maj. Dade and his command massacred in Florida.

" Gen. Thompson and his companions were also murdered.

1836. Arkansas admitted into the Union.

" April 21. Battle of San Jacinto, in Texas. Santa Anna defeated and taken prisoner.

" Bequest of James Smithson to the United States, of $515,169 for the "general diffusion of knowledge among men." *The Smithsonian Institute* at Washington was founded with the proceeds of this bequest.

James Madison.

" June 28. Death of James Madison, fourth President of the United States. Mr. Madison was born in Orange County,

1836. Virginia. He graduated at Princeton College at the age of twenty, with a constitution enfeebled with constant study, but with a character of unblemished purity, and a mind richly stored with all that makes youth attractive and honorable. Being naturally of a liberty-loving nature, and also highly endowed with religious sentiments, he early gave his mind to theological study. He soon, however, became strongly impressed with the intolerance of Church power in this country. He saw the injustice of indiscriminate taxation to support the Established Church of England. His first public efforts were directed against this oppression. With Thomas Jefferson he fought for religious liberty. The battle was fierce, and the opponents of religious intolerance were denounced as the enemies of Christianity. But liberty triumphed, and religious freedom was established in Virginia.

In 1776 he became a member of the Virginia Convention to frame the Constitution of the State. He lost the election to the General Assembly the next year because he refused to treat the whisky-loving voters. In 1780 he was elected a member of the Continental Congress, and was immediately assigned to a conspicuous place. In 1787 he was an eminent member of the great National Convention. Mr. Madison was one of the leading spirits in calling this convention, and also in bringing about the great and all-important result—the "Constitution of the United States." When this invaluable document was to be submitted to the people of the United States, Mr. Madison was selected to write the address, expounding its principles and urging its adoption.

In 1790 Mr. Madison found himself fast drifting to the side of the Republican party. Yet he was so courteous and conscientious in all his manners and measures that he retained the confidence of his former party friends. In 1792 he was the avowed leader of the Republican party in Congress. In 1797 it was the wish of many that Mr. Madison should become the candidate for President, but he declined the honor. Mr. Jefferson wrote, concerning his qualifications for the position, "There is not another person in the United States with whom, being placed at the helm of our affairs, my mind would be so completely at rest for the fortune of our political bark."

At the age of 43 he married the accomplished Mrs. Todd, who was the belle of New York. She proved to be a worthy companion of so distinguished a man, and was a great attraction and social power at the "White House," and in the society at Washington, as the wife of the President.

Upon the election of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency he appointed Mr. Madison Secretary of State. He discharged the duties of this responsible office during the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration. Mr. Jefferson being a widower, Mrs. Madison was called upon to discharge the duties and honors required of the mistress of the Presidential mansion.

1836. This position she filled with the dignity and grace of a queen, maintaining at the same time those true womanly instincts and that freedom of manner which drew all hearts to her with a truly magnetic attraction. She never forgot a face or a name, and every visitor was treated with apparently special attention. The most bitter foes of her husband and of the administration were received with a welcome and cordiality that made them forget the bitterness of party strife in the presence of this noble and truly accomplished woman. Upon the close of Mr. Jefferson's second term, Mr. Madison was elected to fill his place. He was also elected for a second term in the midst of the war with England, during which the city of Washington was invaded by British troops, and the President and his family were compelled to flee. The Capitol and all the public buildings were burned. In 1817 Mr. Madison retired from the Presidential chair, and repaired to his beautiful home at Montpelier, where he spent the remainder of his days in the quietude and peace of a rural home. He died at the age of 85 years, and his memory was treasured with love and gratitude by the nation he had so long served.

" Oct. Gov. Call, of Georgia, invades the Seminole country.

" Oct. 22. Sam. Houston elected President of Texas.

" Nov. *Martin Van Buren elected President*, and Richard M. Johnson Vice-President.

" Dec. 15. Burning of the general Post-office and Patent office at Washington.

" Texas declared independent.

" Peru-Bolivian confederation formed under the Presidency of Santa Cruz, a Bolivian.

" *Trial of Richard P. Robinson for the murder of Miss Helen Jewett*, a beautiful courtesan of New York.

" Samuel Colt invented his famous revolver.

" First National Temperance Convention, held at Saratoga, N. Y.

J. Q. Adams' Great Debate.

" *John Quincy Adams' eleven days' conflict* for the right of petition, in Congress. Single-handed and alone Mr. Adams fought this great battle, and achieved for the American people a victory which should be commemorated while the nation has an existence.

" *Death of Aaron Burr.*

" Sioux and Winnebago Indians sold their lands and went beyond the Mississippi River.

" Gen. Scott subdued the Creek Indians in Georgia.

" Wm. Crompton, of Worcester, Mass., invented the "fancy loom," which produced figures in weaving.

1837. Jan. 26. Michigan admitted into the Union.

" *Magnificent display of aurora borealis.* The whole arch of the heavens was covered with a canopy of brilliant and various hued rays, converging in the zenith in a deep red color. This phenomenon was witnessed in nearly every part of the United States.

" GREAT FINANCIAL CRASH AND PANIC. 250 houses in New York stopped payment during the first three weeks in April. Failures in New Orleans in two days reached $27,000,000. Eight States failed, and the United States could not pay its debts.

" Peru declared war against Chili, and also became involved in civil war.

" Santa Anna became revolutionary provisional President of Mexico.

" Mar. 4. Inauguration of Martin Van Buren.

Origin of the Express Business.

" *The express business originated* in the United States with Wm. T. Harnden, a young man who carried parcels from New York to Boston in a satchel. He soon procured a trunk, and in a short time an "Express Office" was established in both cities, with messengers employed upon each steamer, which soon grew into an extensive and well-organized business. In the course of three years Mr. Harnden had also been instrumental in establishing an emigration system, which added to the wealth of the nation $80,000,000.

" Commencement of the Canadian rebellion.

1838. First zinc produced in the United States, at the United States Arsenal at Washington, and found in large quantities in New York and Pennsylvania.

" *Duel between W. J. Graves and Jonathan Cilley*, both Members of Congress. Cilley killed at third fire.

" Exploring expedition to the South Pole under the command of Capt. Charles Wilkes, of the United States Navy.

" Oct. 5. United States Bank suspended specie payment, followed by the suspension of the majority of the banks in the United States, causing a great panic.

" Peace restored between Chili and Peru, and Gamara chosen President of Peru.

" *Mormon war in Missouri.*

Log-Cabin Campaign.

1839. Great political excitement. The Whigs nominate Wm. Henry Harrison for President, which introduced the "Log-Cabin Campaign."

" Charles Goodyear invented vulcanized rubber.

" Siege of Montevideo began, lasting nine years.

" Honduras became an independent Republic.

" Continued revolution in Mexico; the Constitution suspended.

" Peru-Bolivian confederation overthrown.

First Steam Fire-Engine.

1840. John Ericsson, a Swedish engineer, perfected the first steam fire-engine in the United States, for which he received the great gold medal from the Mechanics' Institute. He had been in this country but one year at the time. Mr. Ericsson planned and superintended the building of *the first "Monitor,"* at Greenpoint, N. Y., which at *its first trial disabled the iron-clad ram "Merrimac."*

" June 30. Sub-Treasury bill became a law.

" *First Washingtonian Society*, founded

1840. upon "total abstinence," established in Baltimore by six men of intemperate habits, and at its first anniversary 100 reformed drunkards marched in procession.
" *Adams' Express Company founded.*
" Nov. Gen. Harrison elected President, and John Tyler Vice-President.
" Death of Francia, Dictator of Paraguay.
" Dom Pedro II. crowned Emperor of Brazil, at the age of fourteen years.
" Antarctic Continent discovered by Capt. Wilkes.
1841. Mar. 4. Inauguration of Gen. Harrison as President.

Wm. Henry Harrison.

April 4. Death of Wm. Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States. Mr. Harrison was born in Virginia, on the banks of the James River, the 9th of February, 1773. His father was one of the distinguished men of his day, and an intimate friend of George Washington. He was a member of the Continental Congress, a true patriot, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and subsequently Governor of Virginia. William Henry was a graduate of Hampden Sidney College, and upon leaving college he began the study of medicine with Dr. Rush, in Philadelphia, but upon the outbreak of the Indian depredations on the Western frontier he abandoned his studies and repaired to the scene of action, and offered his services, having previously received a commission of ensign from President Washington. He was then but nineteen years of age. This was soon after the disastrous defeat of Gen. St. Clair, which spread consternation over the whole frontier. He was soon promoted for his valor to the rank of Lieutenant under Gen. Wayne, and was with him when he fought the Indians at Manmee and utterly routed them, driving them from their old fighting ground and causing them to sue for peace. The young Lieutenant was soon after promoted to the rank of Captain, and placed in command at Fort Washington. In 1797 Mr. Harrison resigned his commission in the army, and was appointed Secretary of the Northwestern Territory, and *ex officio* Lieutenant-Governor, under Gen. St. Clair, who was then Governor of the Territory. He was sent as a Delegate to Congress from the Northwestern Territory, and in the spring of 1800 he was appointed Governor of the Indian Territory, and immediately after also Governor of Upper Louisiana. He was thus Governor of almost as extensive a realm as any sovereign upon the globe, besides being Superintendent of Indian Affairs. His faithful and able discharge of these responsible duties caused him to be four times elected to this office. While Superintendent of Indian Affairs he was sole Commissioner, and effected thirteen treaties with the Indians, by which the United States acquired sixty millions of acres of land. He had ample opportunities to enrich himself, but he never held a single acre of land except through a legitimate and legal title, and it was said of him "that no man ever disbursed so large an amount of public treasure with so little difficulty in adjusting his accounts." In October, 1812, Indian hostilities became so open that Governor Harrison made every preparation for defense and marched to the Indian encampment on the Tippecanoe River, to bring about if possible a peaceable settlement with them. Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, were at the head of all the hostile tribes. Governor Harrison arrived within three miles of their encampment, when three Indians made their appearance, demanding his intentions. After a short conference, arrangements were made for a Council with the Chief the following day. Before day the Indians in full force, led by the "Prophet," attacked the troops. But Gen. Harrison, knowing the treachery of their character, was fully prepared for the attack, and the victory over the savages was complete. He was himself twice hit, but not severely wounded, and one horse was disabled under him. This achievement greatly added to his reputation. After the war with England was fully inaugurated, Governor Harrison was appointed by President Madison Commander-in-Chief of the Northwestern Army. His campaign was a difficult and hazardous one, and involved a vast amount of suffering among his troops, and required the greatest energy and valor of their commander. The British troops were allied with the Indians, and what cruel and treacherous devices their savage natures were incapable of inventing, their more civilized and Christian allies supplied, to torture and bring to a lingering and terrible death the victims of their cruelty. The last great victory, the battle of the Thames, which gave peace to the frontier, and in which Tecumseh, the acknowledged Chief and warrior of all the hostile tribes, was killed, was fought under Gen. Harrison's immediate command. Upon the close of the war he was appointed to treat with the Indian tribes, which negotiations he conducted so skillfully as to secure the approbation of both the Government and the Indians. In 1816 Gen. Harrison was chosen a Member of the National House of Representatives for the District of Ohio. In 1819 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in 1824 to the Senate of the United States. In the latter part of 1828 John Quincey Adams appointed Gen. Harrison Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia, but through personal animosity Gen. Jackson, upon his inauguration, recalled him. Upon his return he retired to his farm in North Bend, Ind., where he remained until again asked to serve his country in the office of their Chief Magistrate. In 1836 he was made a candidate for the Presidency, but the opposition party elected their candidate, Martin Van Buren. In 1840 Gen. Harrison was elected President by an overwhelming majority. Never was there a more popular candidate with "the people." His Cabinet was a most able and brilliant one, with Daniel Webster at its head as Secretary of State. His prospects were most flattering and the hopes of the country unbounded. But in the midst of all these prospects, Death, the great enemy of all human kind, and the great leveler of all distinctions, with one fell blow blasted the nation's hope, and sent to an untimely grave one of her noblest and most illustrious heroes. President Harrison died the 4th day of April, just one month after his triumphant and most happy inauguration. His last words, though uttered in delirium as though specially addressed to his successor, are well befitting the man, and could have been no more wisely chosen if uttered in the full possession of his mind:

"Sir, I wish you to understand the principles of the Government: I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more". 536

" April 6. Inauguration of John Tyler as President. 536
" *Webster's Dictionary appeared.*
" Aug. 9. Sub-Treasury bill repealed.
" Aug. 18. Bankruptcy act became a law.
" Upper and Lower Canada united in one Government.
" Servile insurrection in Brazil, and war with Buenos Ayres.
" Cold-blooded murder of Samuel Adams by John C. Colt, in New York.
" Imprisonment for debts due the United States abolished.
" NEW YORK "TRIBUNE" ESTABLISHED BY HORACE GREELEY.
1842. *Bunker Hill Monument* completed; great celebration.
" War with the Seminoles terminated.
" *Lucifer matches* first made by mach nery.
" Attempts to re-establish a National Bank vetoed by the President. 537
" *Dorr's Rebellion* in Rhode Island in support of a new Constitution and the rights of suffrage. It was soon put down.
" Mormonism became prominent and received large accessions to its numbers.
" Mar. 3. Bankrupt Act repealed.
" Aug. 9. *Treaty of Washington* negotiated by Daniel Webster and Lord Ashburton, defining our north-eastern boundary, and for suppressing the slave trade and giving up fugitive criminals. This closed the Aroostook war.
" Oct. 2. *Death of Dr. Channing.*
" Boyer was expelled from Hayti, and it was formed into an independent republic under the name of Santo Domingo.

Fremont's Expedition.

" Fremont made his first expedition to the Rocky Mountains. He explores the Great West, and discovers the South Pass, that wonderful gateway to the golden shores of the Pacific.
" *Thomas Kingford* produced his first sample of pure corn starch. His great starch factory at Oswego now produces 21,500,000 lbs. annually, or 35 tons a day. Average number of workmen 700.

Mutiny in the Navy.

" First mutiny in the United States Navy instigated by Midshipman Spencer, son of a United States Cabinet officer, on board the United States brig-of-war *Somers*, Capt. A. S. McKenzie. Spencer and his comrades were hung to the yard arm.

Fourierite Excitement.

1842. The community-id a wide-awake revived under the Fourier reorganization, which was initiated by Horace Greeley and Albert Brisbane. The leaders and movers in the enterprise displayed the usual amount of enthusiasm, but it was shorn of many of its fanatical and ridiculous features, and numbered among its advocates many intelligent and enterprising citizens. Communities were established in different States, which, for a time, thrived rapidly, but which soon fell into disrepute. The most extensive of these was in Genesee Co., New York, and among its membership were some of the leading literary characters of the day. But perhaps the most successful one in point of harmony and age was that established at Ceresco, Wis. One was established in Michigan, called the Adelphi Phalanx, to which over 3,000 members belonged, but it soon fell under its own weight. The North American Phalanx, of New Jersey, was for a short time considered the "Star Community." Horace Greeley and several other prominent New Yorkers were stockholders. But this also suffered the fate of all the others, and died a *premature death*.

The End of the World.

1843. Great and extensive excitement, caused by the preaching of William Miller, that the speedy coming of Christ was at hand. This plain, simple New England farmer became impressed from reading the Scriptures and the history of nations that the prophecies which foretold the second coming of Christ were speedily to be fulfilled. The manner of his preaching was simple in the extreme. He read from the prophetic writings, and compared the descriptions with events in the world's history, and made his applications in a cool and candid manner. But the topic was so intensely interesting, and the occasion, manner, and earnestness of the speaker aroused such a spirit of solemnity, that the great majority of candid listeners were deeply impressed with the truthfulness of the speaker and his subject. His great error consisted in setting the time for the coming of Christ, and as many of his followers were fanatics, they brought disrepute upon their leader and the doctrines he advocated by their extravagant conduct. After the passage of the "time," Mr. Miller was the subject of extensive ridicule and persecution. But those personally acquainted with him and his teaching, held him in great respect for his consistent and Christian character. This Bible-reader was advertised from one end of the world to the other, as "setting the day for the Lord to come and burn up the world!" and his followers were described as a "band of lunatics, wearing long white robes, ready to ascend at the sight of every white cloud floating in the heavens." That there were many fanatics among these sincere and worthy people no one would deny, and perhaps a few became really insane, but that one-tenth part of the mischief and absurd theories attributed to them was true, no intelligent person acquainted with the teachings of Mr. Miller will claim. Mr. Miller published a book of lectures upon the prophecies of Daniel, which were then believed in the main by all those who accepted the *literal interpretation* of the *prophetic Scriptures*.

" Congress voted $30,000 to Samuel F. B. Morse to establish his telegraph lines—first in the world.

" *Fremont extended his expedition* to the Columbia River, Oregon, and from that point up the Wallamet Valley to Klamath Lake, pushing on through snow and cold, over granite peaks and through deep ravines, without trail, and March 6, 1844, he reached the southern slope of the Sierras.

Great Comet of 1843.

" Mar. Sudden appearance of a great comet, probably the most marvelous of the present age. It was seen in the daytime, before it was visible at night, and startled the country by its sudden and brilliant advent. Many regarded it as a sign of the coming end of the world, and others of revolution or war. It was visible to the naked eye for weeks, when it suddenly disappeared.

" *Death of Noah Webster*, author of the Dictionary.

" First patent for fire-proof safe (Wilder's). Patent granted to Daniel Fitzgerald.

" Chili established a colony at Port Famine, Patagonia.

1844. Feb. 28. *Explosion of the "Peacemaker,"* a large gun on board the *Princeton*, killing the Secretary of State, Abel P. Usher, and Secretary of the Navy Thomas W. Gilman. 537

First Treaty with China.

" Commercial treaty with China, negotiated by Calcb Cushman, being the first treaty made by China with any Christian nation..... 538

First Telegraph Line.

" *First telegraph line*, stretched from Washington to Baltimore. The first message sent, "*Behold what God hath wrought.*"

" *First anti-slavery candidate* nominated for President, James G. Birney, of Michigan, who received 170 votes.

" Mexico resumes her Constitutional Government, with Santa Anna President.

" Lopez becomes Dictator of Paraguay.

Bishops Onderdonk.

" Trials and suspension of the Bishops Onderdonk, of the Episcopal Church, for immoral conduct and drunkenness.

" The *Midas*, a small topsail schooner, propelled by steam-working screws, was the first American steamboat that went round the Cape of Good Hope.

1844-8. Insurrections of the negroes suppressed in Cuba, and during the latter year 10,000 negroes perished.

1844. Annexation of Texas was the campaign question of this year..... ... 538

" James K. Polk elected President and George M. Dallas Vice-President,. 538

Mormon War.

" Mormon war in Illinois. Murder of Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet, and selection of Brigham Young to fill his place.

" *Copper excitement in Michigan.*

" *Election of Polk announced by telegraph*, the first news item conveyed over the wires.

1845. Lake Superior copper mines opened, one of which—the Calumet and Hecla—yielded in 1872, 8,000 tons of pure copper, worth $500 per ton.

" Texas admitted into the Union..... 539

" Mar. 3. Florida admitted into the Union.

" Mar. 4. *Inauguration of James K. Polk as President.*

" July 4. Texas framed a new Constitution, preparatory to admission as a State.

" Naval School at Annapolis opened.

Howe's Sewing-Machine.

" Elias Howe produced his first sewing-machine. (See biography).

" Texas admitted as a State. Mexico takes offense.

" *Great fire in Pittsburg, Pa.*

" Fire in New York. 300 *buildings burned.*

" *Death of Joseph Story*, the great jurist.

" Files first made in the United States.

" Ecuador received a Constitution.

" Castilla made President of Peru.

" Aug. Gen. Zachary Taylor advanced with 4,000 soldiers to Corpus Christi, the western boundary of Texas.... 539

" Great Britain and France united with Brazil in an attack upon Buenos Ayres.

1845-7. Slave trade in Cuba almost entirely suppressed.

Santo Domingo.

1845. First negotiation relating to the annexation of Santo Domingo, a Democratic measure which had in view the acquisition of slave territory in the West Indies to balance the increase of free States in the North; but they were deterred from pushing this measure through fear of the disastrous results of adding a Republic in which the negroes were free and their equality recognized by law to a Republic where they were held as slaves, and having no social or political rights as citizens. The first attempt was made by President Polk, through Mr. Hogan as Commissioner to the Islands, and resulted favorably as to its importance as a financial measure; but the freedom and social equality of the negro threw a damper upon the zeal of its slave-holding and Democratic friends. In 1854 Capt. George B. McClellan was commissioned to visit the Island, but with a similar though more favorable result. The necessity of an American naval station in the West Indies brought up the question in a more important light; and therefore, in 1867, Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, and a number of officers visited the Dominican capital, and had an interview with the authorities, but any further action was postponed in view of more important projects of annexation by the Johnson Administration. Under the Administration of Gen. Grant the subject was again brought to notice by overtures from the Baez Government, which had control of the Republic; but the unfortunate purchase of Alaska, together with the recent disastrous earthquake in Santo Do-

1845. mingo, caused a reaction against the acquisition of territory. Another effort was made by President Grant, through Gen. E. O. Babcock, and the project of a treaty signed by the Dominican Government, and ratified by the Dominican people, signed also by the Washington Administration, awaited ratification by the Senate, but a stormy opposition was developed, and it lingered until it expired by its own limitation. While the measure was pending, a very important and responsible Commission was appointed and committed to Benj. F. Wade of Ohio, Andrew D. White of New York, and Samuel J. Howe of Massachusetts, aided by Judge Barton, ex-Minister to Bogota, with Frederick Douglas and Gratz Brown as Secretaries, to visit and make a thorough survey and examination of the Island and make out a report. This company sailed Jan. 17, 1871, and their work was prosecuted with great care, and accomplished within ninety days, and their report was published in Congress, but for various reasons the enterprise was abandoned.

Andrew Jackson.

" June 8. Death of Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States. Born in the wilderness of South Carolina in 1765, in the midst of the most abject poverty, and under circumstances of peculiar sadness—just three weeks after the death of his father. There is nothing but hardship and privation of the keenest character to record of the early life of this great man—great in deeds and character alone—for earth's blessings and bounties were most scrupulously denied him. He was fourteen years of age when Cornwallis with his army rushed upon the little settlement of Waxhard, where he was born, and where he lived with his mother, and where but a short time before his eldest brother had died in the heat and exhaustion of battle, when Tarleton invaded the Carolinas. The settlers fled for their lives, but returned to their ravaged homes a few months after, when a band of Tories attacked at midnight the house of a Whig. Andrew and his brother were there among the guard, where he displayed great bravery for a boy of his years. This was his first experience in military service, but for which he paid very dearly, as Cornwallis sent a detachment to aid the Tories, which captured the band, and Andrew and his brother were taken prisoners, and carried to Camden, South Carolina. They were brutally treated, and exposed to every indignity. The small-pox broke out in their contracted camp, and Andrew and his brother fell victims to it. His mother hastened to their aid, and succeeded in delivering them from danger, and had just reached home with her sick boys, after a journey through forty miles of wilderness upon horseback, when the elder one died. As Andrew was recovering, the sons of her sister, prisoners at Charleston, were also sick with the dreadful scourge, and she hastened to their relief. She soon fell sick and was buried in an unknown grave, and

1845. a little bundle of her clothing was all that remained to the poor orphan boy. Homeless, without father or mother, brother or sister, and without a dollar he could call his own, this boy of fourteen years was thrown upon the world to battle with its inhospitable elements. But as weeds thrive more rapidly than the cultured plant, so this neglected and friendless boy, destitute of a mother's love and everything needful for his physical and moral comfort and culture, grew up amid poverty, ignorance, and vice; an adept in all that constitutes the "rough" and the "bully;" and was considered the most rollicking, reckless rowdy in the country. At the age of eighteen he resolved to study law. He could barely read and write, and knew a little of arithmetic, but was thoroughly versed in card-playing, horse-racing, and profanity. He remained in the law-office of Mr. McCoy, of Salisbury, N. C., two years, but he did not trouble the law-books much. He spent the most of his time with horses, and among his rude companions. But notwithstanding his vices and recklessness, he displayed some rare traits of character. He spent a year after leaving the law office in a country store as clerk, waiting for an opening to practice his profession. At this time the Indians were becoming very hostile, and the remote settlements beyond the Alleghanies were exposed to their savage fury. Nashville was then a district of Washington County, the present State of Tennessee. Andrew Jackson was appointed public prosecutor for that district. It was an office of little honor and great peril, and few could be found brave enough to accept it. Jackson, with a band of emigrants numbering nearly one hundred, including women and children, all mounted on horseback, with baggage carried on pack-horses, started upon the journey to Nashville. Following an Indian trail, they began their march into the wilderness. One night, while Jackson was standing sentinel, he detected the Indians in ambush near the camp. He silently aroused the sleeping emigrants and they stole softly away, and escaped. An hour after they left the camp, a party of hunters came and halted for the night in the same spot. Before dawn the Indians surprised and killed all but one.

Reaching Nashville, young Jackson began the practice of law. It was the chief part of his duty as a prosecutor to collect debts. This exposed him to bad and dangerous men. The country swarmed with hostile Indians, and Jackson's travels through the wilds of Tennessee, between the places where the courts were held, a distance of 200 miles, were amid pathless forests where he was liable to be shot at any moment.

But Andrew Jackson knew no fear. He was a rough and daring adventurer, and inured from earliest infancy to danger and to hardship. When Tennessee became a State, she was entitled to but one member in Congress, and Andrew Jackson was chosen to fill that seat. His rough manners and dress and peculiar personal appearance attracted much attention in Philadelphia, the seat of American culture and

1845. aristocracy. Jackson was a bold and earnest advocate of the Democratic party, and a resolution was passed by Congress, which was warmly advocated by Jackson, that the National Government should pay the expenses of an expedition which Tennessee had fitted out against the Indians, contrary to the policy of the Government. The passage of this resolution made him popular in Tennessee, and he was elected a member of the United States Senate. But his rashness and irascible temper made him unpopular in Congress. In 1798 he resigned his seat and returned to Tennessee. He was soon after chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, and filled the office satisfactorily as far as his judicial decisions were concerned, but becoming entangled in a quarrel with the Governor he resigned, and soon after was chosen Major-General of militia. About this time an unfortunate affair took place, which blighted the fame of General Jackson, and for a time greatly injured his popularity. In a quarrel with a young lawyer by the name of Dickerson, Jackson challenged him to a duel, and insisted upon an immediate fight. Dickerson had the first fire, but which only broke one of Jackson's ribs. Then Jackson, taking deliberate aim, was about to fire, when appalled by the sure fate awaiting him, Dickerson fell back a step, when Jackson's second shouted, "Back to the mark, sir." The doomed man stepped to his place; Jackson again taking cool and deliberate aim, pulled the trigger, but the pistol did not go off. He examined and re-adjusted it, and the third time, with unrelenting coolness and deliberation, shot him through the body.

The unfortunate victim of this cruel and barbarous act lingered in excruciating agony till night, when he died. Word had been sent to his young wife, who was frantically hastening to his side, when she was met the following day by the wagon containing his corpse.

But in faithfully recording the faults of Andrew Jackson, let us here pause to give him the meed of praise of which he is well worthy. In his domestic relations he was the kindest and most gentle and affectionate of men. His wife was his idol, and his servants received his kind consideration and care, and it is said of him that he never was *impatient*, even, with a single member of his family. When the war of 1812 began, Jackson offered his services with those of twenty-five hundred volunteers. His offer was accepted, and he assembled his troops at Nashville, but not being called into action, the men were dispersed. In the fall of 1813 Jackson again raised a large body of troops, and entered into a vigorous war with the Indians. His desperate encounters, his sufferings and wonderful powers of endurance, and his tenderness toward the helpless and dependent, would fill a volume in his praise; and yet there are acts connected with his military career, the heartless and unrelenting rigor of which would blacken all the glory of its pages. His military career is well represented in the war record of both the "History of The Two Americas"

1845. and the "Chronology." Suffice it to say that his successful termination of the Creek war made him famous and established his popularity in the hearts of the grateful pioneers, who were delivered from the constant terror of the Indians. He was immediately made Major-General in the United States Army. His bold invasion of Florida and defeat of the British, and his brilliant and unprecedented victory at New Orleans, have been also detailed. After the war he was appointed Governor of Florida, and in 1823 United States Senator. In 1828 Andrew Jackson was elected President of the United States. Just before his inauguration he met with the most terrible affliction of his life in the death of his wife, to whom he was attached with almost singular devotion, and from the shock of which he never recovered. With the masses Andrew Jackson was extremely popular. He filled two terms in the Presidential chair, and retired to the quiet of his hermitage and the grave of his beloved wife, where in retirement he sought that peace of mind and quietude from the stormy labors of his life which his feeble health and declining years demanded. His last days were full of sufferings, which so softened his harsh nature that he sought refuge from the ills of body and mind in the consolations of religion, and died a devout member of the Church. The character of General Jackson presents the most marked and contrasting extremes. Early education and culture might have softened these, and produced a more harmonious blending of the opposing forces of his nature. But Andrew Jackson was born a gifted man, and the peculiarly sad and unfortunate circumstances of his childhood and youth would have entirely crushed a nature of less fortitude and heroism than his.

" Free Soil party originated. Watchword, "*Free soil for a free people.*"

Mexican War.

1846. Mar. 28. Gen. Taylor marched with 3,500 men to the Rio Grande. He built a fort directly opposite Matamoras, the headquarters of the Mexicans.

" The Mexicans ordered him to retire to the river Nueces within twenty-four hours, or "arms and men alone must decide the question"..... 539

" Fremont, Kearney, and Stockton, with a handful of men, took possession of California, holding it till the close of the Mexican war.

" The Mexicans captured Col. Cross, who was riding outside the American lines, and murdered him, beating out his brains with the butt of a pistol.

" Capt. Thornton, with a small body of dragoons, went in search of him, and were attacked and the whole party killed. This was the first blood shed in the Mexican war.

" May 8. Battle of Palo Alto, on the Rio Grande. The American forces numbered but 2,000 men, who fought against 6,000 Mexicans and forced them to retreat. American loss forty-seven wounded and nine killed, Major Samuel Ringgold among the number.

" May 9. Another battle fought at Resaca de la Palma. The Mexicans again outnumbered the Americans three to one, and the Americans gaining the victory, which was due to the bold and daring charge of Capt. May, who took their battery and captured their commanding officer, Gen. La Vega..... 540

" July 28. New tariff bill passed.

" Aug. 3. President Polk vetoed the river and harbor bill.

" Aug. 6. Revolution in Mexico in favor of Santa Anna.

" Congress authorized the President to accept of 50,000 volunteers, 300,000 offering their services.

" May 13. *Proclamation of war with Mexico.*

" Aug. 8. The President called upon Congress for $3,000,000 to negotiate a treaty with Mexico.

" The "Wilmot proviso" against the extension of slavery passed the House, but not the Senate.

" Boundary between Oregon and British possessions settled.

" President Polk vetoes the French spoliation bill.

" *Gun-cotton invented.*

" Three hundred buildings and other property burned in Louisville, Ky.

" Ether first used as an anæsthetic by Dr. Charles Jackson, of Boston.

" Aug. 18. Gen. Kearney took possession of Santa Fe, New Mexico, without a blow, having marched from Fort Leavenworth, a distance of 900 miles.

" Aug. 19. Commodore Stockton blockades the Mexican ports on the Pacific.

" Sept. Gen. Taylor advanced to Monterey with 6 000 troops. The city was strongly fortified and garrisoned with 10,000 men.

Surrender of Monterey.

" Gen. Worth crossed the mountains in the rear of Monterey, took the fortified heights, and reached the walls of the city, cutting off its supplies.

" Sept. 23. Gen. Taylor made the grand attack, and the city soon surrendered, under Gen. Ampudia.

" Gen. Taylor granted an armistice of eight days, expecting the Mexicans to propose peace.

" Sept. 26. California expedition, with Col. Stevenson's regiment of 780 officers and men, sails from New York..... 540

" Oct. 25. Tobasco, Mexico, bombarded by Commodore Perry.

" Oct. 30. Gen. Wool arrived in Mexico with 3,000 troops of volunteers, whom he trained on the march over deserts and mountains.

" Nov. 14. Commodore Conner takes Tampico.

" Dec. 6. Gen. Kearney defeats the Mexicans at San Pasqual..... 541

" Dec. 25. Col. Doniphan defeats the Mexicans at Brazito, near El Paso.

" Dec. 28. Iowa admitted into the Union.

" Gen. Taylor advanced to Victoria, where he learned that Santa Anna was approaching with 20,000 men. Just on the eve of a battle, Gen. Taylor received the word that he was superseded by General Scott, who was *en route* for Mexico, and who called for the "flower of his army."

General Taylor sends a courier to Gen. Wool, asking him to hasten to his aid, and in two hours the General was on his way to Victoria.

1846. Bombardment of the Mormon city of Nauvoo, Ill., and the exit of the Mormons at the point of the bayonet.

" First comet discovered by an American astronomer, Wm. C. Boyd.

" *Louis Agassiz* visited the United States to deliver a course of lectures in Boston, and to study the geology and natural history of this country.

" *War of races* in Jamaica caused by the free trade principles, and competition between the free labor of Jamaica and the slave labor of Cuba and Brazil. The English Government suppressed this war with great severity.

1847. Jan. 8–9. Battles of San Gabriel and Mesa, in California, under Gen. Kearney. The enemy were defeated.

" Jan. 8. Mexican Congress resolved to raise $15,000,000 on the property of the clergy to carry on the war.

" Jan. 14. *Revolt of the Mexicans* in New Mexico against the United States authorities.

" Jan. 24. Battle of Canada, in New Mexico—Americans under Col. Price are victorious.

" Feb. 22–23. *Battle of Buena Vista*, by Gen. Taylor, aided by Gen. Wool. The Mexicans were led by Santa Anna with greatly superior numbers, but the Mexicans were obliged to retreat and yield the victory to inferior numbers, but superior generalship..... 541

" Feb. 28. Battle of Sacramento. Col. Doniphan, with 924 Americans, defeated 4,000 Mexicans.

" Mar. 1. Gen. Kearney declares California a part of the United States.... 542

Capture of Vera Cruz.

" Mar. 29. *Vera Cruz taken* by Gen. Scott and Commodore Perry with army and fleet. This was considered, with the exception of Quebec, the most strongly fortified city in America.

" April 2. Alvarado taken by Lieut. Hunter.

" April 18. Battle of Cerro Gordo fought. Santa Anna was strongly intrenched with a large army. Lee and Beauregard engineered the mountain attack while the army in front simultaneously opened fire upon them. The Mexicans abandoned their works and beat a hasty retreat.

" Tuspan taken by Commodore Perry.

Lynch's Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea.

" May. Lieut. W. F. Lynch, of the United States Navy, made an application to the Hon. John Y. Mason, the head of the Navy Department, for permission to circumnavigate and thoroughly explore the lake Asphatites, or Dead Sea. After some delay, a favorable decision was given to his application. The United States storeship *Supply* was placed under his command, and was laden with stores for the American squadron in the Mediterranean. She also carried two metallic boats, one of copper, the other of galvanized iron, for the use of the expedition. The members of the expedition were fourteen in number. The ten seamen shipped to serve as crews of the boats were of temperate habits, all of them having pledged themselves to abstain from all intoxicating drinks.

1847. The expedition set out from New York, November 25, 1847. After stopping at Port Mahon, the *Supply* on February 16th anchored before Smyrna. Thence Lieutenant Lynch proceeded to Constantinople, where, by the influence of Mr. Carr, the United States resident Minister, an audience of the Sultan was granted, and a firman procured, giving permission to explore the Dead Sea and the River Jordan. From Constantinople he returned to Smyrna, and thence proceeded to Beirut and Acre. On April 1, 1848, the party pitched their tents on the south bank of the Belus, having parted from the storeship *Supply*, which now stood out to sea. The expedition directed its route toward the *Sea of Galilee*, or *Tiberias*, as the first point in their tour of observation.

Lieutenant Lynch, in order to transport his baggage and boats to navigate the inland seas, made the novel experiment of substituting camels for draught-horses, which proved successful. Having mounted his boats on low-wheeled carriages or trucks, three of these huge animals were attached to each carriage, two abreast and one as leader. The first attempt to draw the trucks by camels was witnessed by an eager crowd of people. The successful result taught them the existence of an unknown accomplishment in that patient and powerful animal, which they had before thought fit only to plod along with its heavy load upon its back. On the 4th of April they took up their line of march, following the boats with sixteen horses, eleven loaded camels, and a mule. The party numbered sixteen in all, including the dragoman and cook. They were accompanied by fifteen Bedouins, all well mounted. The metal boats, with flags flying, rattling and tumbling along, mounted on carriages drawn by huge camels, the officers and mounted sailors in single file, the loaded camels, the sheriff and Sheikh with their tufted spears — all had the appearance of a triumphal march.

On the 6th of April the party reached the Sea of Galilee. "Unable to restrain my impatience," says Lieut. Lynch, "I now rode ahead with Mustafa, and soon saw below, far down the green sloping chasm, the Sea of Galilee, basking in the sunlight! Like a mirror it lay embosomed in its rounded and beautiful, but treeless hills. How dear to the Christian are the memories of that lake, the lake of the New Testament. . . . . The roadside and the uncultivated slopes of the hills were full of flowers, and abounded with singing birds; there lay the holy lake, consecrated by the presence of the Redeemer! . . . . Near by was the field where, according to tradition, the disciples plucked the ears of corn upon the Sabbath; yet nearer was the spot where the Saviour fed the famishing multitudes, and to the left the mount of Beatitudes. . . . . Not a tree! not a shrub! nothing but green grain, grass, and flowers, yet acres of bright verdure. . . . . Beyond the lake and over the mountains, rise majestic in the clear sky the snowy peaks of Mount Hermon."

On the 8th of April, having arrived

1847. at Tiberias, the two boats, after some difficulty in getting them down the mountain, were launched into the Sea of Galilee with their flags flying. "Since the time of Josephus and the Romans, no vessel of any size had sailed upon this sea, and for many, many years, but a solitary keel had furrowed its surface." In order to assist the transportation of his goods, Lieutenant Lynch purchased the only boat used by the misgoverned and listless inhabitants to navigate the beautiful lake of Tiberias, a lake which was filled with fish and abounding with wild fowl. This boat was purchased for about twenty-one dollars, and was used by the inhabitants merely to bring wood from the opposite side of the lake.

On the 10th of April, the expedition started from the foot of the lake, and commenced the descent of the river Jordan. Notwithstanding the most diligent inquiry at Tiberias, they could not procure any reliable information respecting the river. They found, to their consternation, that the Jordan was interrupted in its course by frequent and fearful rapids. In some instances they had to clear out old channels, to make new ones, and sometimes plunged with headlong velocity down appalling descents. So great were the difficulties in passing down the river, that on the second evening they were but twelve miles in a direct line from Tiberias. So tortuous is the course of the Jordan, that in a space of sixty miles of latitude, and four or five of longitude, it traverses at least two hundred miles!

On the 18th of April they reached the Dead Sea, and found its northern shore an extensive mud-flat, with a sandy plain beyond, and the very type of desolation. Branches and trunks of trees lay scattered in every direction; some charred and blackened by fire, others white with an incrustation of salt. The waters of the sea they found a nauseous compound of bitters and salt. As they passed on, they found scenes "where there was no vegetation whatever; barren mountains, fragments of rocks blackened by sulphurous deposits, and an unnatural sea, with low, dead trees upon its margin, all within the scope of vision bore a sad and sombre aspect."

Near the southern extremity of the Dead Sea, the water became very shallow, from one to two fathoms deep. When near the salt mountain of Usdum, or Sodom, they were astonished at the appearance of a lofty round pillar, standing apparently detached from the general mass, at the head of a deep, narrow, and abrupt chasm. "We immediately pulled in for the shore," says Lieutenant Lynch, "and Dr. Anderson and I went up to examine it. The beach was a soft, slimy mud, incrusted with salt, and a short distance from the water covered with saline fragments and flakes of bitumen. We found the pillar to be of solid salt, capped with carbonate of lime, cylindrical in front and pyramidal behind. The upper or rounded part is about forty feet high, resting on a kind of oval pedestal, from forty to sixty feet above the level of the sea. It slightly

1847. decreases in size upward, crumbles at the top, and is one entire mass of crystallization." A similar pillar is mentioned by Josephus as having been seen by him, and he in his History expresses the belief of its being the identical one into which Lot's wife was transformed.

While passing over and encamping on the borders of this remarkable sea, the figures of each one of the expedition assumed a dropsical appearance. The lean had become stout, and the stout almost corpulent; the pale faces had become florid and ruddy; moreover, the slightest scratch festered, and the bodies of many of the party were covered with small pustules. The men complained bitterly of the irritation of their sores, whenever the acrid water of the sea touched them: still all had good appetites, and they hoped for the best.

On the 2d of May the party made an excursion to Kerak, containing a population of about 300 families, of whom three-fourths professed Christianity. They found these Christians, though impoverished and oppressed, as kind and obliging as the Moslems were insolent. On the 10th of May they left the Dead Sea, after spending twenty-two days in its exploration.

"We have," says Lieutenant Lynch, "carefully sounded this sea, determined its geographical position, taken the exact topography of its shores, ascertained the temperature, width, depth, and velocity of its tributaries, collected specimens of every kind, and noted the winds, currents, changes of the weather, and all atmospheric phenomena. . . . . The inference from the Bible, that this entire chasm was a plain sunk and '*overwhelmed*' by the wrath of God, seems to be sustained by the extraordinary character of our soundings. . . . . We entered upon this sea with conflicting opinions. One of the party was skeptical, and another, I think, a professed unbeliever of the Mosaic account. After twenty-two days' close investigation, if I am not mistaken we are unanimous in the conviction of the truth of the Scriptural account of the destruction of the cities of the plain."

After leaving the Dead Sea, the party proceeded toward Jerusalem, where they arrived on the 17th of May. After visiting various places of interest in and about the city, they proceeded to Jaffa. From Jaffa they went to Acre, in two parties—one under the command of Lieutenant Lynch, in an Arabian brig; the other by the land route, under the command of Lieutenant Dale. From Acre they went to Nazareth, Nain, Mount Tabor, Tiberias, Bethsaida, to the source of the Jordan, and thence to Damascus and Beirut. As they approached the latter place, many of the party sickened; and on the 25th of July Lieutenant Dale died at a village in the vicinity of Beirut, at the house of the Rev. Mr. Smith, of the American Presbyterian mission. From Beirut they proceeded to Malta, where, on the 12th of September, the *Supply* being ready, the expedition re-embarked for the United States, and arrived there early in December.

1847. Aug. 20. Battles of Contreras and Churubusco..... 546
" Sept. 8. Gen. Worth storms Molina del Ray..... 546
" Sept. 13. *Storming the citadel of Chapultepec*..... 546
" Sept. 14. The American army enters the City of Mexico, carrying every post and fortification, sweeping every obstacle before them. Night alone saved the terrible destruction of Santa Anna's army, as under the cover of darkness the Mexicans fled, and at sunrise the American army entered the city, and the Stars and Stripes were soon floating above the Halls of the Montezumas..... 547
" Sept. 13 to Oct. 12. Siege of Puebla, held by the Americans against the Mexicans. The Mexicans were repulsed by Gen. Childs,..... 547
" Oct. 9. Huamantla taken by the Americans under Gen. Lane.
" Oct. 20. Port of Guayamas bombarded and captured by the Americans.
" Dec. 31. The several Mexican States occupied by the American army placed under military contributions.
" War with Mexico ended.
" Agassiz joined the coast survey expedition.
" Comet discovered by Maria Mitchel at her private observatory in Nantucket.

Spirit Rappings.

" Great excitement at Rochester, N. Y., and surrounding country caused by mysterious knocks, noises, and peculiar and strange demonstrations. The first appearance of these knockings was at Arcadia, Wayne County, N. Y. The family where they first made their appearance fled from the house, and it was afterward occupied by Mr. John Fox. His daughters were the first mediums through which this mysterious agency professed to communicate. The family removed to the city of Rochester, and the strange manifestations accompanied them. Very soon these strange proceedings were characterized by the name of "Spirit rappings," and numerous "mediums" were soon developed, and public lectures and private seances, where table-tipping and writing were introduced, were held. The subject attracted universal interest and attention, and within three years the followers of this new sensation numbered hundreds of thousands, with a force of thirty thousand mediums. Several prominent persons publicly advocated the manifestations as communications from the "Spirit Land." Books were written, and hundreds of lecturers thronged the public platforms; private and *dark circles* and *seances* were held, to which, chiefly, the "demonstrations" were confined. From this origin has sprung the great and world-wide doctrine known as Modern Spiritualism. The sect claims millions of converts, scattered through all parts of the world.
" Voyage of the United States ship *Jamestown*, with a cargo of food for the starving in Ireland.
" Los Angeles, the capital of California, taken by Gen. Kearney, Com. Stockton, and Col. Fremont. Kearney, after organizing a system of government for his conquered territory, set out on his march for Mexico.
" Costa Rica adopted a Constitution, providing for a President and Vice-President, elected for six years, and a House of Representatives composed of twelve men.

John Quincey Adams.

1848. Feb. 21. Death of John Quincey Adams, sixth President of the United States, stricken down by paralysis upon the floor of Congress while in the act of addressing the Speaker, lacking but a few months of eighty-one years of age. Mr. Adams was born July 11, 1767, in Quincy, Mass. He was the son of John Adams, the second President of the United States. When but eleven years old he accompanied his father to Paris, and again when his father was sent to England as the first Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court, he accompanied him, and spent the time in school, first in Paris, then Amsterdam, and at the Leyden University. When but fourteen years of age, Mr. Dana, United States Minister to Russia, employed him as his private secretary. At the age of fifteen he journeyed alone from St. Petersburg to Holland, through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg, and Bremen. In 1785 he returned to America, leaving his father at the Court of St. James. Here he entered Harvard College, and upon his graduation, at the age of twenty, he delivered an oration which attracted much attention, and which was published and widely distributed, an event of rare occurrence. Mr. Adams entered immediately upon the study of law with Hon. Theophilus Parsons, of Newburyport. In 1790 he opened a law-office in Boston. His first public efforts were in defense of President Washington's neutrality proclamation. In 1794, when twenty-seven years of age, the President appointed him resident Minister at the Netherlands. In July, 1797, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal. Upon his way he was married in London to Miss Louisa Catharine Johnson, to whom he had been previously engaged. She was the daughter of the American Consul in London, a lady of much beauty and intelligence. While in London he was directed to repair to the Court of Berlin, where he ably fulfilled all the objects of his mission. In 1802 he was chosen as State Senator for Massachusetts, and in 1804 he entered the United States Senate for a term of six years. He was alike the firm friend of Washington and Jefferson. His reputation immediately placed him among the most influential members of that body. He sustained the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of Great Britain. In 1805 Mr. Adams was chosen Professor of Rhetoric in Harvard College, and together with his indefatigable Senatorial duties, he added a course of lectures to be delivered before the class, which were carefully culled and prefaced by a review of the classics and a vigorous study of the literature of the Old World.

Upon the outrage of the British Government perpetrated by her man-of-war, the *Leopard*, upon the American frigate *Chesapeake*, Mr. Adams presented resolutions in the indignation meeting called in Boston, of such a pronounced and determined character against the act as caused him to be denounced by the Federal party, of which he was a member. The Legislature of Massachusetts were so much displeased with his course that he immediately resigned his seat in the Senate. He was bitterly persecuted by his old party friends, but he maintained his convictions of duty and retired to his profession. In 1809 President Madison appointed him Minister to St. Petersburg. Mr. Adams now abandoned the Federalists and allied himself with the Republican party. A warm friendship grew up between the Emperor Alexander and Mr. Adams, which laid the foundation of the terms of friendship and peace which have existed between the two nations until the present day. While in Russia Mr. Adams lived in a plain way, as became the Minister of a Republic, avoiding the public and costly entertainments of the foreign Ministers, and gave himself to the study of the language and history of Russia, and to the subjects in which his Government were most interested. In 1811 President Madison nominated Mr. Adams to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, but he declined the honor, preferring to serve his country in a more active and efficient way. Mr. Adams was subsequently called, with Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Bayard, to negotiate a treaty of peace with England, which was secured at Ghent, Mr. Adams taking the leading part. In 1815 he was again appointed Minister to the Court of England, and in 1817, upon the inauguration of President Monroe, he was chosen as Secretary of State, and returned to his native country after an absence of eight years, to again take up the active duties of the Government at home. Mr. Adams discharged the honorable duties of his office during the eight years of Mr. Monroe's Administration, and those duties were never more ably discharged.

Upon the 4th of March, 1825, John Quincey Adams became President of the United States, after a most exciting campaign. Party spirit ran high, and the disappointed candidates united in their assault upon the President. Never was an Administration so cruelly assailed, and never was an Administration more pure in principles and more thoroughly devoted to the best interests of the country. No man ever sat in the Presidential chair more ably qualified to fill the high station of Chief Magistrate of a nation, and never was exalted ability and genuine virtue of character so ungratefully and cruelly maligned.

Upon his retirement from the Presidential chair, Mr. Adams repaired to his home at Quincy and to his studies, which he was ever prosecuting with unabated zeal. In every place and every department of life Mr. Adams was a close student, and never relinquished his unceasing search after knowledge. But he was not long to remain in retirement. In Nov., 1830, he was elected Representative to

1848. Congress. Here was an opportunity for him to further serve his country, and he shrunk not from stepping into a lower position of usefulness when his services were needed. And most heroically and nobly did he serve her during the remaining seventeen years of his life. Upon entering Congress he announced that he would be bound to no party. He was first in his seat in the morning, and last to leave it in the evening. Not a measure escaped his scrutiny. His battle for freedom against the combined pro-slavery influence of the South was one of daring heroism and sublimity. He was repeatedly threatened with indictment by the Grand Jury, with expulsion from the House, and with assassination, but nothing could intimidate him or move him from the one grand purpose of his life, the defense of the principles of freedom involved in a true republic. Once Mr. Adams presented a petition, signed by several women, against the annexation of Texas for the purpose of converting it into slave States. A member from Maryland said: "These women have discredited not only themselves, but their section of the country by turning from their domestic duties to the conflicts of political life." In reply, Mr. Adams demanded to know "where the gentleman got this principle." "Did he find it in sacred history" that "women are to have no opinions or actions on subjects relating to the general welfare?" Here Mr. Adams unrolled the long and brilliant list of illustrious women in sacred and profane history who not only entertained "opinions," but who *expressed and enforced* them, and commemorated them by deeds of valor and suffering unsurpassed by the examples of men in history. In the enthusiasm of his eloquence and zeal he overwhelmed and silenced his antagonists. Mr. Adams as eloquently pleaded the cause of the slave as that of his Anglo-Saxon brother. "The rights of the people," was his grand motto, and for these he fought. At the age of seventy-four years he appeared in the Supreme Court of the United States to plead the cause of a few friendless negroes—the Amistead captives—who had escaped from the grasp of the man-stealers. His effort was crowned with success, and the poor Africans, liberated and furnished abundantly with implements of civilized life, were returned to their homes from which they had been so ruthlessly torn.

His great debate of eleven days' duration, when he withstood the whole House, for the right of petition in Congress by the American people, was the triumphant act of his Congressional career. It was one of the grandest and most heroic, moral, and intellectual triumphs ever accorded to mortal man; and the results of that glorious achievement will be enjoyed by the unborn millions of this great Republic while it shall have an existence.

His unique, bold, and unprecedented victory over the assumed authority of the Clerk of the House, when he held that august body for four days in *status quo* upon a point of *precedence* and "parliamentary usage," was one

1848. which will long be remembered by members of that Congress and by the American people as a masterly stroke of policy and power worthy an Alexander. Said Mr. Wise, of Virginia, to Mr. Adams upon that occasion: "Sir, I regard it as the proudest hour of your life; and if, when you shall be gathered to your fathers, I were asked to select the words which, in my judgment, are best calculated to give at once the character of the man, I would inscribe upon your tomb this sentence, 'I will put the question myself.'" At the age of seventy-five years Mr. Adams met the combined pro-slavery element in Congress, who came crowding together into the House prepared to crush forever the gray-haired veteran of freedom. In view of the efforts the South were making to overthrow the Government, Mr. Adams had presented a petition from forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Mass., praying for the peaceable dissolution of the Union. The stormy scene which followed baffles description. They met in caucus and prepared resolutions accusing him of high treason, and of insulting the Government. On the 28th of January they met to present their resolutions to the House. Mr. Marshal, of Kentucky, during a breathless silence, read them. Mr. Adams stood alone. The whole pro-slavery party were hurling their secret anathemas against him. When Mr. Marshal closed, every eye was fixed upon that brave old man, whose scattered locks of snow seemed like a halo of glory to light up his grand and majestic face. Casting a withering glance of defiance at his assailants, in a clear voice, yet deep with suppressed emotion, he said: "In reply to this audacious, atrocious charge of high treason I call for the reading of the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. Read it, read it! and see what that says of the right of a people to reform, to change, and to dissolve their Government." During the reply of Mr. Adams and the reading of that paragraph the impressiveness of the silence and the emotion of the speaker were overwhelming. Never was there a grander or a more signal triumph. After several ineffectual attempts, his discomfited assailants gave up vanquished, and their ignominious resolution was laid upon the table. The following year Mr. Adams took a tour through the State of New York. Such an ovation as greeted him at every point had never before been conferred upon any man. Every one was anxious to get a view of that "Old Man Eloquent," who had so long and so valiantly fought the nation's battles for freedom in her halls of Congress.

At the age of seventy-eight he participated in the great debate on the Oregon question, and the intellectual power he displayed and his great accuracy and extent of knowledge upon the subject under discussion, excited the admiration of the whole nation. On the 17th of November following he had an attack of paralysis while on the street in the city of Boston, but he so far recovered as to resume his official duties the following winter. As he entered the House on the 16th of Feb-

1848. ruary every Member rose to his feet, and two of the Members formally conducted him to his seat. But he took little part in the active labors of Congress. On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose to present a paper, and in the act of addressing the Speaker he was again suddenly stricken down with paralysis. He was caught in the arms of the Members near him and borne to a couch in the rotunda. As he revived to consciousness he opened his eyes and calmly gazing around him, exclaimed: "This is the end of earth." After a pause of a moment he added, "I am content." In a short time he expired, beneath the dome of that Capitol which had so often resounded with his eloquent pleadings and his masterly logic.

" Feb. 2. Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, by which New Mexico and Upper California were ceded to the United States, and the western boundary of Texas fixed at the Rio Grande. This war cost the United States nearly 25,000 men and $160,000,000.

" Feb. 18. Gen. Scott relinquishes the command of Mexico to Gen. Butler.

Gold Discovered in California.

" May. Gold discovered in California, at Sutter's Mill, near Sacramento, by James Marshall. The news soon spread over the State, and great excitement prevailed. All classes rushed to the mines. Ships were deserted by their crews. Soon the whole world was electrified by the report that a new Golconda had been discovered. Thousands rushed to the new gold fields from every State and from almost every civilized country. In a little over a year California had a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle its admission as a State. The city of San Francisco grew up like "Jonah's Gourd." Its streets were soon thronged with daring and reckless adventurers from all parts of the world. Gambling became the daily pastime of the idle and the successful miners, and murder was of almost daily occurrence. Vigilance committees were appointed, and for five years justice was administered in this manner with telling effect. In 1856 law and order was established, and for many years California flourished, and was the great El Dorado of the West in point of mineral wealth, agriculture, and general prosperity... 549

Perfectionists.

" *The Oneida Community*, in the State of New York, another Socialistic order, was established, also a branch at Wallingford, Ct. This is a religious community of very peculiar ideas, among which are "personal holiness," "complex marriage," "community of goods," etc. They are a very industrious and peaceable community, and in point of wealth are a success. But they number, after nearly thirty years' experiment, less than four hundred members

" May 29. Wisconsin admitted into the Union.

" Missouri Compromise repealed..... 553

" *Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore were elected President and Vice-President.*

1818. Corner-stone of Washington Monument laid.
" Aug. 13. Oregon territorial bill, with prohibition of slavery, passed by Congress.
" Dec. 8. First deposit of California gold in the mint. Great rush for California.
1849. *Visit of Father Mathew*, the Catholic Apostle of Temperance, to the United States. 600,000 are converted to total abstinence principles through his labors.
" President Taylor issues a proclamation against the Cuban filibusters.
" Captain Minnie invented the Minnie conical bullet.
" Survey of the boundary line between Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, comprising the greater part of Mason and Dixon's line.
" *Cholera again visited the United States*, spreading far and wide; the victims in St. Louis and Cincinnati numbering 6,000 each.
" Convention of delegates met at Monterey to frame a Constitution for California.
" *Great riot at the Astor Place Opera House*, instigated and led by the friends of Edwin Forrest, the great American tragedian, upon the attempt of Macready, the eminent English actor, to play upon the boards of that theatre. See biography of Forrest.
" Great fire in St. Louis. $3,000,000 lost.

Murder of Dr. Parkman.

" Nov. 23. Murder of Dr. George Parkman, a noted millionaire of Boston, by Professor John W. Webster, of Harvard College. This was one of the most remarkable and surprising murders ever recorded in the annals of history. The parties were both men of eminent position and respectability. The body of Dr. Parkman was discovered through the suspicions of the janitor of the college, and the continued search of the Professor's laboratory and rooms adjoining. A portion of the body was found at the bottom of the vault of a private closet opening off from a laboratory on the basement floor, which contained a furnace. Buried in tan in a tea-chest, and covered with specimens of minerals, were other portions of the body, and in the ashes of the furnace were found a shirt button, a human tooth, blocks of mineral teeth, and a large number of fragments of bone belonging to a human body. A large hunting-knife, a double-edged sheath knife, a saw, hammer, and other articles were also found. Upon this evidence Professor Webster was arrested. The whole community and country were appalled. The cause seemed so insignificant—a dispute about the payment of a small sum of money which the Professor was owing Dr. Parkman—and the murder so cruel and apparently so well planned, that it seemed impossible, considering the high character of Prof. Webster as a scholar and professed Christian. Upon his arrest he swallowed a strychnine powder, which he had prepared and carried in his pocket, but his great nervous agitation prevented its action, and he survived, was tried and sentenced for murder in the first degree, and was hung upon a scaffold in full view of the classic halls where he had so long filled the high position of Professor of Chemistry.
" *United States gold dollar first coined.*
" Parliament Houses in Montreal, Upper Canada, burned down by a mob.
" Constitution forbidding slavery adopted for California.
" Solouque, President of Santo Domingo, assumed the imperial title.

James K. Polk.

" June 15. Death of James K. Polk, eleventh President of the United States. He was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Nov. 2, 1795. His father was a farmer, and emigrated to East Tennessee. In 1815, at the age of twenty, he entered the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, and graduated with high honors in 1818. He very soon entered the law office of Felix Grundy in Nashville, and when he had finished his legal studies, he established himself in Columbia, the seat of Maury County. His success was very rapid. Mr. Polk had stored his mind with knowledge, and subjected it to a strict discipline, and with temperate and frugal habits his success was placed beyond jeopardy. He soon became popular as a public speaker, and was an effective campaign orator for his party. His manners were courteous and winning, and he won many friends. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. His first important act was in procuring the passage of a law to prevent dueling. He early imbibed State's Rights principles, and gave his influence to strengthen the State Governments. In 1825 Mr. Polk was chosen a Member of Congress, and for fourteen consecutive years he was continued in that office, when he withdrew to accept the Governorship of Tennessee. In Congress Mr. Polk was a popular Member, always courteous and prompt, and an easy and pleasing speaker, and was appointed Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He was a warm supporter of President Jackson and his measures, and during five sessions of Congress he was Speaker of the House, and never had a personal altercation with a single Member during his fourteen years in Congress. Mr. Polk was the avowed champion of the annexation of Texas, and in 1845 the Democratic party made him their candidate for President, and he was elected by a large majority. His first Message urged the immediate annexation of Texas as a State. War with Mexico was soon announced, and Mr. Polk's Administration pushed it forward with great vigor. The Mexicans were hopelessly defeated and awfully slaughtered. Not only was Texas annexed, but all of the vast territory of New Mexico and Upper and Lower California was added to the territorial area of the United States.

The annexation scheme was a pro-slavery measure, and Texas was designed by the South for a slave State, and the Administration called for $3,000,000 to satisfy Mexico and induce a voluntary surrender of Texas.

1849. To this appropriation the Northern Democrats attached what was called the "Wilmot Proviso," which excluded the annexation of territory for slave States. To this the Administration and the whole South were violently opposed, and a war in Congress ensued. The "dissolution of the Union" was threatened, and the Proviso was reconsidered and rejected. In 1849 Mr. Polk retired from office and repaired to his home in Nashville, where he died the 15th of June of that year.
" Col. Lopez attempts to revolutionize Cuba, but was unsuccessful.

John C. Calhoun.

1850. March 31. Death of John Caldwell Calhoun, an eminent American statesman of South Carolina. Mr. Calhoun graduated at Yale College in 1804, and afterward studied law. He entered Congress in 1811 at the age of twenty-nine years, as a Democrat and leader of the war party. In 1817 he was chosen Secretary of War by President Monroe. He was elected Vice-President in 1824, also in 1828, and became an advocate of free trade and State sovereignty, and was the author of the South Carolina exposition, which affirmed that a State may nullify unconstitutional laws of Congress, and was called "The Nullification Doctrine." In 1832 he entered the United States Senate. Mr. Calhoun finally accepted the "tariff compromise" of Mr. Clay. As a debater, Mr. Calhoun ranked foremost among the American Senators, and was excelled by none except Clay and Webster. In 1844 he was appointed Secretary of State by President Tyler, and in 1845 he returned to the Senate, where he remained till his death. Mr. Calhoun opposed the Mexican war. His private character was without reproach. He was the author of two works on "Government," which are held in high esteem by men of his school of politics.

Oregon Market for Girls.

" Congress passed the Donation Law, giving every *bona fide* settler of Oregon 320 acres of land; also, giving the same amount to a wife, upon conditions of settlement upon it within a given time and remaining four years. Very soon nearly all the girls over fourteen years of age were married off, and old maids were scarce in Oregon.
" May 19. *A filibustering expedition* of 600 men under General Lopez attempted the liberation of Cuba from Spanish rule. The town of Cardenas surrendered to them.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

" "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a novel written upon slave-life in the South, and published in the *National Era*. This book caused great excitement all over the North and was extensively read in the South. It was translated and sold in every civilized country on the globe, and was probably the most popular and sensational novel ever written.
" Watches were first made by machinery in

1850. the United States at Roxbury, Mass., by Denison & Howard.

Fugitive Slave Law.

" Passage of the notorious "*Fugitive Slave Law*," introduced by Henry Clay in his great "*Omnibus Bill*." This law made every foot of free soil upon this broad Republic a hunting-ground for slave-holders to hunt fugitives who had escaped from a life of slavery. And every citizen who aided or harbored fugitives was subject to fines and punishment.

Zachary Taylor.

" July 9. Death of Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States. Mr. Taylor was born on the 24th of November, 1784, in Orange County, Virginia. While very young his father emigrated to Kentucky, a few miles from the present city of Louisville. His advantages for education and culture were very limited. In 1808 he received a commission as Lieutenant in the United States Army, and he joined the troops in New Orleans. At the beginning of the war of 1812 he was promoted to the rank of Captain and put in command of Fort Harrison, which was one of the first points of attack by Tecumseh. His gallant defense of this fort, when attacked the 4th of September by the Indians, gained him the rank of Major by brevet. At the close of the war Major Taylor resigned his commission and returned to private life. He soon, however, returned to the army, and was stationed at Green Bay, Wis. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and participated in the Black Hawk war. He continued for twenty years in the defense of the frontiers against the Indians, but being so remote from civilization that his fame extended little beyond the limits of his acquaintance. He was also engaged in the Seminole war, after which he obtained a change of command, and was appointed over the Department of the Southwest, and established his headquarters at Baton Rouge, where he remained for five years.

In 1845 Gen. Taylor was ordered to advance into Mexico. He accordingly marched with 1,500 troops, which were soon increased to 4,000, and established his little army at Corpus Christi; but in 1846 he received explicit orders from Government to march to the Rio Grande, which he did, implicitly obeying the orders he had received, although the Mexicans protested, and declared it to be an invasion of their country. The result of this expedition we have given in full in the notes on the Mexican war, also a detailed account of the bravery and generalship of Zachary Taylor. His brilliant victory at Buena Vista secured his fame as a great General, and in the enthusiasm of the triumph the Whig party, taking advantage of the "favoring tide," placed his name upon their banner as their future President; and well did they use the prestige of his popularity. He was elected in the fall of 1848 to the highest office in the gift 1850. of the people. General criticism predicted a great failure in this plain, homespun, illiterate soldier; but his short career of but one year and four months proved that the nation had another Jackson in firmness and integrity of character, and a Harrison in simplicity and honesty of purpose. He died universally respected and revered, and left not an open enemy in the world.

Arctic Expedition.

" Grinnell Expedition to the Arctic Seas, under command of Lieut. E. J. De-Haven, Dr. E. K. Kane accompanying the expedition as naturalist and surgeon.

" Sept. 9. California admitted as a Free State.

" Sept. 9. New Mexico and Utah organized as Territories.

Jenny Lind.

" Sept. 12. Jenny Lind, the "*Swedish Nightingale*," gave her first concert in the United States at Castle Garden, New York. The receipts were about $30,000, and the enthusiasm exceeded anything ever witnessed at a public concert or dramatic entertainment in the United States. She gave one hundred concerts under engagement and direction of P. T. Barnum, in all the large cities of the Union, involving nearly a million dollars in total receipts.

The first ticket for her New York concert was purchased by Genin, the hatter, for which he paid $225. The proceeds of this concert were devoted to charitable objects. Ossian E. Dodge paid $625 for a ticket in Boston. The highest price paid for a ticket to any of her concerts was $650 by Col. Wm. C. Ross, of Providence.

During her stay in Washington she was visited by the chief and eminent men of the land, and the most distinguished honors were paid her in every city that she visited. When Jenny Lind bade adieu to America, she bore the hearts of the American people with her. Never before had prima donna, or queen of song, so thoroughly captivated the whole nation, as did this plain, simple Swedish maiden with her pure, sweet nature, and her unparalleled gifts and sweetness of voice and heart.

" Dahlgren's cast-iron gun invented by Admiral Dahlgren.

" *Abolition of slave traffic in Brazil.*

Great Sea-Serpent.

1851. Appearance of a great sea-serpent in the Atlantic along the coast of Maine and Massachusetts. It was first seen in Penobscot Bay by highly respectable parties who had a close view of the monster, and who gave a description of it at the time. They saw him resting on the water, and afterward dart swiftly out to sea. He was also seen by several sea captains in this vicinity. A similar serpent was seen off Plymouth Harbor, Mass., within a quarter of a mile of those who saw him. He was also seen by several prominent men of Boston, and described by them quite 1851. accurately. The witnesses all agree in the main, and describe his length from 50 to 100 feet, and his size from two to three feet in thickness. He sometimes appeared to have large bunches along the entire length of his back, at other times they were not prominent, and were probably caused by the motion of his body in swimming. The large number of reliable witnesses, and the general harmony of their testimony, removes any doubt of the existence of an animal in the Atlantic waters, commonly called the "Sea-Serpent."

" April. *Erie Railroad completed.*

" July 4. Corner-stone of Capitol extension laid, Daniel Webster delivering the oration.

" Return of the Grinnell Arctic Expedition. Dr. Kane reported having discovered an open polar sea.

Louis Kossuth.

" Dec. 5. Arrival of Louis Kossuth, the distinguished Hungarian exile. He was received at New York with public honors, such as had been shown to no foreigner since the departure of Lafayette. He made an extended tour through the country, and was everywhere welcomed as the eloquent and distinguished exponent of the down-trodden cause of Democracy in Hungary and in Europe.

" *First asylum for idiots* in the United States, established in New York.

California Vigilance Committees.

" Reign of Vigilance Committees in California, which proved effectual in checking crime and restoring order and public safety to the citizens.

" Revolution in Chili.

" Echenique chosen President of Peru. Revolution under Castella.

American Yacht Victory.

" Victorious race of the yacht *America*, in the great international regatta in London, the prize being the "Cup of all Nations." She was built by George Steers, of Brooklyn, and commanded by Com. John C. Stevens, of New York.

Frightful Catastrophe.

" A panic, caused by a false alarm of "fire," occurred in a New York public school, containing 1,800 pupils. Nearly 50 children were instantly killed by suffocation, and many seriously injured by jumping from windows, and from flight.

" *Lopez heads another expedition* to Cuba with 500 armed men, among them Col. Crittenden. Not meeting with the expected support on the part of the Cubans, both Lopez and Crittenden were taken prisoners and executed.

Henry Clay.

1852. June 26. Death of Henry Clay, an American statesman and orator of great ability and renown. He was born in Virginia. He was thrice a candidate for President, and once very nearly elected. Henry Clay was admitted to the bar in 1797, though not of age. He

1832. set up an office in Lexington, Ky., and soon acquired a lucrative practice. He was a favorite orator during the Presidential canvass for Jefferson, and was chosen to represent Fayette County in the Legislature in 1803, and in 1806 chosen to fill a vacancy in the U. S. Senate, though but 29 years of age. He was again, in 1807, elected to the House of Representatives, and chosen Speaker of the House, where he proposed that each Member should clothe himself in American fabrics, which was so sharply stigmatized by Mr. Humphrey Marshall that it led to a duel between them, wherein both parties were slightly wounded. In 1811 he was elected to Congress, and was the first day chosen Speaker. During his term the United States declared war with Great Britain. He remained in Congress during the war until sent by President Monroe to Europe to negotiate for peace, a service which he rendered with eminent ability. In 1825 President Adams chose Mr. Clay as Secretary of State. In 1844 Mr. Clay again returned to the Senate, where he remained till his death, which was in his 76th year. In conversation and on the rostrum Mr. Clay possessed a magical influence even over his enemies and political antagonists.

Daniel Webster.

" Oct. 24. Death of Daniel Webster, LL.D., an American statesman of great renown. Mr. Webster was for years considered the lion of the United States Senate. He was born in Salisbury, N. H., Jan. 18, 1782, of poor parents, and received but few educational advantages, and prepared himself for college chiefly by private study, supporting himself at college by teaching school during winters. Young Webster became distinguished while in college for great proficiency in his studies and in the debating societies of the college. He graduated in 1801, and began the study of law immediately after, and during his studies acted as principal of an academy in Maine, also doing copying and office-work to aid him. He was admitted to the bar in 1805, and soon rose to eminence at a bar where Samuel Dexter, Joseph Story, and Jeremiah Mason were at the height of their fame. He was elected to Congress in 1812, and was appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, taking a prominent part in the debates on the war and finances. He was re-elected in 1814, and was admitted to practice at the bar of the Supreme Court at Washington in 1816, and removed to Boston the same year. In 1818 he ranked among the most distinguished jurists of the country. He was elected a Member of Congress from the city of Boston in 1822, and in a great speech made on the Greek Revolution, established his reputation as one of the first statesmen of the age. On June 17, 1825, in his address at the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill Monument, he made great addition to his fame as an orator. In 1827 he entered the United States Senate, and retained his seat in that body until 1841. In 1830 he made his "great speech" in reply to Hayne, of

1852. South Carolina, against nullification. In 1836 he received the electoral vote of Massachusetts for the Presidency. In 1839 he made a brief visit to Europe, receiving distinguished attention at the Courts of England and France. In 1841 he was appointed Secretary of State by President Harrison, and continued in the office by Tyler, but resigned his post in May, 1843. In 1843 he delivered a splendid oration at the completion of Bunker Hill Monument. He resumed his seat in the United States Senate in 1845, and opposed the admittance of Texas as a slave State and the prosecution of the Mexican war. Although anti-slavery in his convictions, he supported the compromise measures of Clay, including the fugitive slave law, which cost him the majority of the support of the Whig party. Under President Fillmore he again became Secretary of State. His last public effort at speech-making (except his argument in the Goodyear patent case at Trenton, N. J., 1852) was at the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol extension at Washington, July 4, 1851. In May, 1852, he was thrown from his carriage and seriously injured, near Plymouth, Mass., and died in October of the same year.

Expedition to Japan.

" Expedition to Japan under Com. Perry, resulting in the opening of the ports of that Empire to American trade and commerce..... 550
" First street railway in New York.
" Treaty of commerce between Chili, France, Great Britain, United States, and Sardinia.
" Independence of Paraguay recognized by Great Britain, and Lopez becomes Governor.
" Revolution broke out in Buenos Ayres and it declared for independence.
" Branch mint established in San Francisco.
" Whig Convention in Baltimore.
" Gen. Winfield Scott nominated for President, and Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, Vice-President..... 550
" Aug. Free Soil Convention in Pittsburg, nominated John P. Hale for President, and George W. Julien, of Ind., Vice-President..... 550

Crystal Palace.

1853. Grand International Industrial Exhibition in New York, held in the Crystal Palace, a colossal building composed of glass and iron, and erected expressly for the great exhibition.
" Mar. 4. Franklin Pierce inaugurated President.
" Treaty with Mexico for the purchase of Arizona.
" New Constitution granted Buenos Ayres, copied from the Constitution of the United States.
" Independence of Paraguay recognized by Great Britain.

Treaty with Russia.

" Treaty with Russia guaranteeing neutrality of the United States in the war of the allied powers of Europe against that power, and recognizing the property right of neutral nations wherever found..... 551
" Exploration for a Pacific Railroad.
" *Yellow fever* again visited the United States; and in the city of New Orleans, in the space of three months, ten per cent. of the whole population fell victims to the scourge.
" July 2. Koszta's release demanded of Smyrna by Capt. Ingraham.
" Children's Aid Society founded in New York by Charles L. Brace.

Filibustering.

" Filibustering expedition of William Walker to Sonora, Mexico. He landed at a small town called La Paz, and meeting with little resistance, he proclaimed "An Independent Republic of Lower California," with himself President. He very soon evacuated the premises to save himself and company from starvation. He surrendered himself to the United States authorities at San Diego, and was tried in San Francisco for a violation of the neutrality laws and acquitted..... 552

Know-Nothings.

1854. *American or Know-Nothing Society* formed, which carried the elections in nearly all the Northern States, their watchword being, "*Put none but Americans on guard.*" "*Let Americans rule America.*"
" *Prohibition* law passed in New York and Pennsylvania..... 552

Loss of the "Arctic."

" Loss of the steamship *Arctic*, Collins line, through collision with the iron steamer *Vesta*, during a fog. Hundreds of lives and millions of treasure were lost.
" Feb. 28. American mail-steamer *Black Warrior* seized at Havana.
" Mar. 31. Commercial treaty between United States and Japan signed... 551
" Stephen A. Douglas' popular sovereignty or Kansas-Nebraska bill passed, which caused great excitement in Congress and all over the country..... 552
" Virtual repeal of the Missouri Compromise..... 553
" First Railroad from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi—the Rock Island.
" June 12. Bombardment of Greytown, Central America, by the American ship *Cyane*, upon refusal of the authorities to pay alleged damages for the destruction of United States property..... 551
" Aug. 2. Reciprocity treaty with Great Britain ratified respecting the Newfoundland fisheries, international trade, etc..... 551
" Shooting of Malcolm Taylor by McCrea, a lawyer in Kansas, during a political discussion. Much excitement ensued, and the people threatened to lynch McCrea..... 552
" Invention of the iron-tower for iron-clad vessels by Ericsson.
1855. Attack upon the United States steamer *Water Witch* in the River Parana, by the Paraguayans.
" Completion of Niagara Suspension Bridge.
" United States Court of Claims established.

1855. Great emigration to Kansas. Opposition Governments were formed by the pro-slavery and anti-slavery parties. Election riots ensued..... 552

Walker, the Filibuster.

" Nicaragua invaded, during a revolution, by William Walker, with a band of filibusters. After considerable skirmishing he captured the city and garrison of Granada, and Nicaragua was in his power. A negotiation and treaty of peace was agreed upon between him and Corral, the leader of the Legitimists, and Don Patricio Rivas was declared Provisional President, with Walker as General-in-chief of the army. But soon after, detecting Corral in a plot to upset the new Government, Walker had him arrested, tried by court-martial, and shot in the presence of the whole army.

Walker's success emboldened him to aggressive acts, which soon brought his overthrow, and he was compelled to flee to the United States. He afterward undertook two other expeditions, which in like manner failed. His last expedition was directed against the Bay of Islands, in possession of Great Britain, but which was about to be ceded to Honduras. He was captured by British officers and delivered to the Honduran authorities, by whom he was imprisoned, tried, and shot... 552

" July. Dispute with Great Britain concerning the attempt to recruit for the Crimean army.

" Sept. 7. First Hebrew Temple in the Mississippi valley consecrated at St. Louis.

" Oct. 17. The bark *Murray* seized at New York on suspicion of being intended for the Russian war service—discharged the 19th.

" Oct. 24. Snow in Louisville, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn.

" Dec. 23. British discovery ship *Resolute*, abandoned in the Arctic Sea by her crew, was brought to New London, Ct., by a whaler.

Hoosac Tunnel.

1856. Hoosac Tunnel begun. This tunnel is one of the grandest achievements in modern engineering. It is cut through the Hoosac Mountain, near the town of Adams in the north-western part of Massachusetts; and—except the Mt. Cenis Tunnel through the Swiss Alps—is the longest tunnel in the world, being 4¾ miles long, and in its widest point 26 feet by 20, and 24 feet high, and admits of two lines of railroad trains. It is on the Troy and Greenfield line, and was begun by that railroad, but in 1854 the State passed an Act authorizing a loan of the State credit to enable them to complete it. In 1862 the State assumed the entire responsibility and control of the project.

" John Brown's victory at Ossawattomie.

" Ocean telegraph projected.

" Republican party established. There were three parties in the Presidential campaign, Democratic, Know-Nothing, and Republican (or Free Soil).

" Type-setting machine invented by Timothy Alden.

1856. Jan. 23. Loss of the Collins steamer *Pacific*, Capt. Asa Eldridge, which left Liverpool for New York on this date, after which it was never heard from.

" Feb. *Contest for Speaker* of the House of Representatives, lasting two months, settled by placing Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, in the chair.

" April 11. Great bridge across the Mississippi at Rock Island completed.

" April 15. Affray at Panama between the passengers of the American Transit Company and the natives. Thirty passengers killed and twenty wounded.

Assault upon Sumner.

" May. Brutal assault of Preston S. Brooks upon Charles Sumner in the Senate Chamber, occasioned by his speech, "Crime against Kansas." For full particulars, see biography of Sumner.

" May 18. Trial and execution of the murderers Casey and Corey, by the San Francisco Vigilance Committee.

" First wood-type made by machinery by Wm. H. Page.

" President Pierce, in his Message, declared the creation of a free State Government in Kansas an act of rebellion..... 552

" May 28. Dismissal of Mr. Crampton, the British Envoy at Washington, by our Government..... 552

" June 17. First nominating Republican Convention held at Philadelphia, John C. Fremont chosen for President, and William L. Dayton, Vice-President. The two important planks in the new platform being anti-slavery and anti-polygamy..... 552

" Introduction of sorghum, or Chinese sugar-cane.

" July. Raising of the safe of the American Express Company, which was lost on the steamer *Atlantic* in 1852, by a Buffalo diver. Its contents were well preserved.

" Aug. 10. Lost Island, a summer resort on the Louisiana coast, submerged during a violent storm of three days; 173 persons were lost.

" Aug. 21. Famous Charter-oak at Hartford blown down.

" Aug. 28. Dudley Observatory at Albany inaugurated.

" Nov. 9. Death of John Middleton Clayton, at Dover, Del.

" Dec. The *Resolute* purchased from its discoverers, and refitted by the United States, is presented to the British Government, at Portsmouth, England, by Capt. Hartstein, on behalf of the United States.

" Loom patented for weaving Axminster carpets, by Alexander Smith and Halcyon Skinner. The looms of this establishment at Yonkers, upon the Hudson River, produce annually 200,000 yards, which equals the whole amount produced annually in England.

" Political alliance between Chili, Ecuador, Peru, and Costa Rica.

Fenians.

1857. Organization of the Fenian Brotherhood under the name of the Emmett Monument Association.

" Feb. 16. Death of Elisha Kent Kane at Havana.

" March 4. James Buchanan inaugurated President, with John C. Breckenridge for Vice-President..... 552

" Robert J. Walker appointed Territorial Governor of Kansas by the President..... 553

Dred Scott Decision.

" Mar. 6. The famous Dred Scott Decision, by Chief Justice Taney, was made known; a passage in which these words found expression, "Slaves have no rights which the white man is bound to respect," and which were generally attributed to that document for their origin, but which the defenders of Judge Taney claim was but a quotation of the sentiments of the people at the time the Constitution was written..... 553

" First attempt to lay the Atlantic Cable. It was coiled upon two vessels, the United States steamship *Niagara* and the British steamer *Agamemnon*. They proceeded to mid-ocean, and each vessel sailed toward their respective countries, laying the cable. After the wire had twice broken, the attempt was abandoned, but renewed again, the end being fastened at Valencia Bay, and payed out again till exhausted, when the other vessel joined the wires and completed the enterprise. This cable worked well for a time, but was finally abandoned.

" Patent issued to Charles Alden for condensed milk.

Great Financial Crisis.

" A great and extensive financial "crash," caused by wild speculation, extravagance, and "stock gambling." The terrible effects of this "crisis" were felt the whole length and breadth of the land. The rich were ruined by thousands, and great distress prevailed among the poor.

Murder of Dr. Burdell.

" Mysterious murder of Dr. Burdell, a wealthy New York dentist, in his own office. Arrest and trial of Mrs. Cunningham, the well-known "mistress" of the doctor. The evidence, which was purely circumstantial, was of a very strong character, and the community and the whole country were convinced of her guilt, but she was acquitted by the jury for want of legal proof. A deep-laid scheme was revealed soon after her acquittal, which confirmed her guilt in the minds of the public. She at first endeavored to prove that she was the legal wife of Dr. Burdell, but her certificate of marriage was proven a "sham." She next attempted to prove that she was about to become a mother, and actually pretended to be in labor, when the physician whom she had engaged to attend her turned State's evidence, and revealed the whole plot. He had connived with the District Attorney, and at the time of her pretended confinement the officers of the law were let into the house, and the whole shameful and fraudulent transaction was exposed. A new-born infant was procured by her "physician" from a hospital, and for which Mrs. Cunningham herself had, in disguise, appeared with a basket, and carried to her house.

1857. The whole transaction was published far and wide—*everybody was thoroughly convinced of her guilt* of the crime of murder; yet, the law in the hands of its manipulators held this bold, bad woman innocent of the murder of Dr. Burdell, and she was allowed to remain unmolested after the revelation of the terrible plot which she had laid to secure his property!

Loss of the "Central America."

" Foundering of the steamer *Central America* off Cape Hatteras. Over 400 lives and $2,000,000 lost.

" Trouble with the Mormons in Utah. Col. Johnston, with a military force, sent out to enforce the laws.

Mexican Revolution.

1857–60. The Congress of Mexico adopted a Constitution and provided for a popular election. In July, General Comonfort was elected President. A military rebellion ensued, and the new President was driven from the capitol and General Zuloga was appointed in his place. Meanwhile Juarez, the great Indian statesman, master-spirit and representative of Republicanism, who was also Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and President *pro tem.*, according to the Constitution, proceeded to establish his Government at Vera Cruz. A reign of terror and outlawry ensued, and no foreign or American citizen was safe in Mexico. The Republicans at last triumphed, and peace was restored.

1857. Sept. 15. Brigham Young forbids any armed force entering Salt Lake City on any pretense; he orders the Mormon troops to hold themselves in readiness, and declares martial law.

" Sept. 26. The Philadelphia banks suspend specie payments.

" Oct. 14. New York banks suspend specie payments.

" Oct. 15. Boston banks suspend specie payments.

" Dec. 12. New York banks resume specie payments.

" Dec. 14. Boston banks resume specie payments.

Religious Revival.

1857–8. Great religious revival, apparently the result of the "crash" in the business and financial world, the ruin of which was wide-spread. Daily prayer-meetings were held in every city and town.

Morphy, the Chess-Player.

1858. Wonderful performances of Paul Morphy, the young American chess-player. He was considered a "prodigy" at chess when a lad, and at the age of 22 he was voted the "World's Chess Champion."

" April 10. Death of Thomas Hart Benton at Washington, aged 76.

" April 30. Congress passed a bill admitting Kansas into the Union, under the Lecompton (pro-slavery) Constitution..... 553

Exciting Campaign.

" *Lincoln and Douglas' campaign in Illinois.*

1858. These popular competitors to a seat in the United States Senate made a tour of the State, ably discussing the merits of their respective parties. It was one of the most noted political campaigns upon record.

" May 18. Minnesota admitted to the Union.

Morrissey and Heenan.

" Bloody and brutal prize-fight between John Morrissey and John C. Heenan. The stakes were $2,500 a side. Morrissey was declared the victor, and hailed as the champion of America. See biography.

" Jan. 14. Governor Cumming, of Utah, pardons all treason and sedition heretofore committed in the territory.

" *William H. Seward* announced his "Irrepressible Conflict" doctrine, which startled the country and aroused the pro-slavery element to much opposition.

" Aug. 3. The people of Kansas voted to reject the Lecompton Constitution by an overwhelming majority..... 553

" Aug. 16. First message sent across the Atlantic by cable from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan.

Brodcrick and Terry Duel.

" Sept. 13. Duel between Hon. David Broderick, United States Senator from California, and Hon. D. S. Terry, Chief Justice of that State. Broderick was mortally wounded and died the 15th. Terry escaped on a steamer and landed in Sacramento.

" Two American vessels captured by a Peruvian steamer by order of Castella.

Burning of the "Austria."

" Sept. Burning of the steamship *Austria*, from Hamburg to New York, with 538 persons on board, and but 67 of all the living human freight were saved. The ship took fire from a bucket of tar which was used, with a hot iron, for fumigating the ship. This was one of the most terrible and shocking disasters at sea ever recorded.

1859. *The Fenian Organization perfected* under the active and efficient agency of John O'Mahoney, who became its "head center" in the United States.

" Feb. 10. Treaty between United States and Paraguay.

" Feb. 14. Oregon admitted into the Union..... 553

Petroleum.

" First oil-well bored at Titusville, Pa., by Col. Drake, of New Haven, Conn., and during the 17 years following, the total yield from the Pennsylvania oil-wells was 55,461,319 bbls. of 40 gals. each.

Great Flood.

" Great storm and flood extending over the entire Middle and part of the Northern and Southern States—rain falling in torrents forty consecutive hours—resulting in immense loss of property and many lives.

The Sickles Affair.

1859. Feb. 27. Shooting of Philip Barton Key, District Attorney for the District of Columbia, by Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, Member of Congress from New York, for the seduction of his wife upon her confession. The high social position and eminent respectability of the parties concerned in this lamentable affair, and the great beauty and popularity of Mrs. Sickles, produced the most widespread and intense interest and excitement.

Mr. Sickles met Mr. Key upon the public streets of Washington, in open day, and, accusing him of his crime, shot him dead. He was immediately arrested, and the following April was tried for murder. Great excitement prevailed during the whole trial, which was published entire in all the leading newspapers of the land. At the conclusion of the trial he was acquitted. As the words "not guilty" fell from the lips of the foreman, there arose one wild and tumultuous hurrah from the vast concourse which thronged the court. Cheer after cheer went up, which was repeated by the multitude outside. Mr. Sickles was immediately surrounded by a host of friends, who bore him in triumph from the court-room. The news of his acquittal spread like wildfire throughout the city and country, and was received with general satisfaction.

Mr. Sickles had but one child, a lovely little girl, of but few years of age.

Mrs. Sickles manifested the most intense grief and remorse, and in every possible way expressed her sorrow and repentance to her husband and friends. In a short time after the trial her husband forgave his erring wife, and received her into his heart and home again. But this ruined and sorrowful woman lived but a few years after this terrible tragedy.

Mr. Sickles afterward served, with honor and distinction, in the war, and was promoted to the rank of Major-General. He was also sent as Minister to the Court of Spain immediately after the flight of Queen Isabella.

" March. The Free-State party of Kansas met at Wyandotte and framed a new Constitution, which was duly ratified by the people..... 553

" March 22. Quito destroyed by an earthquake.

" May 11. Vicksburg Convention resolves in favor of opening the slave trade.

" Guayaquil, S. A., destroyed by fire.

" Worcester's large Dictionary published.

" July 9. Gen. Harney occupies San Juan Island, W. T.; danger of collision with Great Britain.

Grand March of the "Potato Bug."

" First appearance of the "Colorado beetle," or "potato bug," in districts where the cultivated potato was raised. This insect had been observed as quite common on the Upper Missouri in 1824, feeding on a wild plant called the sand-burr, which belongs to the same genus with the potato. Its first arrival among "civilized" potatoes was about 100 miles west from Omaha, where the insect soon increased and

1859. spread at a marvelous rate. It invaded Iowa in 1861; Wisconsin, 1862; and by 1866 it had spread over the entire country west of a line from Chicago to St. Louis. In 1874 it had reached the Atlantic coast in numerous places, thus showing their rate of travel to have been 1,500 miles in a direct line within fifteen years, besides spreading over an area of 500,000 square miles.

John Brown's Capture of Harper's Ferry.

" Oct. 16. Captain John Brown, a veteran Abolitionist, had long cherished a desire to liberate the negroes of the South from slavery. He had been a lifelong enemy of the system, and a radical anti-slavery man. He was in the Kansas battles for freedom, and participated in the battle of Ossawattomie, from which he derived the name of "Ossawattomie Brown." He had enlisted a few followers in his scheme of invading Virginia and freeing the slaves, and fully expected that his appearance among them would be a "watchword for freedom," and that, when the first blow was struck, they would unanimously rise and assert their liberty. His plans seem like those of an insane mind, more than those of a general, or an experienced statesman. With a little handful of men, of whom seventeen were whites and five colored, this mistaken philanthropist and fanatic invaded the State of Virginia, and succeeded in capturing the Government Armory buildings, containing a vast quantity of arms and ammunition, the railroad bridge, and taking prisoners the keepers of the Arsenal, the watchmen, and bridge-tenders. To the prisoners, who inquired as to the object of his proceedings, he answered: "To free the slaves." To the question by what authority it was done, he replied: "By the authority of God Almighty." Brown seemed to be impressed with the idea that God had chosen him to be the instrumentality in freeing the negroes from slavery.

Soon the tidings spread, and an armed force appeared. They attacked the engine-house where Brown and his associates were gathered, and were repulsed by the brave old man. Several were killed on both sides. Great excitement prevailed. Military companies arrived from different places.

The news spread to Washington, Baltimore, and Richmond, and produced the wildest excitement, and troops were instantly ordered to the scene of action. Col. Robert D. Lee, with a company of United States Marines and two field-pieces, was sent from Washington, and with their combined force Brown and his men were finally captured. He was greeted with execrations, and one of the Government officers struck him with a sabre several times in the face, which knocked him down, and another soldier ran a bayonet twice into the body of the prostrate old man. But he was protected from further violence by the soldiers. He was immediately indicted for treason and murder by the Virginia

1859. authorities. He asked for time, on account of his severe wounds, which was denied, and he was tried on the 26th of October in Charlestown, Va. Brown being unable to sit up, lay upon a mattress during his trial, which lasted three days. He was found guilty of the charges preferred, and sentenced to be hung on the 2d of December. On being asked why sentence should not be passed upon him, he replied, in a gentle and mild voice: "I deny everything but the design on my part to free the slaves. . . . . That was all I intended. I never did intend murder, or treason, or the destruction of property, or to excite or incite the slaves to rebellion, or to make insurrection." His kind, gentle, and patient manner, and his sincere religious fervor deeply impressed even his enemies; and his great courage and bravery elicited the admiration of all who witnessed both his defense at the Arsenal and his manly fortitude during his trial. Governor Wise said of him: "He is a bundle of the best nerves I ever saw, cut and thrust, and bleeding in bonds. He is a man of clear head, of courage and fortitude, and simple ingenuousness. He is cool, collected, and indomitable, and inspired me with great trust in his integrity as a man of truth." Two of his sons were shot and eleven of his men were killed; four escaped and the rest were taken prisoners.

Upon the arrival of the hour for his execution he walked coolly and calmly out of the jail, his countenance radiant and his step elastic. A colored woman, with a child in her arms, stood near. He paused, and stooping, kissed the child. The colored people, as he passed, blessed him. His proud and manly bearing as he ascended the scaffold and calmly gazed about him, and his great courage and insensibility to fear, filled even the armed soldiers with amazement. His firmness and courage continued to the last. He died like a hero, winning the admiration of the military, the sheriff, the jailor, and the undertaker. The citizens were not permitted to witness his execution. His body was sent to his family at North Elba, N. Y., where an eloquent eulogy was pronounced by Wendell Phillips at the place of burial..... 553

" Nov. 11. Buenos Ayres reunited to the Argentine Republic.

Kansas Free.

" Dec. 6. An undisputed election was held in Kansas under the new Constitution, and Republican officers and Members of Congress elected..... 553

Great Bonanza Mine.

" Comstock Lode originally discovered by James Fennimore, known as "old Finney," who, not knowing its value, sold it to P. Comstock for an old, bobtailed Indian pony and a quantity of whisky. Comstock himself being ignorant of the immense value of the lode, disposed of his entire claim for some $4,000 or $5,000, which property, in less than a year, sold for more

1859. than $1,000,000. Under the management of Flood & O'Brien, it has since proved to be the richest silver mine in the world.

" The United States sent Mr McLane to recognize the Government of Juarez, with whom he negotiated a treaty satisfactory to both Governments.

1860. *Triumph of Mexican Liberalism* under Juarez, over the Church party, after a revolution of near twenty years.

Embassy from Japan.

" Grand Embassy from Japan, with a treaty of peace and commerce, to the United States, being the first Ambassadors ever sent to any nationality by that empire. The Ambassadors were treated with great respect by the Government officials and the citizens of Washington. The peculiarity of their dress, customs, and manners excited much curiosity.

Prince of Wales.

" *Tour of the Prince of Wales* through the United States. He was everywhere received with marks of respect and distinction, and the unbounded hospitalities of the nation and people were extended to him.

" *Expedition of Charles Francis Hall* to the Polar Sea in search of Dr. Franklin.

" April 23. Democratic Convention met at Charleston, S. C., to nominate candidates for the office of President and Vice-President. The delegates from the "Cotton States" withdrew, and the Convention adjourned to meet in Baltimore in June..... 554

Chicago "Wigwam."

" May 19. Republican Convention met in Chicago, in a vast building erected for the purpose, and called the "Wigwam," and nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice-President.. 554

" The Constitution Union (late "American" party) also met in convention, and nominated John Bell, of Tenn., for President, and Edward Everett, of Mass., Vice-President..... 554

Douglas' Nomination.

" June 18. Democratic Convention met, and Stephen A. Douglas was nominated for President, and Herschel V. Johnson for Vice-President..... 554

" June 18. The same day the seceding delegates from the "Cotton States" nominated John C. Breckenridge, of Ky., President, and Joseph Lane, from Oregon, Vice-President..... 554

The "Great Eastern."

" June 28. Arrival at New York of the English iron steamship *Great Eastern*, J. V. Hall, commander, being the largest vessel ever constructed since "Noah's Ark," and was capable of carrying 10,000 soldiers, besides her crew of 400. Her arrival had been expected, and great interest and excitement were caused upon the announcement. The wharves, buildings, adjoining streets, and, indeed, every available spot which afforded a view of the

1860. mammoth steamer was densely crowded with anxious spectators. The harbor and river were alive with all manner of craft to get a near view of the great and wonderful, world-renowned ship.

The passage over the bar, which was considered a very critical undertaking, was conducted by Mr. Murphy, who silently, with a simple wave of the hand, indicating to the helmsman the course to be pursued, safely and skillfully guided this huge monster of the waves over the dangerous bar and into the North River. Grandly and proudly she moved amid a sea of sails, gay with banners and streaming pennants, like a mighty leviathan in the midst of a school of flying fish. The booming of cannon, ringing of bells, and the shrill shrieking of hundreds of steam-whistles, together with the music of brass bands and the chimes of Trinity Church playing "Rule, Britannia," altogether made a scene long to be remembered by those who witnessed it. For many weeks after her arrival, the *Great Eastern* was visited by tens of thousands, who were eager to inspect the marvelous structure. Her length was 680 feet, and she was of about 20,000 tons burden; 10,000 tons of iron were used in constructing her hull. The force used in moving the machinery of this immense ship would drive forty of the largest cotton mills, which give employment to over 30,000 operatives. The *Great Eastern* was used for laying the Atlantic cable, and proved to be of indispensable value.

Impending Crisis.

" Great agitation in Congress over a book entitled "The Impending Crisis," written by Hinton R. Helper, showing by arguments, statistics, and examples that slavery was injurious to the interests of the South..... 554

" July. Death of Charles Goodyear, the inventor of the process of hardening india-rubber. Mr. Goodyear endured every trial which the poor inventor is subject to, and at last died poor, to leave a rich legacy to the public, by which hundreds and thousands have become wealthy, and the public greatly benefited.

Magnificent Reception.

" Oct. 12. Grand ball given in honor of the Prince of Wales at the Academy of Music in New York. It was the greatest affair of the kind ever known in this country. Over 3,000 of the *elite* of New York present.

Election of Lincoln.

" Nov. 6. Abraham Lincoln was elected President, with Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President. Great excitement prevailed all over the Union. Universal rejoicing (with very few exceptions) at the North, and general dissatisfaction at the South. Threats of secession and fears of civil war caused great depression in business, and the Government credit was shaken..... 554

Buchanan favors Secession.

1860. Dec. 3. President Buchanan, in his Message, advised an amendment of the Constitution—1st, in favor of recognizing the rights of slave-holders to hold property in slaves where slavery does or may exist; 2d, in favor of their protection by Congress in this right in all the Territories until admitted as States; and 3d, in favor of the right of the master to capture his slaves who had escaped to another State—thereby attesting the validity of the *Fugitive Slave Law*. The Message further declares that unless this amendment was granted, *the South would be justified in revolutionary resistance* to the Government..... 554

" Great agitation was caused in Congress by this Message, both pro-slavery and anti-slavery members denouncing it..... 554

Secession of South Carolina.

" Dec. 20. Convention met in Charleston, S. C., which passed an ordinance of secession, and ordered the seizure of the Federal property within the limits of the State..... 554

" Dec. 21. A Senatorial Committee of 13 met to consider the distracted state of the country, five of the committee being Republicans, five from the slave-holding States, and three Northern Democrats. The committee failed to agree..... 554

" Dec. 29. Major Anderson, with a small band of Federal soldiers, transferred his command from Fort Moultrie, in Charleston Harbor, to Fort Sumter, the principal fort of defense. The remaining forts were immediately seized by the State authorities, and additional defenses were made to protect the city..... 554

" Ecuador invaded by Peru under Gen. Castella, whose assassination was attempted.

" The Parrott gun introduced by Robert R. Parrott, and was extensively used during the war of the Rebellion.

Secession of the South.

1861. Jan. 7. Florida passed a secession ordinance..... 554

" Jan. 9. Mississippi joined the seceding States..... 554

" Jan. 11. Alabama passed a secession ordinance..... 554

" Jan. 19. Georgia united with the secession States..... 554

" Jan. 25. Louisiana joined the seceding States..... 554

First Act of Rebellion.

" Jan. First overt act of the Rebellion was the firing upon the Government steamer *Star of the West* by the South Carolina State troops..... 554

" Feb. 1. Texas joined the seceding States.

" Feb. 4. Peace Convention assembled in Washington. Delegates from all the Northern States assembled..... 555

" Feb. 4. Delegates from the seceding States assembled at Montgomery, Alabama, and formed a new compact, called the "Confederate States of America," and established a Provisional Government, with Jefferson Davis as President and Alexander H. Stevens as Vice-President..... 555

" Abraham Lincoln, the President-elect of the United States, left his home in Springfield, Ill., amid the sorrowful and universal regret and secret forebodings of his friends, to repair to the capital of the nation, and enter upon the arduous duties of his office... 555

" Feb. 14. Jefferson Davis made President of the Confederates. He raised troops and armed for war.

" Feb. 22. The President tarried in Philadelphia to plant the flag of the Union upon the Hall of Independence, but the gathering storm in Baltimore led his friends to fear for his safety, and he was persuaded to take the night train for Washington. He arrived safely at the capital the following morning. 555

" Feb. 26. West Virginia was admitted into the Union..... 556

Inauguration of Lincoln.

" March 4. The inauguration ceremonies of President Lincoln were attended with the protection of the United States troops under Lieut.-General Scott..... 555

" Overtures for a peaceful separation from the South rejected by the North.

" March 11. The seceding States met at Montgomery and adopted a Constitution, with slavery as a chief cornerstone..... 555

" March 11. Kansas, Colorado, and Dakota organized into Territories 555

Seizure of Southern Forts.

" The South seized the most of the defensive fortifications within their borders, some 30 in number, mounting over 3,000 guns, and costing $20,000,000. Also the navy yard and arsenals were seized, together with the entire army of the frontier, with all its equipments, revenue cutters, mints, custom-houses, and sub-treasuries, amounting to $20,000,000 more..... 555

Sumter Bombarded.

" April 12. Bombardment of Fort Sumter. Gen. Beauregard opened fire from all the forts and batteries. Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, a white-haired old man, fired the first gun. Maj. Anderson, with but a handful of men, and without an ounce of bread in store, bravely defended the old fort for 34 hours, Capt. Doubleday firing the first gun. He received the unceasing fire from 47 heavy guns and mortars, throwing 2,360 shot and 980 shells into the fort, during which not a man was hurt. After the barracks had been burning for several hours, the magazine surrounded by fire and the main gates of the fort destroyed, Maj. Anderson surrendered the fort to the rebels, but only upon the most honorable conditions..... 556

Lincoln Calls for 75,000 Troops.

" April 15. President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 troops to suppress the Rebellion in the South, and was answered

1861. by 300,000 volunteers eager to enlist..... 556

Blockade Proclamation.

" April 17. President Lincoln issued a proclamation announcing the blockade of the Southern ports.

" April 17. Virginia resolved to secede from the Union, and steps were taken to secure the Federal property.....556

Baltimore Mob.

" April 19. The 6th Massachusetts Regiment, in passing through Baltimore, were fired upon by a secession mob; a company of the regiment returned fire, and 11 of the mob were killed and four wounded. Three of the soldiers were slain and eight wounded. *Ten unarmed Companies of the Philadelphia Washington Brigade* were also attacked and retired to Philadelphia. This was the first blood shed in the Rebellion.

" April 20. Large amount of property at the navy yard and fort at Norfolk, Va., destroyed by the Union commander, Capt. McCauley, upon the approach of a rebel military force to seize it.... 556

" April 24. The rebels occupy the fort and hoist their flag..... 556

Maryland Loyal.

" April 27. The Legislature of Maryland decided not to secede from the Union..... 556

Colonel Ellsworth.

" May. Colonel Ellsworth, a brave and efficient officer in command of the New York Fire Zouaves, was shot by Jackson while removing a secession flag from his hotel in Alexandria. *Jackson was in turn shot* by Frank E. Brownell, a Union soldier..... 558

" May 2. Missouri turned over to the rebels the entire control of the military and pecuniary resources of the State..... 557

" May 3. Government calls for 42,000 additional volunteers for three years, and ten regiments were added to the regular army..... 556

" May 4. A large Union meeting held in Baltimore.

" May 6. Tennessee passed an ordinance of secession — East Tennessee voting largely against it.

" Arkansas seceded from the Union.

" May 10. Capt. Lyon, aided by Col. Blair, at the head of 6,000 armed Union volunteers, surrounded the State Guard formed at Fort Jackson, in the interests of the Rebellion, and demanded its surrender, which was immediately complied with..... 557

" May 12. Gen. Wm. S. Harney took command of the Union forces in Mississippi. He entered into a compact with Gen. Price, the rebel leader, to restore peace to Missouri, which act was repudiated by the Federal Government, and he was replaced by Gen. Lyon..... 557

" May 13. Gen. Butler occupied the city of Baltimore..... 556

West Virginia Repudiates Secession.

1861. West Virginia met in Convention, and formally repudiated the secession of the State..... 556

" May 16. The rebels burn several bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio R.R.... 557

" May 20. North Carolina passed a secession ordinance. Arkansas also resolved to secede and join the Confederates..... 555

" May 20. The arsenal at St. Louis was defended by its commandant, Gen. Lyon, and secured to the Government, and its contents transferred to Springfield, Ill..... 557

Contraband.

" May 22. Gen. Butler took command of the Union forces at Fortress Monroe, composed of 15,000 raw recruits, but who proved gallant soldiers. Gen. Butler protected some fugitive slaves, and refused to surrender them to the order of their master, *declaring all rebel property contraband*..... 558

" May 24. 10,000 Union troops advanced into Virginia by order of Gen. Scott.

Fremont in Command.

" General Fremont appointed to the command of the Western Department. He took vigorous measures to put down the Rebellion — *confiscating the property of the rebels, also their slaves.* For this he lost prestige with the War Department, and was shortly superseded by Hunter.

" Gen. Scott submits four courses of action to the President, from which he must choose. 1. *To surrender to slavery half the territory acquired or to be acquired.* 2. *To blockade all revolted ports.* 3. *To say to the seceding States, "Wayward sisters, go in peace;"* or 4. *To conquer the South.*

" June 1. Gen. Patterson, with 20,000 men, advanced from Chambersburg, Pa., to Hagerstown, Md..... 558

" June 1. The *Savannah*, a rebel privateer, captured a Union merchantman... 561

Stephen A. Douglas.

" June 3. Stephen Arnold Douglas, an American statesman, died at Chicago. He began the practice of law at Jacksonville, Ill., and before he was twenty-two years of age was elected Attorney-General of the State. In 1835 he became a Member of the Legislature; in 1837 he was appointed Register of the Land-Office at Springfield; in 1840 he was appointed Secretary of the State; in 1841 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Ill.; in 1843 he was elected Member of Congress, and re-elected to a second term; in 1847 he was chosen United States Senator for the term of six years, which position he continued to hold until the time of his death; in 1852 he was candidate for President of the United States, and again in 1856, and received a nomination also again in 1860. In politics he was a Democrat. Mr. Douglas died in the midst of a splendid political career, and at the beginning of the great Civil war. He lived long enough *to express the strongest feelings of loyalty to the Government*, and a warm sympathy for

1861. its noble defenders in their struggle to maintain its Union.

" June 11. Battle at Romney, Va.

" June 11. West Virginia, set apart as a new State by the unanimous vote of the State and Government, was formed in accordance with the Federal Constitution..... 556

" June 18. Johnson evacuated Harper's Ferry.

" June. Gen. Price attacked Gen. Magruder, and after four hours' action, both sides retreated.

" June. Battle at Fairfax Court-House; the enemy driven out..... 558

" An attack upon the Confederate battery at Big Bethel repulsed..... 558

" July 4. Congress met in extraordinary session.

" July 5. Battle near Carthage, Mo.

" July 11. Battle at Rich Mountain, Va.

" July 18. Battle near Centreville, Va.

Bull Run Defeat.

" July 21. Battle of Bull Run, commanded respectively by Generals McDowell and Beauregard.

The North, impatient of delay, were crying, "On to Richmond," Gen. McDowell, with 30,000 troops, mostly volunteers, attacked the main body of the rebels at Bull Run. *The recruits fought bravely, and the enemy were repulsed, but being reinforced by Jackson's brigade, they renewed the fight.* The Union troops fought gallantly and gained the plateau, *when the enemy were again reinforced by Joseph E. Johnston's army* under Kirby Smith. The Union army now began a retreat, *after thirteen hours of severe action, not having once been reinforced.* Suddenly a strange panic seized them, and they fled in wild disorder, leaving everything behind them. In this battle the rebel Gen. T. J. Jackson received the name which he carried throughout the war—"Stonewall Jackson"—given him by one of his officers, who said, "*There stands Jackson, like a stone wall,*" facing the enemy while his army were preparing to retreat..... 558

" Destruction of the *Petrel*, a rebel privateer, by the United States frigate *St. Lawrence*. The *Petrel* sank at the first broadside of the *St. Lawrence*.

" July. Stonewall Jackson invaded Maryland..... 558

" July. Battle of Laurel Hill. Gen. McClellan, with Gen. Rosecranz, attacked the rebel forces under Generals Garnett and Pegram, driving them across the mountains to Monterey..... 557

" Aug. 10. Gen. Sigel repulsed and Gen. Lyon killed in battle at Wilson's Creek..... 560

" Aug. 16. Gen. Butler succeeded by Gen. Wool.

" Aug. 28. Bombardment of rebel forts—Hatteras and Clark—by Gen. Butler.

" Aug. 29. The forts surrendered by Com. Barron..... 561

" Aug. 30. Fort Morgan abandoned by the rebels.

" Aug. 31. *Fremont issues a proclamation freeing the slaves in Missouri.*

" Sept. 3. Massacre on Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; Platte bridge burned.

" Sept. 10. Battle of Carnifex Ferry, between Generals Rosecranz and Floyd. A short, but severe action took place,

1861. resulting in the retreat of Floyd in the night..... 557

" Sept 13. Rebel privateer *Judah* destroyed by the Federalists.

" Rebels twice defeated in attacks on Cheat Mountain, West Virginia. Col. John A. Washington, proprietor of Mount Vernon, killed..... 558

" Sept. 20. Col. Mulligan surrenders Lexington, Mo., to the rebel Gen. Price after fifty-nine hours without water. Loss, 2,500 prisoners and a large amount of gold.

" Oct. 3. Battle of Green Brier, Va. Rebels defeated with considerable loss.

" Oct. 5. Rebels attack the Union troops at Chicomacomico, N. C., but were destructively shelled by the gun-boat *Monticello* and driven off.

" The *Savannah* captured by the U. S. brig *Perry*..... 561

" Oct. 9. Rebels repulsed by Wilson's Zouaves at Santa Rosa Island..... 561

" Oct. 11. The rebel privateer *Nashville* ran the blockade at Charleston and burned an American merchantman in British waters.

" Oct. 12. Repulse of the rebel ram and fireships by the Union fleet at S. W. Pass.

" Escape of Slidell and Mason from Charleston.

" Oct. 21. Battle of Fredericktown, Mo. Jeff. Thompson's flight..... 560

" Oct. Lexington, Mo., recaptured by Union troops.

" Gen. W. T. Sherman appointed to the command of the Kentucky forces over Gen. Anderson. 560

" Oct. 21. Alliance between England, France, and Spain to take joint possession of Mexico in lieu of debts contracted, and outrages committed upon their subjects by the Mexicans.

" Oct. 21. Battle of Ball's Bluff. Colonel Baker killed, and the Unionists defeated. The slaughter was fearful, and Gen. Stone was charged with inefficiency.

" Oct. 29. Rebels defeated at Springfield, Mo., by Zagonyi.

" Nov. 1. Soldiers' Aid Society formed at Detroit.

" Nov. 2. *Gen. Fremont superseded by Gen. Hunter*, and his bodyguard, composed of the best material and enlisted for three years, was *mustered out by Gen. McClellan*..... 560

" Nov. 6. Gen. Grant attacked Gen. Polk, routing and burning his camp, capturing the guns, and driving the enemy to the river. Gen. Polk, reinforced, took possession of Columbus, and caused the retreat of Grant, who saved his arms. Union loss 400. Rebel loss 800.

" Nov. Gen. Scott was placed on the retired list with full pay, and McClellan made General-in-chief..... 562

Mason and Slidell.

" Nov. 7. Capture of the rebel envoys, Mason and Slidell, on board the British steamer *Trent*, in the Bahama channel, by Captain Wilkes, of the U. S. steamship *San Jacinto*. They were brought back to the United States and confined at Fort Warren, near Boston, but were finally surrendered to Great Britain by Secretary Seward, upon the illegality of the act—Capt. Wilkes' failure to bring

1861. the *Trent* into port for adjudication by the U. S. authorities.

" Nov. 7. Port Royal bombarded and taken by Gen. Sherman and Com. Du Pont.

" Nov. 7. Springfield, Mo., abandoned to the enemy by order of Gen. McClellan, much to the disadvantage of the Union forces in Missouri..... 560

" Nov. 9. Gen. Nelson's victory in East Kentucky.

" Nov. 9. Gen. Schoepf's flight from E. Tennessee.

" Battle of Belmont, Mo. Gen. Grant attacks the rebels, damaging them seriously.

" Nov. 12. Gen. Halleck appointed to the command of the Missouri Department.

" Nov. Raid of Price through Missouri, burning villages and destroying railroad tracks, and regaining Lexington and other points on the Mississippi..... 574

" Nov. 19. Missouri passed an ordinance of secession.

" Dec. 3. Gen. Phelps lands on Ship Island with the advance of Gen. Butler's expedition.

" Dec. 4. John C. Breckenridge *expelled from the United States Senate* by a unanimous vote.

" Dec. 6. Beaufort taken by Gen. Sherman.

" Dec. 15. Gen. Pope routed the Confederates from Lexington, capturing 70 supply wagons and 500 prisoners..... 562

" Dec. 17. Stone fleet sunk to block up the mouth of Savannah River.

" Dec. 17–18. Col. Jeff. C. Davis captured a Confederate camp at Milford, consisting of 3 colonels, 17 captains, 1,000 men, and 1,000 stand of arms, with tents, baggage, and supplies.

The Confederates were now strengthened by a force of 5,000 Indians under Gen. Pike, making the division in S. Missouri 30,000..... 562

" Gen. Pope defeats the rebels with great loss at Shawnee Mound, Mo.

" Dec. 20. Gen. Ord, commander of the 3d Pennsylvania Brigade, was attacked by the Confederate forces under Gen. Stuart. The enemy were defeated with a loss of 230 men. The Union loss being 9 killed and 60 wounded... 562

" Dec. 20. Battle of Drainsville. Gen. McCall defeats the rebels.

" Dec. 20. Tybee Island, commanding the approach to Savannah, taken.

" Dec. 21. Charleston harbor shut by sinking a stone fleet at its mouth.

" Dec. 27. Vera Cruz occupied by French troops, and the city placed under martial law.

" Dec. 31. Battle of Huntersville.... 558

" " 31. United States forces to-day numbered 660,971, 22,000 sailors, and 246 ships with 1,832 guns.

" Dec. Brig.-Gen. Grant led an expedition from Cairo to Belmont, a rebel encampment under Gen. Polk. Polk being reinforced, Grant retreated.. 563

" Union steamer *Fanny*, loaded with stores, captured by rebels..... 561

" Union forces attack the rebels on Croatan Sound by land and water, entirely routing them. The slaughter was immense on the rebel side, as there was no escape, being surrounded by the land and naval forces..... 561

" Tom Corwin appointed as United States Minister to Mexico.

Liberalism Triumphs in Mexico.

1861. President Juarez removes all special privileges from the priesthood, and sold the Church property to the people.

" Name of New Granada exchanged for United States of Colombia.

" Gatling gun invented by Richard J. Gatling, of North Carolina.

Rarey, the Horse-tamer.

" Wonderful exploits of Rarey, the great horse-tamer. He tamed the wildest and most furious horses in a short time, rendering them as tractable and gentle as lambs, *without the use of the whip*. His great success was achieved solely by kindness and through his powerful magnetic influence.

Sam. Houston.

" Oct. 8. Death of Sam. Houston, of Texas. He was raised in Tennessee, and gained a little education, when he went among the Indians and lived with them three years, and was adopted by an Indian chief as his son. In 1811 he returned to his family, and started a school for his maintenance and succeeded well. In 1813 he enlisted as a common soldier in the U. S. army, and by his good conduct was promoted to an ensignecy; in 1814 he was engaged under Gen. Jackson in fighting the Creek Indians, and was three times severely wounded. He succeeded in gaining the lasting friendship of Jackson, who promoted him, and he was employed to make a treaty with the Cherokees. The winter following he went to Washington with a delegation of Indians. In 1818 he threw up his commission and settled in Nashville and began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar after six months' study, and one year after was elected District Attorney for the Davidson District. In 1823 he was elected Member of Congress, and re-elected in 1825. In 1827 he was chosen Governor of Tennessee. In Jan., 1829, he was married, and in three months separated from his wife, when he again went to the Cherokee Nation, who received him kindly, and admitted him to all the rights and privileges of their nation. He remained with them till 1832, when he went to Washington to defend them against the wrongs inflicted upon them by the Government agents. Mr. Houston received the aid of Government in exposing the frauds of the agents—five of whom were removed. With one of these—Mr. Stansbury—he had a personal rencounter, and his opponent was severely beaten. Mr. Houston was arrested and brought before the House and publicly censured, tried, and fined $500, but the President remitted him his fine. Soon after he removed to Texas, and was there drawn into a Convention, where he was appointed upon a committee to draft a form of Constitution for the new State. Mr. Houston exerted a powerful influence in Texas, and at the commencement of the Texan war with Mexico he was appointed General of a force of troops. In 1835 he was elected Commander-in-chief of the Texan army. He defeated

1861. the Mexicans at San Jacinto, and took their General (Santa Anna) prisoner. After the war, he was elected President of the Republic of Texas, and at the close of his term he became a Member of Congress. Leaving the finances of Texas in a prosperous condition, after his return he was again elected her President, and upon her admission into the Union he was elected a U. S. Senator. He was ever a friend of the Indians, and was a bold, straightforward defender of what he considered to be right. He was strongly opposed to the secession of the South. In 1859 he was elected Governor of Texas, but retired from office, refusing to take the oath required by the State Constitution.

Minnesota Massacre.

1862 Indian massacre in Minnesota. The Sioux, under Little Crow, fell upon the white settlements at New Ulm, Yellow Medicine, Cedar City, Fort Ridgely, and Fort Abercrombie, and butchered, in the most cruel and shocking manner, some 500 persons, chiefly defenseless women and children. The citizens were unprotected, and their only escape was by flight. Great consternation ensued all through the Northwest, and troops were immediately sent to their rescue. The Indians in that district were finally subdued, and the leaders in the massacre were executed..... 584

" Jan. 1. Fort Pickens breaches Fort Barancas and burns the navy yard.

" Death of Lopez, President of Paraguay.

" Gen. Sam. Ramon chosen President of Ecuador.

" Jan. 8. Battle of Blue Gap, Va. Rebels defeated.

" Hospital boats were established on the Western rivers, and cars on the railroad leading from the seat of war.

" Jan. 10. Johnson and Polk, of Missouri, expelled from the U. S. Senate.

" Jan. 13. Edwin M. Stanton succeeded Simon Cameron as Secretary of War.

" Jan. Col. Garfield attacks the Confederates in S. E. Kentucky, and forces them to retreat to Virginia..... 563

John Tyler.

" Jan. 18. John Tyler, tenth President of the United States, died in Richmond, Va. In 1836 Mr. Tyler identified himself with the Whig party, and was, by that party, nominated to the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Gen. Harrison, and upon the death of the latter, he became President of the United States. His administration was very unpopular, and before its close every member of his Cabinet had resigned, and he lost the confidence of the Whig party by his measures. He was in the Confederate Congress at the time of his death.

" Jan. 19. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas took command of the Union forces in Kentucky, with a force of 8,000 men.. 563

" Jan. 19. Gen. Thomas was attacked by Gen. Geo. B. Crittenden. A desperate conflict raged, resulting in the retreat of Crittenden's army, with the loss of Gen. Zollicoffer and nearly 300 men. The rebels escaped through the night,

1862. leaving 12 guns and equipments, 1,500 horses, and all their army material..... 563

" Jan. 30. Ericsson's *Monitor* launched at Greenpoint, L. I.

Capture of Fort Henry.

" Feb. 2. Com. Foote, with seven gunboats, and Gen. Grant, with 15,000 men on steamboats, attacked Fort Henry and captured it.

" Feb. 7–8. Battle of Roanoke Island. Burnside takes the island, with 2,500 prisoners.

Fort Donelson Surrendered.

" Feb. 16. Surrender of Fort Donelson to Gen. Grant by Gen. Buckner, after 84 hours of fighting and watching, taking 13,000 prisoners, the fort being abandoned by General Floyd and Col. Forrest..... 564

" Feb. 18. First regular Rebel Congress assembled at Richmond.

" Feb. 19. Col. Canby confronted by a band of Texas Rangers at Valverde, New Mexico. Upon the death of Lieut. McCrae and the loss of his battery, the Union infantry became demoralized and fled precipitately..... 563

" Feb. 21. Gordon, the slaver, hung at New York.

" Feb. 22. Cumberland Gap abandoned to the Unionists, and a Confederate camp surprised and captured by Gen. Garfield..... 563

" Feb. 22. A general advance toward Richmond ordered by President Lincoln..... 568

" Feb. At Cocbe, Ky., Gen. Curtis was attacked by a band of Texas cavalry, under General Albert Rush, which he routed after a short engagement, by an impetuous charge of 1st Indiana Cavalry. Gen. Curtis then marched to Helena, taking a large number of negroes whom the rebels had employed building roads, and which were entitled to their freedom.... 562

" Feb. 22. Jeff. Davis inaugurated President of the Confederate States for six years.

" Feb. Retreat of Gen. A. S. Johnston from Bowling Green to Nashville before Gen. O. M. Mitchel, bringing consternation to the citizens of Nashville, hundreds of whom fled in terror from the city. Gen. Johnston continuing his flight South, and the Government and Legislature, also the bankers, with their specie, following.

" Feb. 24. Nashville surrendered to Gen. Buell, and Gen. Nelson and his troops took possession of the city..... 564

" Mar. 3. Columbus, Ky., abandoned by the rebels at the approach of Com. Foote and Gen. Sherman..... 564

Battle of Pea Ridge.

" Mar. 7. Battle of Pea Ridge, fought by Gens. Curtis, Sigel, Osterhaus, and Jeff. C. Davis, lasting three days, and resulting in the complete victory of the Union forces. The rebel forces were 30,000 strong under Gens. Price, Van Dorn, McCulloch, Slack, and McIntosh. The Federal loss was 1,351. Rebel loss not ascertained, but must have been much more. Gens. McCul-

1862. loch and McIntosh killed, and Gens. Price and Slack wounded..... 562

" Mar. 8. The *Cumberland* and *Congress* destroyed by the rebel ram *Merrimac*..... 568

" Mar. 9. The *Merrimac* disabled and put to flight by the little *Monitor*, which also disabled the *Yorktown*.

" Mar. 10. Rebels evacuate Manassas Junction, and Union forces occupy it.

" Mar. 13. New Madrid evacuated by the Confederates, after a heavy cannonading by Gen. Pope, who took immediate possession. The enemy left thirty-three cannon, several thousand small arms, and a large amount of other war material..... 564

" Mar. 14. *Battle of Newbern, N. C.* Gen. Burnside defeats the Confederates, and occupies the city; capturing 69 cannon, two steamboats with large quantities of munitions, and 500 prisoners..... 568

" Mar. 23. Battle of Winchester, Va. Rebels badly defeated, losing 1,000, besides prisoners.

" Mar. 25. Fort Mason occupied by Union forces.

" Mar. Soldiers' Home opened at Cairo by the Chicago Branch Committee.

" April 4. Beginning of Peninsular campaign. Army of Potomac advance toward Yorktown.

Battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing.

" April 6–7. Surprise and attack of the Union army under Grant, Sherman, and Prentice at Pittsburg Landing; their panic and retreat. Generals Buell and Lew Wallace come to the rescue, and the tide turned. The rebels were driven back to Corinth. Gen. Halleck taking command, he attacked the enemy at Corinth and gained possession of that important railroad center.

" April. The allied powers against Mexico disagree, and the English and Spanish commanders of the expedition returned to Europe and left the French alone to settle the difficulty with Mexico.

Island No. 10.

" April 7. Gen. Pope, having cut a canal twelve miles long across the Missouri peninsula opposite Island No. 10, attacked the rebel stronghold under Gen. McCown, who sunk the boats and transports, and escaped eastward, leaving Gen. McCall to surrender the Island, with 3 Generals, 273 officers, 6,700 soldiers, 123 pieces of heavy artillery, 7,000 stand small arms, and a large quantity of ammunition and other stores reported in the capture..... 564

" April 11. Surprise and capture of Huntsville, Ala., together with a large number of locomotives and cars, by Gen. O. M. Mitchel. At Russelville, Gen. Mitchel captured a large amount of Confederate property without loss.

" April 11. Fort Pulaski surrendered by the rebels after thirty hours' bombardment.

" April 16. *Slavery abolished in District of Columbia.*

" April 17. Bombardment of Fort Pillow

1862. by Commodore Foote, lasting two weeks, with little effect, owing to the high water, which prevented the co-operation of the land forces. 564

Farragut's Great Feat.

" April 24. Com. Farragut ran the batteries on the Mississippi River at Fort Jackson, destroying that fort and Fort St. Philip, also twelve Confederate gun-boats. He proceeds to New Orleans.

" April 24. Surrender of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson to Com. Foote and Gen. Grant by Gen. Buckner.

" April 25. Fort Macon, N. C., taken after eleven hours' fighting.

Surrender of New Orleans.

" April. Com. Farragut with his fleet approaches New Orleans. The Confederates burn their shipping and a vast amount of property—15,000 bales of cotton, and vessels richly freighted with merchandise—estimated at from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000. But the city made no resistance, and surrendered to the American fleet.

" April 29. Gen. Mitchel defeats the rebels and captures Bridgeport, Ala.

" May 1. Arrival of Gen. Butler in New Orleans. He takes possession of the city, *marching through the principal streets, from the Levee to the Custom-House, to the tune of "Yankee Doodle,"* viewed by 50,000 rebels with mingled feelings of curiosity and defiance.. 567

" May. The French assume the offensive and attack the Mexicans at Chiquihuite, but were repulsed with great disaster to their forces.

" May 4. McClellan enters Yorktown, the rebels having fled in the night.

" May 4. Fight between rebel ram *Mallory* and the Union gun-boat *Cincinnati*; both vessels disabled and sunk; the rebels retreating under cover of smoke from the burning gun-boats which the *Cincinnati* fired before sinking.

" May 5. Battle of Williamsburg between Gen. Hooker and Gen. Magruder. Rebels evacuate in the night.

" May 7. Battle of West Point, Va. Rebels driven over Chickahominy.

" May 8. Skirmish at Bull Pasture Mt. between Generals Schenck and Milroy on the Union side, and Johnston and Jackson of the Confederates..... 569

Surrender of Norfolk.

" May 10. Norfolk surrendered to Gen. Wool, the enemy having evacuated it, together with the navy yard and Portsmouth, which Gen. Wool also repossessed.

" May 10. Severe naval fight on the Mississippi near Fort Wright. Rebels defeated.

" May 11. The rebels destroyed their celebrated iron-clad *Merrimac* and spiked 200 cannon before leaving. Gen. Hooker fought desperately for nine hours against great and superior forces, *with 30,000 Union troops under McClellan in his sight, which were not permitted to reinforce him*..... 569

" May 13. Steamer *Planter* run out of Charleston by Robert Smalls, a negro.

" May 17. Pueblo surrendered to the

1862. French with 15,000 men, including 1,000 officers.

" May 20. McClellan within eight miles of Richmond.

" May 22. At Front Royal, a force of 900 men under Col. Kenly was captured by a detachment of rebel cavalry under command of Ashby..... 569

" May 23. McClellan in position, five miles from Richmond.

" May 23. Engagement at Louisburg, W. Va., between Col. Crook, United States Army, and Gen. Heath. Unionists victorious.

" May 25. Gen. Banks defeated at Winchester; retreats to the Potomac.

" May 30. Halleck's troops occupy Corinth; the rebels evacuating..... 569

" May 31. McClellan badly beaten at Fair Oaks by Gen. Hill.

" May 31. Juarez removed the seat of Government from Mexico to San Luis Potosi.

" Union troops enter Little Rock, Ark. Rebel Government running off.... 570

" June 1. Battle of Fair Oaks renewed under Gen. Sedgwick, and the Unionists recover much of their losses.

" June 1. Gen. Mitchel summoned to command Port Royal, S. Carolina.... 566

" Fremont advancing up the valley, occupies Strasburg.

" June 4. Fort Pillow and Fort Randolph evacuated by the rebels..... 565

Surrender of Memphis.

" June 6. Surrender of Memphis to Commodore Davis after a desperate fight on the river between the rebels and Union gun-boats, the rebel fleet being nearly annihilated, while not a man was killed on the Union fleet.

" The Union gun-boat *Mound City* blown up by a rebel ball, which passed through her steam drum, at St. Charles, and nearly all on board perished.

" June 8. Attack on Springfield, Mo., by the rebel Gen. Marmaduke, with 4,000 men, who was gallantly repulsed by Gen. Browne, of the Missouri militia, with a little band of 1,200 men... 583

" June 8. *Battle of Crosskeys, Va. Union forces under Fremont*, rebels led by Ewell. Desperate fighting, and retreat of the rebels during the night ... 569

" June 9. Shields, with 3,000 men, repulsed at Fort Republic by Jackson, with a force of 8,000..... 570

" June 10. Gen. Forey, with the French troops, entered Mexico, and published a manifesto to the people and silenced the Press.

" June 14. Union troops repulsed, with much loss, on James' Island, near Charleston.

" June 16. Gen. H. S. Wright advanced with 6,000 men and attacked Secessionville, commanded by Col. Lamar, but were repulsed with a loss of over 500..... 584

" June 17. Surrender of the powerful iron-clad *Atlanta* to Capt. John Rogers, of the *Wechawken, after 15 minutes' engagement.*

" June 19. Slavery abolished by act of Congress in all the Territories.

" June 23. The rebel General Dick Taylor captured Brashear City, the Unionists losing 1,000 prisoners, 10 heavy guns, and $2,000,000, and many thousand

1862. negroes, liberated by Banks, were forced back into slavery..... 579

" June 24. McClellan begins to "*change his base*" to James River.

Pope in Command.

" June 26. Gen. Pope placed in command over the army of Virginia, 50,000 strong.

" June 26. *Battle of Mechanicsville* between Fitz John Porter and Jackson. Heavy losses on both sides, the enemy retreating..... 570

" June 27. *Battle of Gaines Mills.* Gen. Porter engaged with 35,000 against Gen. Lee's forces of 60,000, under Gen. Jackson. McClellan holding at the same time 60,000 troops on the other side of Chickahominy, idly watching the rebels, who were stationed near with but 25,000 men. The Union forces were compelled to retreat from overwhelming odds, after a desperate and long-continued struggle..... 570

" June 27. Hooker occupied Frederic City.

" June 27. *Meade placed in command of the Army of the Potomac.*

" June 28. *Hooker superseded by Meade.*

" June 28. Rebel General Early invaded York, Pa., and levied a large sum of money upon that place.

" June 29. Meade advanced to South Mountain.

" June 29. Longstreet and Hill march toward Gettysburg and order Ewell to meet them there.

" June 29. *Battles of Savage Station and Peach Orchard.*

" June 30. *Battles of White Oak Swamp and Charles City Cross-roads*, Jeff. Davis and Lee attending in person. Union forces led by McCall, Franklin, and Slocum, reinforced by Hooker late in the day.

" June 30. Battle upon the James River, with Commodore Porter's fleet and Heintzelman upon the field. McCall captured, and the Union forces retreat to Malvern Hill on James River... 571

" July 1. *President Lincoln calls for 600,000 volunteers.*

" July 1. Attack of the rebels on Malvern Hill; their repulse and the decided victory of the Union forces..... 571

" July 2. Evacuation of Malvern Hill—where the army was strongly posted—by order of Gen. McClellan.

The Union losses during the seven days' battles amounted to 15,249.

" July 5. Murfreesboro, Tenn., captured by the guerrilla chieftain, Forrest.

" July 7. Battle of Bayou de Cache, Arkansas. Gen. Curtis severely defeats Pike.

" July 7. Raid of Morgan on Cynthiana, Ky., and his repulse by Green Clay Smith.

" July 8. Surrender of Port Hudson by Gen. Gardner to Gen. Banks..... 578

" July 8. Gen. Lee withdrew his forces to Richmond.

Halleck General-in-Chief.

" July 11. Gen. Halleck appointed Commander-in-chief of the Union army at Washington. Gen. Grant succeeding him at Corinth..... 555

" July 13. Murfreesboro, Tenn., taken by rebels, capturing the garrison with Gen. Crittenden.

1862. July 14. Gen. Pope takes command of the Army of Virginia, and issued address.
" July 15. Battle of Fayetteville, Ark. Major Miller thoroughly beating Gens. Rains, Coffee, and others.
" July 22. Vicksburg canal completed and found useless. Siege postponed.

Martin Van Buren.

" July 24. Death of Martin Van Buren, the eighth President of the United States. Mr. Van Buren was born in the town of Kinderhook, on the Hudson River, in the State of New York, and was of Dutch parentage. He was a very precocious boy, beginning the study of law at the age of fourteen. He remained in the law-office seven years, when he was admitted to the Bar.

Mr. Van Buren early became an active politician, and sided with the Jeffersonian party, and was a consistent advocate of the principles which he avowed.

In 1812, when 30 years of age, he was chosen to the State Senate, and gave his support to Mr. Madison's Administration. In 1818 he was appointed Attorney-General.

Mr. Van Buren was a strenuous opposer of "Universal Suffrage," *and contended that suffrage should be protected by intelligence, virtue, and some property-interest* in the welfare of the State. In 1821 he was elected to the United States Senate, and also as a member of a convention to revise the Constitution of his native State, in which his course secured the approval of all parties. In 1827 he was re-elected to the Senate. In 1828 Mr. Van Buren was chosen Governor of the State of New York. In politics Mr. Van Buren was justly termed a "wire-puller," for his schemes were always conducted privately, and he often outwitted the clearest heads, and brought about results which were thought to be impossible by party leaders.

In the Presidential campaign which ran the names of Adams and Jackson as candidates, Mr. Van Buren was the chief agency through which Gen. Jackson was elected. President Jackson appreciating his services, tendered him the office of Secretary of State, which was accepted.

President Jackson was a stanch friend of Mr. Van Buren, and urged his nomination as his successor. He appointed him Minister to the Court of St. James, but the Senate refused to ratify the nomination. He was shortly after elected as Vice-President at the re-election of Jackson, and succeeded him in the Presidential chair, which he filled but one term. Mr. Van Buren, as a citizen, was respected and beloved for his many virtues. Great powers of self-control, blended with the most genial and happy of tempers, made him a favorite in the social circle and in private life. Martin Van Buren died, at the age of eighty years, in his elegant home at Lindenwald, on the Hudson.

" Aug. Maj. Foster, with a force of 800 men, at Lone Jack, was defeated by Colonels Hughes and Coffer with a force of nearly 2,500 foot soldiers and cavalry, and Gen. Blunt in turn drove Coffer across the Arkansas line.
" Aug. 2. Gen. Pope's advance crosses the Rapidan and occupies Orange Court-house 571
" Aug. 3. Gen. Halleck orders Gen. McClellan *to retire from the Peninsula with all his forces* 571
" Rebel Gen. Jeff. Thompson defeated with great loss near Memphis.
" Aug 4. Draft of 300,000 men ordered, unless volunteering should prevent.
" Aug. 5. Unsuccessful attack on Baton Rouge by the Confederates under Maj.-Gen. John C. Breckenridge, with a loss of 400 men and one of their Generals (Clarke). 567
" Aug. 6. Rebel ram *Arkansas* destroyed near Vicksburg by Com. Porter.
" Aug. 6. At Kirkville, Mo., Col. John McNeil, with a force of 1,000 cavalry and 6 guns, attacked a band of Missouri partisans, numbering twice his own, under Col. Porter, and after four hours' severe fighting, defeated them, killing 180, wounding 500, and taking a large quantity of arms 562
" Aug. 8. Battle in New Mexico. Gen. Canby routing rebels under Gen. Sibley, who was killed by his own men.
" Aug. 9. Battle of Cedar Mountain. Banks defeated by Jackson. Rebel Gen. Winder killed and Union Gen. Prince taken prisoner.
" Aug. 11. Gen. Buell surrendered the garrison at Independence, consisting of 312 men, to a rebel band of 800 under Col. Hughes 565
" Aug. 16. Cavalry raid of Col. J. J. Phillips into Mississippi as far as Granada, destroying fifty locomotives and five hundred cars.
" Aug. 24. Gen. Bragg's army invades Middle Tennessee and Kentucky, and retreat of Union Gen. Geo. W. Morgan to the Ohio River.
" Aug. 26. Skirmish at Lewisburg between Union Gen. W. W. Averill and Col. Geo. S. Patton 581
" Aug. 28. Union victory at Centreville under command of Pope, aided by Kearney and Sigel, and reinforced by Hooker and Reno late in the day. Longstreet commanding the rebel forces 572
" Aug. 29-30. Pope defeated near Bull Run and Centreville 572
" Aug. 29. Defeat of the Union force under Gen. Nelson at Richmond, Ky., by Gen. Kirby Smith.

Surrender of Memphis.

" Surrender of Memphis to Com. Foote, giving the Union army the control of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Race between Bragg and Buell.

" Gen. Bragg's raid into Kentucky, and race of 300 miles between Bragg and Gen. Buell, with their respective armies, to gain Louisville. Bragg being detained by a burning bridge, Buell reached Louisville in advance of him.
" Buell attacks Bragg, and a desperate battle was fought at Perryville. Bragg retreats by night, taking an immense quantity of plunder.
" Sept. The Union forces suffer several defeats and quite severe losses from ill-advised expeditions in Southern Louisiana 579
" Sept. 1. Battle of Chantilly, Va. Union army victorious, with the loss of Gen. Phil. Kearney and the brave Gen. Isaac J. Stevens 572
" Sept. 2. Gen. Pope sent to the Northwest to conduct a campaign against the Sioux Indians 573

Beau Hickman.

" Sept. 2. Death of Robt. S. Hickman (known in Washington for many years as "Beau Hickman"). He was the most successful "dead beat" that ever humbugged the Capital, and was noted for the elegance of his dress and manners. He lived an aimless and useless life, and died in the most abject poverty.
" Sept. 2. Attack on the rebels under Col. Poindexter at Chariton River by Col. Guitar, who drove them north, where they were met by Gen. Loan and again attacked by Gen. Guitar, who utterly annihilated the command.
" Sept. 3. Gen. McClellan takes command of Pope's division.
" Sept. 4. Lee's army cross the Potomac at Poolesville, Md.
" General Porter was, in like manner, driven back upon Gen. McNeil by Gen. Loan, and compelled to disperse his command to save it from destruction. These skirmishes drove the enemy entirely south of the Missouri River, where they remained during the war 562
" Sept. 10. Death of Lopez, Dictator of Uruguay. Succeeded by his son, known as Marshal Lopez.
" Sept. 11. Battle of South Mountain, conducted by McClellan, Gen. Hill aiding the rebel forces. Union arms victorious. Maj.-Gen. Jesse L. Reno killed 573
" Sept. 15. Surrender of Harper's Ferry to the rebels by Gen. Miles 573

Battle of Antietam.

" Sept. 16–17. Battle of Antietam, between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee. Nearly 100,000 men engaged on each side. Battle raged for fourteen hours, extending four miles along the line. Gen. McClellan was aided by Burnside, Hooker, Mansfield, Sumner, and Franklin; Gen. Lee by Hood, Hill, Walker, and McLaw. The Union arms were victorious. Lee retreated across the Potomac, leaving behind 40 of their colors and 25,000 men either dead or taken prisoners.
" Sept. 19. Gen. Griffin crossed the river by night and carried eight rebel batteries on Virginia Bluffs.
" Sept. 19. Battle at Iuka. Rosecranz wins, against superior forces under Gen. Price, who retreats in the night with the loss of 1,438 men 574
" Sept. 20. Gen. Porter was ambushed by Gen. Hill and driven back to the river with great slaughter.
" Sept. 22. Re-occupation of Harper's Ferry by Union forces under Gen. Sumner.

Emancipation Proclamation Issued.

" Sept. 22. President Lincoln issues a proclamation abolishing slavery in all

1862. the States that should be in the rebellion on the 1st of January, 1863.

" Gen. Schofield, in command of Missouri, was superseded by Gen. Curtis. Gen. Schofield, with 10,000 men, drove the Confederates from Southwestern Missouri 563

" Sept. 24. Proclamation of suspension of *writ of habeas corpus in military cases.*

" Oct. The Mexicans prepare to resume hostilities. Gen. Bazaine appointed Commander-in-chief of the French forces—Gen. Forey having repaired to Mexico.

" Oct. The French forces in Mexico are reinforced by an army of 35,000 under Gen. Forey, who marched upon Puebla, and were repulsed by heavy loss by Juarez.

" Oct. 3–4. *Battle at Corinth.* Desperate fighting between Rosecranz and Price. A "Bunker Hill" encounter—the rebels throwing away their arms, and fleeing in wild disorder. The Union forces engaged numbered 15,700, and the Confederates 38,000..... 575

" Oct. 8–9. Battle at Perryville, Ky., between McCook's division of Buell's army and Gen. Bragg. Surprise and desperate charge by the enemy, then their defeat and precipitate retreat, through a timely and rapid charge by Phil. Sheridan..... 574

" Oct. 10–12. Stuart's rebel cavalry raid into Pennsylvania; they seize and rob Chambersburg.

" Oct. Buell superseded by Maj.-Gen. Rosecranz..... 574

" Oct. 22. Gen. Blunt routs the rebels at Maysville, Ark.

" Gen. McClellan, after repeated orders, advances into Virginia.

" Nov. 8. Gen. Burnside assumed command of the army of the Potomac, and began a rapid march toward Fredericksburg. Gen. McClellan relieved.

Burnside's Expedition.

" Gen. Burnside, with 11,000 troops, and flag-officer Goldsborough in command of the fleet, conduct an expedition against Roanoke. They destroy the rebel fleet and capture the forts, and gain command of the whole coast of North Carolina.

" Nov. 28. Gen. Blunt defeats the rebel Gen. Marmaduke at Cave Hill, Ark., with heavy loss.

" Dec. Battle at Prairie Grove between Gen. Blunt, aided by Gen. Heron, and Confederate Gen. Hindman, resulting in victory to the Union arms; Gen. Stein, aide to General Hindman, was killed..... 563

Battle of Fredericksburg.

" Dec. 13. Battle of Fredericksburg; 100,000 men engaged on the Union side, and 80,000 on the rebel. The Union army led by Burnside, Confederates by Gen. Lee. The rebels were thoroughly posted on the terraced heights above the city, and well supported, and the fighting on both sides was valiant and desperate. The Union army nearly destroyed the city, but failed to gain any advantage, and, at the earnest solicitation of his officers, Burnside withdrew from action, and at the close of the 15th removed

1862. his forces across the river. The Union loss during this bloody day summed up 13,771, including killed, wounded, and missing. The rebel loss 5,000.

Banks Supersedes Butler

" Dec. 14. Gen. N. P. Banks superseded Gen. Butler at New Orleans; Butler having gained 4,000 soldiers, including three regiments and two batteries of negroes. He collected $1,088,000 by taxation and confiscation, after feeding the poor of the city to the extent of $525,000, which sum he turned over to the U. S. Treasury. *His rigorous administration of law and justice caused a reward of* $10,000 *to be offered for his body dead or alive,* by a leading rebel of Charleston, S. C..... 567

" *First issue of Greenbacks.*

" Dec. 20. Col. Murphy surrendered Holly Springs, with 2,000 men, including a large hospital filled with sick and wounded, and $4,000,000 worth of property to Gen. Van Dorn, under command of Sherman.

" Dec. 23. *Jeff. Davis issues a proclamation outlawing Gen. Butler.*

" Dec. 26. Com. Porter's gun-boats opened fire upon Vicksburg.

" Dec. 27–28. Sherman attacked Vicksburg by land, and carried two lines of rifle-pits, but finding the city impregnable, he retired with a loss of 1,734 men.

" Dec. *Sherman superseded by McClernand.*

Battle of Murfreesboro.

" Dec. 21 to Jan. 3. Rosecranz defeats Bragg after successive and exhausting combats against superior numbers. The Union forces amounted to about 40,000, and the Confederate 60,000. Union loss 1,533 killed, 7,243 wounded, 2,800 missing. The killed and wounded of the enemy amounted to 14,560.

" Dec. 31. *Monitor* founders at sea off Cape Hatteras.

Emancipation Proclaimed.

1863. Jan. 1. Great Emancipation Proclamation announced to be in force. It was long contemplated, but as a "war measure" was delayed until a propitious moment, when it was announced, and enthusiastically received at the North. By this act more than 3,000,000 slaves were made free.

" Jan. 1. Gen. Magruder attacked the Massachusetts troops at Galveston, Texas, retaking the place. In co-operation with Magruder, three rebel rams attacked the Union fleet, blockading the bay, and capturing the *Harriet Lane,* and forced the commander of the *Westfield,* Renshaw, to blow her up, in which act he lost his life..... 578

Lyman Beecher.

" Jan. 10. Lyman Beecher, D.D., died in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the age of 87 years. He was an American clergyman, and author of great eminence, and father of Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. H. B. Stowe. Mr. Beecher enjoyed a large popularity as an eloquent and able

1863. minister of the Gospel, and an unblemished reputation. In 1832 he was called to the presidency of the Lane Theological Seminary in Cincinnati, Ohio, which post he maintained until his death.

" Jan. 11. Gen. Banks attacks the enemy at Carney's Bridge, defeating them and destroying the gun-boat *Cotton*.... 578

" Jan. 11. Arkansas Post surrendered to Gen. McClernand.

" Jan. 12. The gun-boat *Hotteras* sunk by the rebel privateer *Alabama* at Galveston..... 578

" Jan. 21. Two rebel gun-boats captured at the mouth of the Sabine..... 578

" Jan. 27. Bombardment of Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee, by the *Monitor.* No results.

" Jan. 28. Gen. Hooker succeeded Burnside over the Army of the Potomac.

" Feb. Soldiers' Home established in Louisville by the Kentucky Branch Commission.

" Feb. 25. Act to provide a national currency becomes a law.

" Feb. 28. Rebel steamer *Nashville* destroyed by the *Montauk* on the Ogeechee River.

" March. Soldiers' Home established in Cairo by the Chicago Branch Commission.

" March. Col. A. D. Streight was captured by Gen. Forrest, after a running fight of nearly 100 miles. He was sent to Libby Prison with his men, numbering 1,365.

" March 8. Twenty-three rebel steamers captured up the Yazoo River.

" March 9. Gen. Custer succeeded by Gen. Schofield in command of the Department of Missouri..... 584

" March 14. Severe bombardment of Port Hudson, and attempt by fleet to pass rebel batteries.

" March 20. Col. A. S. Hall defeated Gen. Morgan, at Milton, against forces vastly superior to his own..... 576

" March 20. Small-pox, in a very malignant form, broke out in the French camp at Vera Cruz, and reinforcements were called for.

" March 20. The French attack Puebla, and begin the bombardment of the place.

" March 25. Rebel fort destroyed opposite the Union center, by sprnging a mine, and after a bloody encounter the Union forces took possession..... 518

" March 30. At Somerset, Ky., Gen. Gilmore, with a force of 1,200, routed the rebel Gen. Pegram, with two thousand five hundred men 583

" April 1. Farragut runs batteries at Grand Gulf and ravages Red River country.

" April. The French occupy one-half of the city of Puebla.

" April 7. Unsuccessful attempt by Com. Dupont to take Fort Sumter, with serious slaughter to his fleet.

" April 10. Van Dorn repulsed at Franklin by Gordon Granger..... 576

" April 16. *Com. Porter successfully ran the batteries at Vicksburg* with his fleet of gun-boats, losing but one boat, the *Tigress,* and a part of the barges... 577

" April 27. Chancellorsville campaign begins.

" April 29. Com. Porter attacked the rebel batteries of Grand Gulf, but Gen. Grant deciding to discontinue the as-

1863. sault, Porter ran their batteries without injury to his fleet..... 577

" May 1. Attack on Fort Gibson by McClernand, which, with Grand Gulf, were soon evacuated by the rebels..... 577

Battle of Chancellorsville.

" May 2–5. Battle of Chancellorsville under Hooker and Lee. Union forces engaged, 70,000; rebel forces, 50,000. Results undecided, but losses were very heavy on both sides. The rebel Gen. Stonewall Jackson mortally wounded, and Gen. Hooker stunned and insensible for a time, from a cannon-ball striking a pillar against which he was leaning.

" May 2. Col. Grierson's force reaches Baton Rouge safe after fifteen days' ride through Mississippi.

Valandigham's Arrest.

" May 4. Arrest of Valandigham for publicly expressing sympathy with the South, and for treasonable language against the military and civil administration.

" May 10. *Death of Stonewall Jackson.*

" May 15. *Battle of Edwards Station.* Enemy defeated by Grant, and pursued to Black River..... 577

" May 15. Battle of Jackson, Miss. Logan and Crocker defeating the rebels and taking their place.

" May 16. Battle of Baker's Creek. Grant completely routes Pemberton, who loses 4,000 men and 29 guns.

" May 17. *Battle of Black River Bridge.* Defeat and retreat of Pemberton to Vicksburg. Grant captures 18 guns and 1,500 prisoners.

Siege of Vicksburg Began.

" May 18. Gen. Grant closes in on Vicksburg and begins the siege..... 577

" May 19. Haines' Bluff evacuated by the enemy..... 578

" May 25. Admiral Porter had destroyed $10,000,000 worth of property up the Yazoo.

" June. A cavalry force under Col. Saunders entered East Tennessee, and captured 500 prisoners, burning several important bridges, and destroying a large quantity of rebel stores,... 583

" June. Gen. Rosecranz captured Shelbyville and Tullahoma *en route* for Chattanooga..... 583

Surrender of Fort Hindman.

" June 11. Fort Hindman, or Arkansas Post, surrendered to Gen. McClernand with 17 cannon, 3,000 stand of arms, seven stand of colors, 5,000 prisoners, and large quantities of munitions. Gen. McClernand destroyed the works, and returned to Miliken's Bend..... 577

Rebel Scare.

" The rebels captured the Union rams *Queen of the West* and *Indianola*, but blew up the latter on the approach of a counterfeit ram—made out of a flat-boat, with pork-barrels for smoke-stacks, and mud-furnaces—sent down the river by Com. Porter..... 577

" Rebels under Lee moving North—Hooker starts to meet them.

1863. *Henry Ward Beecher visits England*, and successfully meets the opposition to our Government amid vast and tumultuous mobs, silencing them, and winning applause instead of hisses.

" June 14. Attack on the Union forces under Gen. Milroy at Winchester by the rebel Gens. Ewell and Longstreet, with a large force. Milroy having but a few regiments, maintained his ground until the afternoon of the 15th, when he retreated toward Martinsburg. Four miles out, he was again attacked by another division, and his force routed and dispersed. Hundreds of his fugitive soldiers were taken prisoners, and the loss of artillery and wagons was extensive.

" June 15. The whole rebel army enters Pennsylvania, and march North to within 13 miles of Harrisburg. Great excitement prevails in the Northern States. President Lincoln calls on the nearest States for militia, and was promptly responded to.

" June 17. Rebel ram *Atlanta* captured by the *Wechawken* in 15 *minutes.*

" June 26. *Andrew Hull Foote died* in New York. He was an American Rear-Admiral, who served in the civil war with great distinction.

" June 28. Gen. Meade supersedes Hooker. Lee's forces *within four miles of Harrisburg.*

" July 1. Judge Cooley, of the New Orleans Bar, *was shot in a duel* by Col. R. B. Rhett, a political opponent.

Morgan's Raid.

" July 3. Morgan began his raid through the border States, capturing prisoners and destroying property, and committing the meanest acts of depredation and hostility; robbing the mail, and plundering private citizens. He was captured, with over 2,000 guerrillas, near New Lisbon, O., by Col. Shackleford, and, with several of his officers, confined in the Penitentiary at Columbus, from which he escaped in November, and reached Richmond, Va., and again entered the rebel service, and was killed the following year..... 581

Battle of Gettysburg.

" July 1–4. The battle of Gettysburg, between Gens. Meade and Lee, was one of the most bloody and hard-fought battles of the war. The armies were each about 80,000 strong. They fought desperately for three days, but finally victory crowned the Union arms. Total Union loss was 23,186. Meade captured 41 flags and 13,621 prisoners. Lee made no report, but his supposed loss was 18,000 killed and wounded, and 10,000 unwounded prisoners.. 580

Surrender of Vicksburg.

" July 4. Surrender of Vicksburg. The Gibraltar of the Mississippi, with 31,000 men, surrendered to Gen. Grant. The campaign had been carried on with great vigor for several months. The inhabitants had been obliged to burrow in caves and holes dug out of the ground to protect themselves from the fiery storm of shot and shell which continually poured upon them. Destitute of ammunition and necessary provisions, the rebels at last capitulated. To Gen. McPherson was granted the honor of formally receiving the surrender.

" July 8. Surrender of Port Hudson, with 7,000 men, to Gen. Banks, and the Mississippi is thus opened.

Maximilian declared Emperor of Mexico.

" July 10. The Provisional French Government, set up in Mexico by the name of Assembly of Notables, numbering 215 persons, assembled and declared for an imperial form of Government, and Archduke Maximilian of Austria was proclaimed Emperor.

" July 10. Gen. Gilmore begins his attack on Forts Wagner and Gregg, Charleston.

" July 13. Lee recrosses the Potomac into Virginia.

Riot in New York.

" July 13–15. Great anti-draft riot in New York. The mob destroyed the Draft-office, burned the buildings and the whole block, preventing the fire department from doing their duty. Marching through the city, they took possession of, and destroyed every building which the Government officers occupied, gaining entire control of the city, and holding it for four days. Negroes were indiscriminately beaten and murdered in the most inhuman manner. $2,500,000 damages were claimed, and the number of lives lost was variously estimated from 500 to 1,000. The mob was finally quelled, partly by the militia, partly by the efforts of Gov. Seymour, and partly by Archbishop Hughes, but chiefly by the suppression of the draft and the bounty which was offered in its stead.

" July 15. *Riot in Boston*, which was soon suppressed, and one rioter killed and several wounded.

" Aug. 16. Rosecranz begins his march upon Chattanooga.

Quantrell's Raid in Kansas.

" Aug. 21. Quantrell's raid upon Lawrence, Kan. A band of 300 rebel guerrillas, headed by Quantrell, a desperado, entered the quiet town of Lawrence early in the morning, and surprised the sleeping inhabitants, burning 185 buildings, and murdering in cold blood 140 men (many of them in their beds), robbing stores, banks, and private dwellings promiscuously. They then fled like so many wild savages of the forest from the avenging hand of Justice. The inhabitants pursued and killed 100 of their number.

" Aug. 23. Shells thrown by the Union fleet into Charleston, nearly six miles. Beauregard protests.

" Sept. 3. Gen. Burnside occupies Knoxville, Tenn. The loyal people of East Tennessee receive him with expressions of intense joy at their deliverance.

" Sept. 6. The rebels evacuate Forts Wagner and Gregg and Gilmore occupies them.

" Sept. 9. Surrender of Cumberland Gap to Burnside, with 2,000 men..... 583

General McCook.

1863. Sept. 11. Death of Gen. Edward Stanton McCook. He was Territorial Secretary, at one time, and Acting Governor of Dakota. He was assassinated at Yankton, by W. P. Wintermute, a banker of Yankton, who aspired to his position. Gen. McCook was the fifth son of Gen. Daniel McCook, of New Lisbon, Ohio, who, with his eight sons, took active part in the late war; the father and three sons scaling their patriotism with their blood.

Battle of Chickamauga.

" Sept. 19–20. Battle of Chicamauga fought by Rosecranz and Gen. Bragg. Union army defeated the second day, and withdrew to Chattanooga, except Gen. Thomas, who stood his ground, with a few divisions, for several hours, against the whole rebel army of 70,000 men, till night closed the bloody scene. The total Union loss was 16,351, and Gen. Bragg reported a loss of 18,000..... 582

William Wheelwright.

" Sept. 26. William Wheelwright, a philanthropist, died in London, England, at seventy-eight years of age. He was a citizen of Newburyport, Mass., long engaged in engineering in South America. *He built the first railway, first gas-works, first water-works, and the first iron pier, ever established in South America.* He was the founder of the Pacific Mail Co., and gave to benevolent purposes, during his life, more than $600,000, and at his death, left nearly $1,000,000 to found a scientific school in Newburyport, Mass.

Sherman's March.

" Oct. Gen. Sherman, with his whole army, moved from Vicksburg south into Alabama, repairing the railroad and subsisting on the invaded country..... 583

Wheeler's Raid.

" Oct. 2. A large cavalry force, under rebel Gen. Wheeler, crossed the Tennessee and burned a train of eight hundred wagons—destined for Thomas at Chattanooga—at Anderson's Cross Roads, a large quantity of supplies at McMinnville and Warren. He was repulsed at Murfreesboro and Farmington, and recrossed the Tennessee, having destroyed a million dollars worth of Government property, but with a loss of 2,000 men..... 583

" Oct. 17. *President Lincoln calls for* 300,000 *more men.*

" Oct. 18. *Gen. Grant assumed command of the Department of the Ohio.* Cumberland and Tennessee armies soon after arrived in Chattanooga..... 583

" Oct. 20. Gen. Thomas succeeds Rosecranz in his command.

" Oct. 27. Gen. Hooker encamped in Lookout Valley.

" Oct. 28. Hooker's forces take Lookout Mountain..... 583

" First Sanitary Fair, for the relief of soldiers, held in Chicago, the net proceeds of which were $72,000.

" *First Fenian Congress* held in the United States.

" Nov. 6. Gen. Averill routed a rebel force, under Gen. Echols, at Droop Mountain..... 581

" Nov. 6. Col. Shackleford attacked at Rogersville by Gen. W. E. Jones, and 750 men captured.

" Nov. 7. Gen. Meade crosses the Rappahannock southward. Lee retiring.

" Col. Woolford, with 2,000 men, attacked by 7,000 of Longstreet's men, and after fighting several hours, Woolford cut his way out, leaving his battery and 32 wagons, but saving the most of his command..... 583

" Nov. 17. Longstreet begins the siege of Knoxville, occupied by Burnside.

Battle of Chattanooga.

" Nov. 24. Battle of Chattanooga, extending from Lookout Mountain, on the left, to Missionary Ridge, on the right. Hooker sweeps up the sides of Lookout Mountain and reaches the summit under a thick fog, driving the enemy down the precipitous eastern sides of the mountain, while Sherman attacks the enemy's right at Missionary Ridge, and Gen. Thomas, with 25,000, attacked the center before Chattanooga. The battle raged along the whole line, and at midnight the enemy was in full retreat, leaving their strong positions with 6,000 soldiers, 40 pieces of artillery, and 7,000 stand of small arms in the hands of the Unionists. The Union losses amounted to 5,616; the rebel loss not reported..... 583

" Nov. 28. Morgan, and six of his officers, dig out of Ohio State Prison.

" Nov. 28. Longstreet repulsed, with a loss of 800..... 583

" Nov. 29. Rebels repulsed, with great slaughter, in their attack on Knoxville.

Banks' Expedition to Texas.

" Gen. Banks' expedition into Texas. He captures the rebel forts Esperanza, Brazos Island, Point Cabel, and Brownsville, and driving out the enemy west of the Colorado. By order of the Government, Gen. Banks reluctantly abandoned Texas and returned to New Orleans..... 579

" *Erection of the Great Organ* in the Boston Music Hall, the largest and most perfect instrument of its kind in America. Its weight is 70 tons, and has 5,474 pipes. Its cost was $60,000.

" Dec. Rebel Gen. Forrest raided through W. Tennessee.

" Dec. 1. Meade crosses the Rapidan. Grant concentrates his army at Chattanooga.

" Dec. 5. Longstreet raised the siege of Knoxville and moved east..... 583

" Dec. 6. Monitor *Weehawken* sinks at her anchorage at Charleston, and 31 men lost.

" Sanitary Fair held in Cincinnati. Net proceeds were $235,000.

" Dec. 8. The President issues his amnesty proclamation.

" Dec. 16. Gen. Averill's raid destroys vast rebel supplies at Salem in S. W. Virginia.

1864. Jan. Second voyage of Hall to the polar seas.

" Jan. 1. Emancipation anniversary celebrated by many colored people.

" Advance of the Union forces toward Richmond, and attack of the enemy's works at Hatcher's Run, but failing in success, retired to their position before Petersburg..... 589

" Jan. 25. Congress gives a vote of thanks to Cornelius Vanderbilt for his gift of the steamer *Vanderbilt* to the United States, worth $800,000.

" Jan. 29. Gen. Palmer occupies Tunnell Hill, Ga.; the rebels evacuating in the night.

" Jan. *Gen. Rosecranz assumed command of the Department of Missouri*..... 587

" Feb. 1. *Draft of* 500,000 *men ordered.*

" Feb. 7. Gilmore's advance lands at Jacksonville, Fla., under Gen. Seymour.

" Rash and unsuccessful expedition of Gen. Seymour into Florida, and battle at Lake City, where he lost half his force and guns. His retreat to Jacksonville, leaving the dead in the enemy's hands..... 586

" Feb. 8. Colt's armory, Hartford, Ct., destroyed by fire. Loss, $1,000,000.

" Feb. 17. *Housatonic* sunk at Charleston by rebel torpedo-boat *Davis*, which also sank.

" Feb. Gen. Sherman advanced to Meridian, destroying a great amount of railroad property, and captured 400 prisoners, 1,000 white and 5,000 negro refugees..... 591

" Feb. 20. Gen. Seymour, with Gilmore's troops, severely defeated at Olustee, Fla.

" Feb. 21–23. Gen. Smith has three days' running fight with Forrest and others, in Mississippi, and at last defeats them.

" 23. Gen. Palmer drives the rebels at Tunnell Hill, Ga.

Kilpatrick's Raid.

" Feb. 28. Kilpatrick's raid into Virginia. He approaches within two miles of Richmond. Gen. Dahlgren killed in the expedition.

Gen. Grant in Command.

" Mar. 2. Gen. Grant made Lieutenant-General of the Union armies, and proceeded to re-organize the forces.

" Mar. 4. A free State Government for Louisiana was inaugurated, with Gov. Hahn at its head, before an immense and enthusiastic multitude in Lafayette Square, New Orleans..... 586

Red River Expedition.

" Mar. Ad. Porter's expedition sailed up the Red River to Alexandria, capturing Fort De Russa, with ten guns, and 283 prisoners on the way..... 586

Thomas Starr King.

" Mar. 4. Thomas Starr King, an eminent Unitarian clergyman, author and orator, died in San Francisco. Mr. King, like the great majority of eminent Americans, was born poor, and was dependent upon his own exertions from the age of twelve to twenty for his own support and education, and the support of his widowed mother and

1864. family. At the age of 22 he was established in his father's pulpit and over his congregation, which he filled with great acceptance. He was called to Boston in 1848, and in 1860 to San Francisco. He had in the meantime acquired a very high reputation, as an eloquent and effective lecturer, as well as preacher, and had addressed large audiences all over the United States. Mr. King was eminently popular in San Francisco, and all over the Pacific coast, and died regretted and deeply mourned by hosts of friends and admirers all over the Northern and Western States.

" Mar. 15. *The President calls for* 200,000 *more men to be drafted April* 15th.

" Mar. 16. Arkansas votes to become a free State.

" Mar. 16. Alexandria surrendered to Porter without a struggle..... 586

" Mar. 17. *Gen. Grant assumes entire command* of all the armies of the United States.

" Mar. 28. Battle of Crane River, La. Gen. Smith's forces defeat the rebel Gen. Taylor.

" Mar. 31. Juaez, with his Cabinet, Government officials, and a band of soldiers, took possession of Monterey, and established the national capitol.

" April 4. Gen. Steele attacked by Kirby Smith, at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., with superior forces under Price, but after a furious battle, Price was defeated, with a loss of 2,300 men and three Generals..... 587

" April 4–23. New York Sanitary Commission Fair, receipts over $1,000,000.

" April 8. Defeat of Gen. Banks at Sabine Cross Roads by Kirby Smith.

" April 9. Smith repulsed by Banks at Pleasant Hill..... 586

" April 12. FORT PILLOW MASSACRE under orders of the notorious guerrilla, Forrest, which was *a relentless and wholesale murder* of colored men, women, and children, by the most cruel and savage means, many being fastened in the tents and burned alive, and the wounded and sick were made to stand up and be shot down like cattle; the only plea being that the loyal white Southerners were "home-made Yankees," and the colored troops "niggers." This dastardly and savage slaughter will remain a black stain upon the history of Southern warfare as long as the story of the "Great Rebellion" is remembered.

" April 15. *Maximilian accepts the crown of Mexico from the French deputation.*

" April 19. Porter's fleet aground in Red River by low water..... 586

" April 20. Plymouth, N. C., surrendered to the rebels by Gen. Wessels, with 1,600 prisoners, 25 guns, and valuable stores..... 586

" April 24. Banks defeats the rebels under Gen. Bee at Crane River..... 586

" April 28. Washington, N. C., evacuated by Union troops; the ram *Albemarle* controls the Sound.

Sherman's Grand March.

" May. Sherman began his march to the sea through the heart of the South. This was the closing drama of the campaign. He swept everything before him. Atlanta taken and burned;

1864. Fort McAllister captured; Savannah abandoned by the Confederates and taken; Columbia, S. C., burned, and Raleigh, N. C., taken; the Confederate army under Johnston surrendering at the latter place. Charleston also was evacuated after a siege of 542 days.

Sherman before Atlanta.

" May. Gen. Sherman, with 100,000 men, comprising the army of the Cumberland under Gen. Thomas, the army of Tennessee under Gen. McPherson, and the army of the Ohio under Gen. Schofield, together with 554 pieces of artillery, began the campaign against Atlanta. The rebel army opposing him under Gen. J. Johnston, numbered 60,000, was divided into three corps, led by Generals Hardie, Hood, and Polk.

" May 2. Col. Bailey builds dams across Red River, and by raising the water, saves Porter's entire fleet..... 586

" May 4. Gen. Butler, in co-operation with Grant, occupied City Point up the James River, and began intrenchments, while Col. West, with a cavalry force, moved up the north bank and occupied Bermuda Hundred.

" May 4. Grant's army crosses the Rapidan..... 587

" May 5. Sea-fight in Albemarle Sound with the ram *Albemarle*, which is driven off.

Battle of the Wilderness.

" May 5. The battle of the Wilderness began. This was the longest and most terrible engagement of the war, lasting from the 5th to the 21st, with great loss to both armies. The weather was intensely hot, the air still and stifling. The thickets caught fire, and amid the fearful carnage and din of war, the flames added fresh horror to the terrible scene. The smoke and heat blinded and nearly suffocated the soldiers, who fought and fell amid the trampling legions which swept over them in their mad fury, leaving them to the mercy of the flames.

General Meade reported the Union loss at 39,751. The rebel loss was not ascertained.

" May 7. Sherman advances from Chattanooga on his Atlantic campaign.

" May 9. Gen. McPherson forces his way through Snake Creek Gap.

" May 10. Gen. Averill beaten at Wytherville by a heavy force under John Morgan..... 590

" May. Gen. Crook repulsed by Gen. McCausland near Dublin Station.. 590

" May 10. Johnson evacuated Dalton, and retreated to Resaca..... 591

" May 11. Sheridan's raid to the enemy's rear, destroying ten miles of the Virginia Central Railroad and a large quantity of supplies, and liberating 400 prisoners. Reaching the first line of works around Richmond, he encountered the enemy and killed their General, Stuart.

" May 15. Engagement between Gen. Sigel and Gen. Breckenridge, who commanded a large force. Sigel was defeated and driven to Cedar Creek, losing 700 men, 6 guns, and a part of his train..... 589

1864. May 15. Battle of New Market, W. Va Sigel defeated.

" May 15. Banks' troops defeat the rebels at Aroyelle's Prairie, La.

" May 15. Johnston evacuates Resaca and retreats in the night to Oostenaula River, pursued by the Union army.

" May 16. Butler attacked Beauregard at Drury's Bluff and was driven into his intrenchments with a loss of 4,000 men.

" May 19. Howard's forged proclamation for 400,000 troops appeared.

Nathaniel Hawthorne.

" May 19. Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne an author, at Plymouth, N. H. Mr. Hawthorne was the author of several widely-known romances, the most noted of which are "The Scarlet Letter," a weird and thrilling tale, and "The House with Seven Gables." Mr. Hawthorne was appointed United States Consul at Liverpool by President Pierce, who was his life-long friend.

" May 21. Grant advances toward Richmond to the North Anna.

" May 23–24. Grant crosses the North Anna. Lee still retiring.

" May 28. Sheridan had a cavalry engagement with Fitzhugh Lee and routed him, with a loss of 800 to the rebels.

" May 28. Attack of Johnston upon McPherson at Dallas. Johnston repulsed with a loss of 3,000..... 591

" May 29. *Maximilian arrives at Vera Cruz.*

" May 31. Cold Harbor seized by Sheridan..... 588

" June 1. Sheridan skirmishes around the left of Lee and routes a body of cavalry, under Wade Hampton, at Trevillian Station, taking several hundred prisoners.

" June 1. Johnston evacuates Allatoona Pass, and falls back to Kenesaw Mountain, and Sherman occupies it.

Battle at Cold Harbor.

" June 2–8. Grant's advance engage the enemy and hold their ground at a cost of 2,000 men.

" June 3. Grant makes a grand assault on the enemy, which was resisted with terrible force. The engagement lasted but twenty minutes.

" June 5. *Gen. Hunter, having succeeded Sigel,* had an encounter with Gen. W. E. Jones at Piedmont, completely routing him, and capturing 1,500 prisoners, 3 guns, and 3,000 small arms. Gen. Jones and a large number of his men were killed..... 590

" June 12. Grant's army crosses the Chickahominy, and take position on the south side of the James River. Grant hastens to Bermuda to aid Butler in the capture of Peterburg, which Butler had already attacked..... 589

Maximilian in Mexico.

" June 12. Maximilian enters the City of Mexico amid scenes of great pomp and military parade.

" June 12. Gen. Burbridge defeats Morgan at Cynthiana, recapturing many prisoners.

1864. June 12–15. Grant moves his army to the south side of James River.
" June 13. Fugitive slave law repealed.
" June 14. Engagement between Sherman and Johnson. Gen. Polk killed.
" June 14. *Sherman still advancing.*
" June 15. Battle of Pine Mountain. Sherman drives the rebels back to their works.
" June 15. Fifty Union officers, prisoners, placed under fire at Charleston by the rebels.

Grant at Petersburg.

" June 16. Grant makes a grand assault on Petersburg; Lee, with the most of his army, having arrived during the previous night. The day closed with heavy loss to the Union side, and no advantage gained..... 589

Siege of Petersburg.

" June 18. Grant again assaults the enemy before Petersburg, and is again repulsed with loss. He now intrenched his army, and besieged the city... 589
" June 18. Hunter attacks Lynchburg, but finding it heavily reinforced by the arrival of General Lee, he retreats, sharply pursued across the Alleghany to Meadow Bluff, in W. Va..... 590

"Kearsarge" Sinks the "Alabama."

" June 19. Naval fight between the rebel cruiser *Alabama*, Capt. Semmes, and the United States gun-boat *Kearsarge*, Capt. Winslow, off Cherbourg, France. After an hour's engagement the *Alabama* ran up the white flag. Capt. Semmes jumping overboard, was taken on board the British yacht *Deerhound*. The *Alabama* sank immediately. The *Kearsarge* picked up a part of her crew. She did not lose a man in the action, and but one was mortally wounded.
" June 22. Hood attacks Hooker at Kenesaw, and fails, with a loss of 800 men..... 592
" June 22. Emancipation amendment submitted to the States by Congress.
" June 22. Butler occupied Deep Bottom, ten miles from Richmond, and throws a pontoon bridge over the James at that point.
" June 24. Maryland Constitutional Convention adopts emancipation clause.
" June 25. Sheridan has a successful cavalry fight on the Peninsula.
" June 27. Thomas and McPherson repulsed at Kenesaw, by Johnston's forces, with heavy loss. Gens. Harker and McCook among the killed..... 591
" June 28. Wilson and Kautz attacked, and their troops dispersed at Double Ridge, on Nottoway River.

Chase Resigns.

" June 30. Salmon P. Chase resigned his post as Secretary of the Treasury, after a faithful and wonderfully successful discharge of the duties of the office. 593

Early's Raid.

" July 2. Early caused Sigel to retreat from Martinsburg to Maryland Heights, leaving heavy stores behind.
" July 3. Sherman occupies Maricetta and

1864. Kenesaw Mt., having flanked Johnston, and compelled him to evacuate... 592
" July 5–13. Early's raid into Maryland.
" July 9. Johnston retires to Opdike, and is soon superseded by Hood, who assumes the offensive..... 592
" July 9. Attack of the rebels upon Gen. Wallace near Frederick, who was forced to retreat.
" July 10. Rousseau, with 2,700 men, moves into Alabama on a raid.
" Reb. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson approaches Baltimore, robbing a Philadelphia mail-train and the passengers..... 590
" July 13. *Early's entire army within six miles of Washington.* A skirmish ensues, and discovering the Union forces to be more than double his own, he retreats across the Potomac with a vast amount of plunder..... 590
" July 13–15. Gen. Smith defeats Forrest and others in five battles in Mississippi.
" July 15. Six steamers, worth $300,000, burned at St. Louis by incendiaries.
" July 16. Gold about this time at its highest in New York, viz., 284 per cent.
" July 17. Hood succeeds Johnston in command at Atlanta.
" July 17. Jaques and Gilmore in Richmond vainly suing for peace.
" July 18. Rousseau destroys an immense value in railroads and provisions in Alabama.
" July 18. *Greeley's negotiations with the rebels at Niagara come to naught.*
" July 19. Gen. Wright, following in pursuit of Early, was repulsed near Island Ford..... 590
" July 20. Averill defeats a division of Early's command, and captures four guns.

Hood's Defeat.

" July 20. Hood, with his entire army, assailed Sherman five miles from Atlanta, and was vigorously repulsed, with a loss of 5,000, including several Generals. Union loss 2,500..... 592
" July 22. First publication of statements concerning the "Order of American Knights."
" July 22. Sherman advanced to within two miles of Atlanta..... 592
" July 22. *Hood makes a grand attack upon Sherman* without success, losing 12,000 men, 18 stand of colors, and 5,000 small arms. Union loss 3,722, including General McPherson among the killed..... 592
" July 24. Early, with a large force, falls upon the troops of Crook and Averill, driving them into Maryland, with a loss of 1,200 men, including Gen. Mulligan..... 590
" July 28. Hood again attacks Sherman, and was six times repulsed with heavy loss, when he retreated..... 592
" July 30. McCausland crossed the Potomac and approached Chamber-burg, and demanded a ransom of $500,000, which being refused, he set fire to the town and destroyed two-thirds of it.
" July 30. *Explosion of a mine under the rebel works of Petersburg*, resulting in the immediate loss of a garrison of 300 men, but which brought a worse disaster upon the Union forces which attempted crossing the crater; 4,400 were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

Farragut's Fight in Mobile Bay.

1864. Aug. 3. Commodore Farragut's splendid achievement in Mobile Bay. He silenced the forts at the entrance of the Bay, fought the whole Confederate fleet, and captured the monster ram *Tennessee*, with her attendants. Forts Morgan and Gaines soon after capitulated.
" Aug. 7. Averill totally defeats McCausland and other rebels at Moorefield, West Virginia.
" Aug. 7. *Gen. Sheridan takes command of the Middle Department*..... 590
" Aug. 8. Fort Gaines, at Mobile, surrendered to Farragut and Granger.
" Aug. 10. Canal at Dutch Gap, below Richmond, begun.
" Aug. 18. Battle at Reams' Station. Warren holds his position on the railroad.
" Aug. 23. Fort Morgan, at Mobile, surrendered to Farragut and Granger.
" Aug. 24. The 5th Illinois captured by Shelby near Little Rock, Ark..... 587
" Aug. 25. Second battle at Reams' Station—the rebels win.
" Aug. 31. McClellan nominated for President at Chicago..... 593

Evacuation of Atlanta.

" Aug. 31. Hood hastily evacuated Atlanta, blowing up magazines and stores, destroying seven locomotives and 81 cars, and a large amount of cotton..... 592
" Sept. 4. The guerrilla, Morgan, shot by Gilman's men at Greenville, East Tennessee.
" Sept. 5. Sherman's united forces occupy Atlanta, and he orders a removal of the citizens either North or South, as they should prefer.
" Sept. 16. Rebels drive 2,500 cattle safe off from behind Gen. Kautz's lines.

Early's Retreat.

" Sept. 19. Battle on the Opequan Creek, near Winchester, between Sheridan and Early, and precipitate retreat of Early through Winchester to Fisher's Hill, leaving behind his dead and wounded, and nearly 3,000 prisoners, with five pieces of artillery and nine battle flags. The Union loss was about 3,000, including Gen. David A. Russell, killed. The rebels lost two Generals..... 590
" Sept. 19. Lake Erie steamers, *Parsons* and *Island Queen*, seized by rebels.
" Sept. 22. *Sheridan pursued Early*, and again routed him at Fisher's Hill, taking 1,100 prisoners and 16 guns. Early continues his flight, with Sheridan at his heels, burning and devastating the whole valley in his passage, as far as Brown's Gap in the Blue Ridge.

Battle at Pilot Knob.

" Sept. 27. Price attacked Gen. Ewing at Pilot Knob with a force of 10,000. Ewing, having but 1,200 men, stoutly resisted him till night, when he blew up his works and retreated to Rolla. Price moved North, and was followed by A. J. Smith, with 6,000 men.. 587
" Sept. 29. Battle at Chapin's Farm, near James River; rebel works taken.
" Sept. 29. Butler captured Fort Harri-

1864. son, one of the outposts of Richmond, with fifteen guns.

" Oct. 5. *Death of G. B. Lamar*, celebrated as a banker and cotton speculator during the war, and was financial agent for the Confederate Government, procuring the printing of their notes and bonds in New York city. He was arrested by order of the Secretary of War, and confined in the Old Capitol prison at Washington, and after his release was tried for bribery, and sentenced to several years' imprisonment; but his sentence was remitted by President Johnson.

" Oct. 9. Battle of Round Top Mountain. Torbert chasing Rosser twenty-six miles.

" Oct. 9. Sheridan attacked by Rosser with a large body of cavalry, but he defeated him, and took 300 prisoners and 11 guns, causing him to flee rapidly for 26 miles..... 590

" Oct. 12. *Death of Roger Brooke Taney*, Chief-Justice of the United States. He was appointed to this high office by President Jackson, as successor to Chief-Justice Marshall in 1836, which office he held until his death.

" Oct. 18. Price reached Lexington, driving Gen. Blunt, with a force from Kansas, before him..... 578

Battle at Marias des Cygnes.

" Fight between Price and Pleasanton and the united forces of Curtis, on the Big Blue River, Ark. Price routed and fled southward, pursued by Pleasanton..... 587

" Sheridan visits Washington, leaving his army under command of Crook... 590

Battle of Cedar Creek.

" Oct. 19. Early being heavily reinforced, hearing of Sheridan's absence, made a forced and secret march, and reached the Union camps at Cedar Creek during the night. At break of day, under a dense fog, with a deafening yell, and amid the blaze and crash of 10,000 muskets, he captured the camps, and the panic-stricken army fled in confusion before a line of battle could be formed. The army pursued to the third position, occupied by Gen. Wright, who covered the retreat of the fugitive army, himself retreating while the enemy were plundering the deserted camps..... 590

" Oct. 19. Rebel refugees from Canada rob banks and citizens at St. Albans, Vt.

Sheridan's Ride.

" Oct. 19. Returning from Washington, Gen. Sheridan slept at Winchester, and was leisurely riding along, thirteen miles from the front, when he heard the sound of battle, and soon met the flying fugitives of his army. Putting spurs to his horse, he reached the front by ten A.M., and cheering the disheartened soldiers with assurances of success, and assuring them by his presence, the retreating and crestfallen army turned and were suddenly transformed into valiant soldiers, eager for victory. At three P.M. the order was given for the entire Union line to advance. In an instant

1864. it moved swiftly and solidly on the enemy's position, under a tremendous fire of artillery and musketry. Falling back, they were again roused to one grand overwhelming charge by their gallant commander, when the rebels gave way, and the late victorious and exulting rebel army were in turn now fleeing, a panic stricken mob, before the charge of the brave and gallant Sheridan, who pursued them through Strasburg to Woodstock, fifteen miles beyond. The Union army slept that night, as it had fought all day, without food. They captured 1,500 prisoners and 23 guns, besides retaking the 24 lost in the morning. This notable victory closed the war in Shenandoah Valley..... 590

" Oct. 25. Price again routed by Pleasanton at *Marias des Cygnes, Ark.*, leaving 8 guns, 1,000 prisoners, two Generals, and other officers..... 587

Lieutenant Cushing's Feat.

" Oct. 27. *Rebel ram* Albemarle *destroyed* by a torpedo in the Roanoke, which Lieut. Cushing secretly affixed to her, *and swimming back under a heavy fire* he escaped to the Union vessels in the offing..... 586

" Oct. 31. Plymouth retaken by a fleet under Com. McComb..... 586

Union Supplies Burned.

" Burning of Union supplies and vessels to the amount of $1,500,000 at Johnsonville, Tenn. The store buildings took fire from the union vessels, which were burned to prevent their capture by the enemy..... 592

" Nov. 8. McClellan resigns his commission.

Lincoln's Re-election.

" Nov. 8. Abraham Lincoln was elected by an overwhelming majority to a second term in the President's Chair, with Andrew Johnson, of Tenn., as Vice-President, the soldiers voting nearly four to one in his favor—the Republican platform being "The Re-establishment of the Union without Slavery." The Democratic platform, with McClellan for its candidate, was either the separation of the Union or its re-establishment with slavery.. 593

" Nov. 11. Sherman sent his last message by the telegraph connecting with the North, severed the last wire, and moved from Atlanta, scattering the rebel forces before him, and destroying the railroads, and subsisting upon the invaded territory, and accumulating stores for the future supply of his army.

" Nov. 25. *A gang of rebel incendiaries fire several hotels* in New York, and Barnum's Museum, but fortunately without success.

" Nov. 30. *Battle of Franklin, Tenn.* Hood attacks Schofield, and after a fierce and savage fight with bayonets and clubbed muskets, the battle ceased at ten P.M., with victory on the side of the Unionists—the rebels losing 6,000 and Union loss 2,300..... 543

" Dec. 1. Hood prepares for siege before Nashville.

Slavery Abolished.

1864. Dec. 6. The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution passed, abolishing and forever prohibiting slavery throughout the United States.

" Dec. 6. Salmon P. Chase appointed Chief-Justice in place of Roger B. Taney, deceased.

" Dec. 10. Savannah completely beleaguered, and Sherman communicates with the fleet..... 595

" Dec. 13. Capture of Fort McAllister.

" Dec. 15–16. Battle of Nashville. Hood's army, fatally defeated by Gen. Thomas, fled in dismay, pursued by Wilson's cavalry.

" Dec. 20. *Evacuation of Savannah by Harden*..... 595

Capture of Savannah.

" Dec. 22. Sherman enters Savannah with his army and captures 25,000 bales of cotton, 150 cannon, and large quantities of ammunition. He sends the news to "President Lincoln as a Christmas present to the nation.". 595

" Dec. 18–20. Gen. Stoneman, raiding in Southwestern Virginia, has a severe fight with Breckenridge, defeating him.

" Dec. 19. The President orders a draft of 300,000 more men unless prevented by volunteers.

" Dec. 24–25. Butler and Porter attack Fort Fisher, N. C., in vain.

" War between Ecuador and Spain.

1865. Jan. Surrender of the Republican forces in Mexico, under Diaz, to the Imperialists.

" War declared by the Argentine Republic against Paraguay.

Freedmen's Bureau.

" Establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, an organization to protect the liberated slaves, the refugees from the tyranny of the secessionists, and for the further protection of the rights of Government property, and of the loyal people in the South, and especially for the education and protection of the colored race. Gen. Oliver O. Howard appointed its head, or chief commander.

" Jan. 8. *Blair and Singleton visit Richmond to treat for peace.*

" Jan. 16. *Surrender of Fort Fisher* to Gen. Terry, after a terrible resistance of three days, and the accidental blowing up of the magazine, killing and wounding 300 of the victors..... 596

" Jan. 16. Sherman sets apart lands for freedmen from Charleston southward.

Bombardment of Wilmington.

" Jan. 22. Wilmington, N. C., surrendered to Gen. Terry, after suffering a terrible fire for three days. The next morning the magazine blew up, killing 200 Unionists and wounding 100 more.

" Jan. 31. Constitntional amendment abolishing slavery submitted by Congress to the States.

" Feb. 1. *Sherman leaves Savannah and starts northward*..... 595

" Feb. 3. *President's conference with rebel commissioners.*

Surrender of Columbia.

" Feb. 17. Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, surrendered to Sherman by

1865. Gen. Beauregard. Gen. Wade Hampton setting fire to the stores of cotton before he left; the flames were communicated by a high wind to the city, and a great portion of the city burned, in spite of the labors of the Union soldiers to prevent the spread of the flames..... 595

Surrender of Charleston.

" Feb. 18. Surrender of Charleston by its Mayor, with all its surrounding forts, to Gen. Gilmore, and its occupation, first, by a colored regiment, wearing the National uniform and bearing the National flag. The greater portion of the city was destroyed by the fire from the burning cotton, which the rebels set, and the explosion of large quantities of powder, killing 200 persons... 595

" Feb. 19. Gen. Schofield captured Fort Anderson. *Georgetown hastily evacuated*..... 596

" March 8–9. Gen. Canby captures Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, the defenses of Mobile.

" March 16. *Battle of Averysboro*, N. C. Hardee withstands Sherman, but retreats in the night..... 596

" Emancipation amendment thus far adopted by 16 States.

" March 19–20. *Battle at Bentonville*, N. C. Johnston, with his whole army, attacks a division of Sherman's army, under Slocum. Johnston hastily retreated in the night of the 20th..... 596

" March 22. Gen. Thomas sends a large force of cavalry, under Gen. James H. Wilson, to raid in Northern Alabama. They attacked Forrest at Boyle's Creek and completely routed him..... 596

" March 25. Rebels take Fort Steadman, before Petersburg, but are quickly expelled, losing 2,500.

" Kennedy, the New York hotel burner, hanged at Fort Lafayette.

" March 27. Sherman turns over his whole army to Schofield and hastens to City Point to consult with President Lincoln and Gen. Grant..... 596

Davis Flees from Richmond.

" April 3. Last grand assault of the army of the Potomac upon the Confederate forces under Gen. Lee, during which the rebel Gen. Hill was killed. A telegram the same day from Gen. Lee to Jeff. Davis reached him while in church, stating that Richmond must be evacuated that evening, sent consternation throughout the city, and Davis fled to the South, closely followed by Lee.

Fall of Richmond.

" April 3. Richmond, the capital of the Confederate States, surrendered. Flight of Jefferson Davis, the Confederate President, and commander-in-chief of the Southern armies. The city was evacuated by night, and on the morning of the third, Gen. Weitzel, with a colored brigade, entered the city and planted the Stars and Stripes upon every prominent point. The morning of the fourth President Lincoln arrived, and leading his little son by the hand, walked from the boat-landing to General Weitzel's headquarters. The colored people thronged about him, blessing him as he passed, and he was joyfully received by the remaining white people — the rebel element leaving with the Confederate army.

Lee Pursued.

" Sheridan and Meade pursued Lee, who was fleeing with the remnant of his army toward Danville.

" April 5. Selma, Ala., captured with large stores, 2,700 prisoners, and 32 guns. Forrest and Rhoddy escaping in the night.

Sheridan Captures Lee's Forces.

" April 6. Sheridan attacked a portion of Lee's forces near Sailor's Creek, capturing 16 pieces of artillery, and a train of 400 wagons, and being reinforced, a general attack was made, which resulted in a decided defeat of the enemy and a capture of 6,000 or 7,000 prisoners, with Gens. Ewell and Custis, and several other officers of rank.

" April 7. GRANT DEMANDED A SURRENDER OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

" April 8. Meade and Sheridan continue the pursuit of Lee, and capture his provision train and 25 pieces of artillery, intercepting his flight.

President's Address.

" April 9. Address at the Executive Mansion, in Washington, of President Lincoln, to a vast concourse of people, on the reconstruction of the Government.

Surrender of Lee.

" April 9. Last charge of the defeated enemy, and surrender of the Southern army under Gen. Robert E. Lee to Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant at Appomattox.

" April 11. Blockade changed by proclamation to legal closure of ports.

" April 12. Canby's troops enter Mobile, the siege having lasted since March 11.

" April 12. *Montgomery surrendered to Wilson.*

" April 13. President Lincoln instructed the Secretary of War to issue an order, putting a stop to further drafting, receiving of or purchase of war material; and announced the speedy removal of restrictions upon trade and commerce.

" April 14. The anniversary of the surrender of Fort Sumter to the rebels; its old flag was again raised over the battered walls by the brave and gallant Anderson, who had so valiantly defended it in 1861.

Assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

" April 14. By the hand of the assassin, John Wilkes Booth, President Lincoln was shot, while witnessing a play from a private box in Ford's Theater, Washington, D. C. The bold perpetrator of the deed rushed madly to the front of the box, and, with a drawn dagger, leaped upon the stage below, and escaped, amid the terrible confusion which ensued. The unconscious and bleeding form of the President was borne across the street to a private house, where he expired at half-past seven the next morning, surrounded by his Cabinet and the leading men of the Government, with his family, and attended by the ablest medical skill of the city. But nothing could awake to life or consciousness the giant brain whose motion and thought was forever stilled by that fatal messenger of death. As the lightning sped the news of this terrible tragedy over the myriads of wires, from one end of this vast republic to the other, there went up one universal and prolonged wail of grief and anguish from the hearts of its loyal millions, who loved and revered the name of Abraham Lincoln, as dutiful children revere the name of a beloved and honored parent. Never before was this great nation *so shocked*, so completely overwhelmed with grief, at the death of any man—ruler or civilian—as that caused by the fall of their chieftain. Strong men wept who were unacquainted with tears, and a universal pall hung over the hearts of the whole people like the cloudy curtain which darkened the noonday sun at the Crucifixion of the Saviour; for, to millions of aching hearts he had been a deliverer from a cruel bondage as well as the saviour of the country from the hands of its destroyers. There was not a hamlet so humble or remote that did not respond to the sorrowful tidings with the emblems of mourning, and cities and towns seemed almost to vie with each other in their solemn and funereal pomp. The orators and poets gave vent to the universal spirit of sadness in lengthened lines of eloquent eulogy and measured metre of mournful song, and all hearts took up the refrain,

"Gone, in his noble manhood, down,
We blindly question, why?
When bells, and guns, and muffled drums
Alone make sad reply."

It was truly said that his funeral procession extended fifteen hundred miles—from Washington to Springfield, Ill. For miles, in some places, the saddened citizens grouped along the railway, with heads uncovered and eyes overflowing with tears, as the solemn funeral train swept past. He was finally interred in a beautiful and appropriate tomb in Springfield, where his honored dust is revered as something sublimely sacred.

Abraham Lincoln.

Abraham Lincoln was born in the State of Kentucky. His father, Thomas Lincoln, was a poor, laboring man, who could neither read nor write, but who possessed a warm and generous nature. His mother had gifts of mind and person which found little scope for exercise or display in the rude pioneer life to which she was subjected. But the hidden beauty and grace of her character was nobly and truthfully revealed in the life of her son. In speaking of her, long years after her death—for Mr. Lincoln lost his mother when but ten years of age—the grateful son exclaimed: "All that I am, or hope to be, I owe to my angel-mother; blessings on her memory." So extreme was the poverty of his parents, that after more than ten years of struggle with hardship and privation, his father sold

1865. his little farm and removed to the wilderness of Indiana, and all the effects of the family, with themselves, were carried, a seven days' journey, on the backs of three horses! Here the sturdy pioneer began life anew, in the forest. Their home was as cheerless and comfortless as it is possible for the reader, in this land of plenty, to conceive. And here grew up, amid poverty and privation in every form, the boy who was destined, not only to fill the highest place of honor in a great and enlightened nation, and who should be revered and almost idolized by the people, but who should be regarded, by the great nations of the Old World, as was expressed by a London journal, after his assassination, "as the *best*, if not the ablest, man then ruling over any country in the civilized world." Step by step, through adversity and trials, through poverty and the most menial and laborious toil, this courageous and noble boy climbed the ladder which leads to the heights of worldly honor and fame.

But upon the threshold of life, when laying the foundation of his future greatness, "the boy gave promise of the man" in the clear integrity of character, the devotion and honesty of purpose and principle, the modesty of manner, and the respect and veneration of superior worth and age—all together, forming the basis of a character so noble and so pure and upright that no temptation could swerve and no power could corrupt. There is a peculiar charm and satisfaction blended in the history of nearly every great and good man which this country has produced. One by one they have risen from the humble walks of life and from the lowly vale of poverty and the field of manual labor, to occupy positions of honor and trust, as the choice of a *free people*, which the pampered, and often despised, hereditary ruler of a realm might well envy. One incident in the character of the boy will illustrate the principle of the man. He was employed to attend a store and mill, by some parties for whom he had faithfully discharged the duties and trust of an arduous undertaking, and while waiting upon customers in the store, he took six and a quarter cents too much in settling a bill of goods with a woman. He did not discover his mistake until late at night, when reckoning up his accounts for the day, but before he slept he walked two and a half miles and carried the money to her. Again, in weighing out some tea for a woman, he found, by an accidental defect in the scales, that he had given her scant weight by four ounces. He carried her the tea as soon as he discovered his mistake, and before he ate his breakfast in the morning. At the present day, and under the prevailing moral code among tradesmen, such scrupulous adherence to the principles of honesty would meet with ridicule, and would often cost a young man his situation.

In 1832, when the Black Hawk invasion called for volunteers, Abraham was one of the first to respond. When the Captain of their company was to be chosen, there were but two can-

1865. didates: one, a Mr. Kirkpatrick, a man of extensive influence, and for whom Abraham had once worked, but who was so overbearing and tyrannical that he left his employ, and the other was Abraham Lincoln. The mode of election was as novel as it was simple. The candidates were placed apart, and each one was at liberty to take his place by the candidate of his choice. Nearly the whole company were soon gathered around Lincoln. This he felt to be the proudest day of his life. They marched to the scene of action. Zachary Taylor was the Colonel of the regiment in which Lincoln was Captain. Black Hawk was taken prisoner and his band routed. Upon his return home, he managed to borrow a few books, and began to prepare himself for the study of the law. His student-life would appall the heart of any modern law student. His study was usually the shade of an oak tree, or the one room of a log-cabin, by the light of the log-fire or a dim tallow candle. In 1834 Mr. Lincoln was elected to the Legislature of Illinois. When it assembled, he trudged on foot a distance of one hundred miles to the capital, with his "baggage" tied in a bundle, which he carried upon his back. At the close of the session he walked back, and continued his studies, supporting himself by surveying, a knowledge of which he had acquired by private study. In 1836 he was re-elected to the State Legislature. He was now 27 years of age, and a prominent man in the State. He was already a fluent and eloquent speaker. It was in this Legislature that Mr. Lincoln first met Stephen A. Douglas, and here he made his first protest against the slave power.

At the close of the session he entered the law-office of Major Stuart, of Springfield, as his partner. The capital was removed to Springfield, and Mr. Lincoln, by successive elections, was continued in the Legislature, and was recognized as the leading Whig member. His success at the bar was rapid and brilliant. He soon gained the confidence of the public, as he never would advocate a cause which he did not believe to be just, and no cause was too unpopular for him to advocate where he thought his client was in the right. He never refused to advocate the cause of a fugitive slave, or to defend a man who was charged with the crime of helping a fugitive on his way to Canada. In 1847 Mr. Lincoln took his seat in the national Congress, having been elected by a very great majority. Here he advocated the reform measures, and strenuously opposed the Mexican war. At the end of his term he resumed the practice of law. Upon the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, which threw open the great and free territories of the Northwest to the invasion of slavery, the indignation of Mr. Lincoln was thoroughly aroused, and he became convinced that there would be no cessation of the conflict until either slavery or freedom should gain the victory.

Mr. Douglas, with whom he had been intimately associated, was re-

1865. sponsible for the bill which repealed the Compromise, and which the North regarded as his bid for Southern votes to secure the Presidency. He was a man of giant intellect and great popularity, and in public speeches he was defending the "Kansas–Nebraska" bill. There was already great excitement aroused concerning it, and the whole North were stirred to a feeling of intense opposition to the arbitrary encroachment of the slave power. Mr. Lincoln having allied himself with the Republican party, was prepared to defend its issues, and therefore he challenged Mr. Douglas to canvass the State of Illinois with him, both to speak upon their respective party issues before the same audience. Mr. Douglas accepted the challenge, and arrangements were made to speak in seven leading towns. These meetings were attended by a vast concourse of people, and created the most intense excitement throughout the West. The speeches were published in a pamphlet, and used as a campaign document. The universal verdict was that Mr. Lincoln was the victor. There is no doubt but the popularity he acquired in this campaign secured his nomination for the Presidency. During a speech he was at one time making upon the issues of the hour, he was interrupted by a voice from the crowd: "Mr. Lincoln, is it true that you entered this State barefoot, driving a yoke of oxen?" For a moment Mr. Lincoln paused, during which there was breathless silence, then deliberately he answered: "I think that I can prove the fact by at least a dozen men in this crowd, any one of whom is more respectable than the questioner." Resuming the eloquent strain, as if he had not been interrupted, he said: "Yes, we will speak for freedom and against slavery as long as the Constitution of our country guarantees free speech; until everywhere on this wide land the sun shall shine, and the rain shall fall, and the wind shall blow upon no man who goes forth to unrequited toil."

To illustrate the peculiar and happy vein of humor that was a chief attraction of his nature, the following witticism is *apropos:* When asked by a friend how he felt after his defeat in the Senatorial election, he replied, "I felt like the boy who had stubbed his toe—too badly to laugh, and too big to cry."

On the 16th of June, 1860, the Republicans met in Convention at Chicago. There were at least 25,000 delegates and strangers in the city, who were drawn by the Convention. The citizens of Chicago erected an immense building, which they called the "Wigwam," for the accommodation of the meeting. There were eleven candidates for whom votes were cast. It was generally expected that Wm. H. Seward would be the nominee. He was a statesman of great prominence and popularity. On the first ballot, Mr. Seward received 173½ votes and Abraham Lincoln 172. The balloting was now confined to these two candidates. At the third ballot, Lincoln was elected, by the transfer of the

1865. four Ohio votes to him. Such a scene as followed baffles description. Pen is inadequate to portray the wild, tumultuous burst of enthusiasm that shook the building, and which was repeated in a perfect tempest of huzzas by the immense throng outside the building who awaited the results, which were signaled by a man from the roof of the "Wigwam." "Fire the salute! Abe Lincoln is nominated!" the secretary shouted; and the tumultuous cheering inside, blending with roars of applause on the outside, was so deafening that the thunders of the cannon were unheard by many upon the platform. When the committee who were to await upon Mr. Lincoln with the formal announcement arrived in Springfield, his friends sent in several hampers of wine for their entertainment, but true to his principles of "abstinence," he returned them with words of kindness and gratitude. The committee met in Mr. Lincoln's parlor. At the close of the ceremony he said: "As a suitable conclusion of an interview so important, courtesy requires that I should treat the committee with something to drink." Stepping to the door he called, "Mary! Mary!" A young girl appeared; he spoke to her in a low tone, and closed the door. Presently the girl entered, bearing a large waiter with a pitcher and several tumblers, which she placed upon a table in the center of the room. Mr. Lincoln arose and said: "Gentlemen, we must pledge our mutual healths in the most healthy beverage which God has given to man. It is the only beverage I have ever used or allowed in my family, and I can not conscientiously depart from it on this occasion. It is pure Adam's ale from the spring." Taking a tumbler, he touched it to his lips, and his guests followed his example. When it was known that Abe Lincoln, the "rail-splitter" and the "abolitionist," was elected, the rage of the South knew no bounds. No language was bitter or strong enough to furnish them with invectives. No name was vile enough for them to apply to the hated "Yankee" who would sit in the Presidential Chair the following 4th of March. Four days after his election, a bill was introduced into the Legislature of South Carolina calling for 10,000 volunteers; her two United States Senators resigned their seats, and a Secession Convention was called. From this time on the South insanely swelled the tide of treason, and State after State fell into line, and defied the United States Government, insulted her flag, captured her forts and arsenals, and flaunted their declarations of war and their menaces upon every breeze. Upon the approach of the President elect to Washington, the spirit of secession was so rampant that Mr. Lincoln yielded to the entreaties of his friends and secretly took a night train at Baltimore, thus evading the assassinators who boldly threatened his life. His inauguration was attended by a large military force, under General Scott. Openly everything passed off quietly, but secretly the "demon of destruction" was

1865. plotting vengeance and death to the nation and her noble defenders. On the 12th of April the long-smouldering volcano burst in its fury upon Sumter. Like a shock from an electric battery, the news at first paralyzed the whole North, but in a sudden reaction, every loyal man sprang to his feet eager to give his life for his country. Never since the British fired the first shot at Lexington were the loyal hearts of America so wrought up, and so unanimous in their determination to defend their national life and honor; and nobly they fulfilled their pledges. The history of that fearful homicidal struggle is written in the blood of six hundred thousand victims to the "God of War." The national Government enlisted 2,680,523 soldiers, and the aggregate cost of the war to the Government exceeded $4,000,000,000, aside from the desolation and ruin which was wide-spread over the field of action. The North urged the issue of a proclamation of emancipation. Mr. Lincoln replied: "I do not wish to issue a document that the whole world will see must be inoperative like the 'Pope's bull against the comet.'"

At length, on Sept. 20th, Mr. Lincoln submitted the renowned Proclamation of Emancipation to his Cabinet, and the 22d it was published to the world. It took effect the first day of January, 1863. Great excitement followed its final announcement, and the loyal people of the North were little less rejoiced than were the three millions of slaves whom it liberated forever from a cruel bondage. On the 4th of March, 1865, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated the second time as President of the United States, and just one month from that time the capital of the Southern Confederacy fell, and its forlorn President fled in dismay, seeking refuge and finding none. Their cause was lost, their homes desolated and ruined, and themselves disfranchised. But with a desperation born of madness, the spirit of secession attempted one last despairing blow at the life of the Government. A secret and diabolical plot was laid, which involved the assassination of every member of the Cabinet, but which, from some unknown reason, failed of accomplishment, beyond the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward.

No more fitting or more beautiful tribute could be paid the character of this truly great and good man, than to quote the closing paragraph of his last inaugural address, delivered in the hour of his country's triumph, and from the supreme height of fame to which he had steadily and surely advanced in the mighty march of human events. The loving and forgiving nature, the sweet humility, and the beautiful trust and submission portrayed in these words, are more the language of the meek and lowly follower of Jesus, than that of a great and world-renowned ruler of a mighty nation:

"'Woe unto the world because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh.' If we shall suppose that American slavery is one

1865. of these offenses, which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offense came; shall we discern therein any departure from those Divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may soon pass away. Yet, if God will that it continue until all the wealth piled up by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid with another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said: 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.' With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right—as God gives us to see the right—let us strive to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Assault upon Secretary Seward.

" April 14. Attempted assassination of Secretary Seward by Payne, Booth's confederate. He entered the sick chamber of Mr. Seward under pretense of bringing a prescription from his physician—assaulted and wounded Mr. Seward's son at the door, fell upon Mr. Seward upon his bed and stabbed him several times before he was arrested. Great consternation ensued when it was learned that it was a result of a great conspiracy, among the rebels, to assassinate the President and his Cabinet and take violent possession of the Government.

Valentine Mott.

" April. Death in New York of Valentine Mott, M.D., at the age of eighty years, caused by the shock of the news of the death of President Lincoln, which he received in perfect health, and which completely prostrated him. He lived but ten days after receiving the sad news, and gradually sank away like one whose vitality had been wasted by a long and fatal disease. He was the most eminent surgeon America ever produced, and a man of rare ability and large sympathies, which the long practice of surgery had not blunted, and with which the manner of his death proved him to be eminently endowed.

" April 15. Inauguration of Andrew Johnson as President of the United States.

" April 16. *Columbus taken by Wilson.*

" April 16. *West Point, with its garrison, captured by La Grange*..... 596

Sherman's Peace.

" April 18. Agreement between Sherman and Johnston for suspension of hostilities with a basis for peace, which was rejected by the President.

Surrender of Macon.

1865. April 21. Wilson entered Macon, and 1,200 militia, with five Generals, were surrendered by Gen. Howell Cobb. 597

Capture of Booth.

" April 25. Booth discovered in a barn in Virginia, and, refusing to surrender, was shot..... 591

Johnston's Surrender.

" April 26. Surrender to Gen. Sherman and disbandment of Johnston's army upon the same terms of Lee's surrender.

Loss of the "Sultana."

" April 28. Steamer *Sultana* burned near Memphis. 1,500 souls lost out of 2,106.

" May 1. An alliance formed between Argentine Republic, Urnguay, and Brazil to conquer Paraguay.

" May 4. *Surrender of Gen. Dick Taylor to Gen. Canby.*

" May 9. *Assassins of Mr. Lincoln put upon trial at Washington.*

Capture of Jeff. Davis.

" May 11. Capture of the rebel President, Jefferson Davis, near Irwinsville, Ga., by a force of Wilson's company at Macon, commanded by Lieut.-Cols. Pritchard and Harden. He was disguised as a woman.

Grand Review of the Army.

" May 23-24. The Union army at Washington pass in grand review before the President and Cabinet, Foreign Ministers, and a vast concourse of people. 599

Gen. Smith's Surrender.

" May 26. Surrender of Gen. Smith, with his entire command, to Gen. Canby, in Texas.

Last Conflict.

" May 27. Last conflict of the war on land took place on the Rio Grande. Gen. Stoughton, with a superior force, drove Col. Barrett, with a loss of 80 men, into Brazos.

" May 29. President Johnson proclaims an amnesty with 14 different exceptions.

" May 30. Second Sanitary Fair at Chicago. A fund raised of $200,000.

Burning of Union Stores.

" June 10. *Great fire at Nasheille, burning eight or ten million dollars worth of U. S. stores and property.*

" June 15. *Last rebel fort yielded.* Galveston quietly occupied by Admiral Thatcher.

" June 23. Up to this date the pirate *Shenandoah* had destroyed 10 whalers.

" *Trade restrictions removed and blockade ended.*

Hanging of the Assassins.

" July 7. The assassins, Harrold, Payne, Atzeroth, and Mrs. Surratt, hung at Washington; the others, Arnold, Mudd, Spangler, and McLaughlin, imprisoned for life.

1865. July 13. *Barnum's Museum, New York, destroyed by fire.*

" Aug. 14. Great Ketchum forgery, of some $2,000,000, discovered in New York.

" Aug. 15. Wirz, keeper of Andersonville prison, put upon trial.

" *Mississippi nullified secession ordinance* and accepted emancipation.

" Sept. 12. *Alabama declared the ordinance of secession null and void*, abolished slavery, and repudiated the rebel debt.

" Sept. 14. Rebel Indian Chiefs sign treaty of loyalty with the United States.

" Sept. 15. *South Carolina repealed the secession ordinance* and declared slavery abolished.

" Sept. 23. *Alabama Convention recognized emancipation.*

" Sept. 29. Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, recognized by proclamation the rights of the negro.

" Oct. 2. Government of Cuba surrendered the pirate *Stonewall* to the United States.

" Oct. 7. *North Carolina declared secession null and void*, prohibited slavery in the State forever, and repudiated the rebel debt.

" Oct. Earthquake shock in California. Considerable damage done to property, and much excitement caused.

" Oct. 11. Alex. Stephens and other prominent rebels released from Fort Warren.

" Oct. 11. Ferguson the guerrilla hung in Nashville, and Magruder the guerrilla hung in Louisville.

" Oct. 12. Martial law declared ended in Kentucky by the President.

" Oct. 25. *Florida annulled the secession ordinance.*

" Nov. *The pirate-ship Shenandoah* cruised in the Pacific, capturing numerous Union merchant ships and whalers, and during this month proceeded to the Mersey and surrendered to the English Government.

" Nov. *Napoleon III. repudiates Maximilian* and his Government in Mexico.

Execution of Wirz.

" Nov. 10. Wirz executed at the Old Capitol prison.

" Nov. 13. *South Carolina passed the Constitutional Amendment.*

" Dec. 1. Writ of *habeas corpus* restored in the Northern States by the President.

" Dec. 2. *Alabama ratified the Anti-slavery Amendment.*

" Dec. 4. *Georgia declared slavery abolished, and nullified her war debt.*

" Dec. 6. *Florida declared slavery abolished.*

Thomas Corwin.

" Dec. 18. Death of Hon. Thomas Corwin, an eminent American statesman, in Washington, D. D. In 1818 Mr. Corwin was admitted to the bar, and by his ability as an advocate, he soon gained an extensive practice, and was first sent to the Legislature of Ohio in 1822, and served seven years, and to Congress in 1830. In 1840 he was Governor of Ohio. In 1844 Mr. Corwin was elected to the United States Senate. In 1850 he was appointed Secretary of the United States Treasury, and at the expiration of his term he was again

1865. elected to Congress, and re-elected; and when Mr. Lincoln became President, he appointed Mr. Cor in Minister to Mexico. As an orator, Mr. Corwin was singularly captivating, and his kind, genial nature made him a general favorite, although his sarcasm was cutting, yet sp ced and softened by a sparkling and genuine wit.

" Dec. 18. Sec. Seward officially declared slavery abolished throughout the United States.

" Dec. 28. *Florida ratified the Thirteenth Amendment.*

" Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, died.

" Agassiz visits Brazil.

" Peru rejects a treaty with Spain and forms an alliance with Chili.

" *Dom Pedro emancipates the Government slaves.*

" There were 354 fires this year, where the loss was upward of $20,000, at which property valued at $43,419,000 was destroyed.

" Losses by fire from 1855 to 1865, inclusive, amounted to $214 588,000.

" Smithsonian Institute at Washington badly burned; the meteorological department suffered severely.

1865–1870. War between Brazil and Paraguay terminated.

1866. Jan. 12. Order by Gen. Grant for the protection of loyal citizens in the South.

" Jan. 22. *Free School bill defeated in the Tennessee Senate.*

" Apr. 2. Proclamation of the President declaring the insurrection ended in the rebellious States.

Civil Rights Bill.

" Apr. 2. Civil Rights bill passed the Senate over the President's veto by a vote of 33 to 15, and the House on the 9th, by a vote of 122 to 41, and became a law.

" May 10. Peru and Chili, aided by Bolivia and Ecuador, declared war with Spain.

" The Spaniards defeated, withdraw from Peruvian waters.

" Brazil opens her important rivers to the commerce of foreign nations.

" May 21. Academy of Music and University Medical College in New York burned.

General Scott.

" May 29. Death of Brevet Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1807 Gen. Scott obtained a commission as Captain of light artillery. Recruiting a company, he was stationed at Baton Rouge, La. In 1812 he was a Lieut.-Col. in the 2d artillery, and was stationed at Black Rock. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Queenstown Heights, and was exchanged in January following. He was wounded in the battle of Fort George, and again at the battle of Lundy's Lane, and for his bravery he was breveted "Major-General," and Congress voted him a gold medal, and he was tendered a position in the Cabinet as Secretary of War, which he declined. Gen. Scott commanded the troops in the Black Hawk war of 1832. In 1835 he was in the Creek war. He was nominated as Whig candidate for President in 1840, but declined in favor of Harrison. In 1841 he was

1866. placed at the head of the army as General-in-chief, and upon the outbreak of the war with Mexico, he was ordered there, and arrived in time to capture Vera Cruz. April 18th he defeated the Mexican army under Santa Anna at Cerro Gordo, and continued his conquests, every stronghold falling before his victorious march, until the 14th of May he entered the City of Mexico in triumph. This virtually ended the war. In 1852 Gen. Scott was again a candidate for President, and was defeated by Franklin Pierce. In Feb., 1855, he was breveted Lieutenant-Governor for his bravery in Mexico. At the commencement of the Rebellion he was offered every inducement by the South to join their side, but his loyalty withstood them; and his noble answer to a commander from Virginia speaks more for his honor than volumes written in his praise: "I have served my country under the flag of the Union for more than fifty years, and so long as God permits me to live I will defend that flag with my sword, even if my own native State assails it." Feeling too infirm with age to discharge the duties of Commander-in-chief, Gen. Scott retired from his office Oct. 31, 1861, and in Nov. sailed for Europe for his health. Gen. Scott was the author of several valuable military works, and his Autobiography. As a man, Gen. Scott possessed great physical symmetry, beauty, and strength. He was courteous and dignified, and a gentleman of unsullied honor, and his character was without a stain.

Fenian Invasion.

" June 1. Fenian invasion into Canada, under command of Col. O'Neil, but which was soon suppressed by the Canada Volunteers after a sharp skirmish. A number of the Fenians were taken prisoners, and nine Volunteers killed and several wounded.

Fourteenth Amendment.

" June 8. The 14th Constitutional Amendment passed the Senate by a vote of 33 to 11, and the House, on the 13th, by a vote of 120 against 32.

Lewis Cass.

" June 17. Death of Hon. Lewis Cass, an American statesman. Mr. Cass was admitted to the bar at the age of 20, and in 1806 he took a seat in the Ohio Legislature. He drafted the law which enabled the authorities to arrest Aaron Burr. In 1807 Mr. Cass was Marshal of the State of Ohio, and in 1812 he entered service in the war as Col. of the 3d Ohio Volunteers. He was afterward promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. In 1813 he was appointed civil Governor over the Territory of Michigan, and Supt.-Commissioner over Indian Affairs. He was appointed Secretary of War under President Jackson, and in 1836 Minister to France. In 1845 he was elected to the United States Senate, and in 1848 nominated as candidate for President. In 1851 he was re-elected to the Senate, and under President Buchanan was appointed Secretary of

1866. State, but upon the President's refusing to dispatch troops and supplies to Major Anderson at Fort Sumter, Mr. Cass resigned his Secretaryship, thereby closing up a public career of 56 years of continuous duration.

Burning of Portland, Me.

" July 4. A fire caught from a fire-cracker thrown among some shavings in a cooper-shop by a boy, which spread, and swept away one-half of the city of Portland, passing over the entire business portion of the city, and leaving not a vestige of property in its track of one and a half miles long by one-fourth of a mile in width. Hundreds of families were made destitute, and scores of wealthy men became poor in an hour's time. 1,600 buildings burned; $15,000,000 destroyed; insurance $3,500,000. Supplies of food and clothing poured rapidly in for the immediate wants of the people, and aid was liberally tendered by neighboring States and cities. This was the first of a series of disastrous fires which in a few years followed, sweeping from the face of the earth whole cities, villages, and large sections of timbered country.

" July 23. Tennessee Representatives and Senators admitted to Congress, by a resolution passing both Houses.

" July 24. Fire in Nashville, Tenn. Loss $1,000,000.

" July 27. Successful laying of the Atlantic cable.

" July 30. New Orleans massacre.

" Visit of Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, to the United States.

" Indians massacred 93 soldiers near Fort Kearney, Neb.

1867. Military government established in the rebellious States over the veto of the President.

" Tenure of Office bill passed by Congress, limiting the powers of the President to removal of officials.

" Jan. 4. Congress passed the Confiscation and Amnesty bill.

" Jan. 11. A National Equal-Rights League Convention of colored men met at Washington and adopted an address to Congress..... 601

" Jan. 12. The New York Excise bill went into operation.

A Daring Feat.

" The *Nonpariel*, or American Life-Raft, with three men, crossed the Atlantic Ocean, from New York to Southampton. It was a frail craft, 12½ feet by 24, and was constructed by lashing three pointed cylinders together and placing a flooring of canvas and boards upon it. It arrived safely, without leakage or damage of any sort.

" Jan. 18. *Samuel Downing, the last Revolutionary soldier, died in Edinburgh, N. Y., aged* 105.

N. P. Willis.

" Jan. 20. Death of Nathaniel Parker Willis, an American poet, essayist, and journalist of wide reputation. He was the author of about 30 volumes, besides doing constant editorial work, which he laboriously prosecuted until the time of his death.

1867. Feb. 5. All Mexico, except the cities of Mexico, Puebla, Queretaro, and Vera Cruz, was in the hands of the Republicans, and Maximilian evacuated the City of Mexico and repaired to Queretaro. The Republicans, under Gen. Marquez, immediately occupied the city.

" Feb. 7. Mr. Peabody gave $2,100,000 for education at the South.

" Feb. 17. Death of Dr. A. D. Bache, Chief of the Coast Survey.

" March 1. Nebraska made a State—the 37th.

" March 3. Alaska was ceded to the United States in consideration of the sum of $7,200,000.

" April 26. Japanese Commissioners in Washington.

" May. By an Act of British Parliament the Canadian provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edwards Island, and Nova Scotia were federally united into one Dominion of Canada.

" Canada purchased the Territory belonging to the Hudson's Bay Co.

" May 13. *Jeff. Davis bailed for* $100,000.

" May 15. Surrender of Maximilian and his army to the Republicans, brought about by the treachery of Lopez, the bosom friend of Maximilian, who, it was said, received the sum of $48,000 as the price of his treason.

" June 13–14. Trial of Maximilian and his leading Generals, Miramon and Mejia, all of whom were sentenced to be shot.

" June 19. Execution of Maximilian and his two leading officers.

" Negotiations opened for the settlement of the Alabama Claims..... .. 602

" July 1. "New Dominion of Canada" inaugurated at Ottawa.

" July 15. Gen. Juarez returned to the capital of Mexico, after an absence of four years, during which he was constantly fighting in the defense of the Government. He was enthusiastically received by the Republicans.

" Aug. 12. President Johnson removed Mr. Stanton, as Secretary of War, and authorized Gen. Grant to act in his place *ad interim*.

" Earthquake in Peru.

" Oct. 6. Juarez elected to the Presidency of Mexico.

" Yellow fever in New Orleans. 1,673 dying from it in the month of September. It was still more severe throughout Texas.

Elias Howe.

" Oct. 13. Death of Elias Howe, inventor and patentee of the sewing-machine. Mr. Howe completed his first sewing-machine at Cambridge, Mass., in 1855, through the aid of an old friend and school-fellow, George Fisher, who loaned him the money to complete his work; but receiving nothing but ridicule and censure from the incredulous croakers and selfish manufacturers, and without money to procure his patent, again his friend Fisher came to his rescue, and soon the machine was patented. But it required a large sum to manufacture the machines and introduce them to the public, and his friend becoming discouraged, ceased to aid him further, and he abandoned the

1867. enterprise for a time. At last, through the aid of his father and brother, he took it to England, and there found a man — Mr. Wm. Thomas — who was willing to risk a sum sufficient to introduce the machine into his manufacturing establishment, but beyond this Mr. Howe could get no aid or encouragement, and after suffering incredible hardships, pawning his model and patent papers to procure the means to return home, he arrived in New York with a half-crown in his pocket — after an absence of two years — to learn that his wife was dying of consumption. He had not enough money to reach her, but after a few days' delay, he arrived in Cambridge just before her death. The vessel in which he had shipped his little effects in England was lost at sea, and it seemed that fate indeed was against him. But he soon learned that in his absence his machine had become famous. Ingenious mechanics had constructed its *fac-similes*, and which had been introduced into manufacturing establishments. Mr. Howe soon found friends and money to defend his rights, which it took four years to fully establish. But his luck now all turned, and his annual revenue increased from $300 to $200,000, and on the 10th of September, 1867, his patent expired, when it was calculated he had realized about $2,000,000, besides the gold medal of the Paris Exposition, and the Cross of the Legion of Honor, as a compliment to his skill and accomplishment. During the war, Mr. Howe *enlisted and did service as a common soldier*, and used largely of his means to aid his country in prosecuting the war.

" Nov. 19. Death of Gen. Fitz Greene Halleck, at Guilford, Ct., aged 77.

" The Fourteenth Amendment ratified by a majority of the States.

1868. Jan. 6. Death of Samuel Nicolson, inventor of Nicolson pavement, at Boston, aged 76.

" Jan. 21. Senate transfers jurisdiction over the Southern States from President Johnson to Gen. Grant.

" Feb. 24. House of Representatives voted to impeach President Johnson, . . . 602

" May 19. Nomination of Gen. Grant for President at Chicago by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

" May 22. National Republican Convention met in Chicago and nominated Gen. Grant for President and Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President; Grant polling 650 votes of the Convention.

Kit Carson.

" May 23. Brevet Brig.-Gen. Christopher Carson, better known as "Kit Carson," a famous mountaineer, trapper, and guide, died from a rupture of an artery in the neck at St. Lynn, Col. He was better known to a large number of Indian tribes than any other white man. He was the guide and companion of John C. Fremont in his expedition to California, and in 1853 he drove 6,500 sheep over the Rocky Mountains to California — a hazardous undertaking. He was several times in Washington on official business, and once with a delegation of Indians.

" The President censured by Congress for the removal of Gen. Sheridan from the Governorship of the Fifth Military District (Texas and Louisiana).

James Buchanan.

" June 1. Death of James Buchanan, 15th President of the United States. Mr. Buchanan was an eminent lawyer in Pennsylvania for a period of 19 years, also a Member of the State Legislature from 1814 to 1820, when he was chosen a Member of Congress, and was re-elected four times. He was appointed Minister to Russia by President Jackson, but held the place only two years, and on his return in 1833 was elected United States Senator, continuing in the Senate twelve years, where he was considered a leader of the Democracy. In 1845 he entered Mr. Polk's Cabinet as Secretary of State. He was a consistent pro-slavery advocate during all his public life. President Pierce appointed him Minister to the Court of St. James. In 1856 Mr. Buchanan was nominated for President by the Democratic party, and was elected over ex-President Fillmore and Col. Fremont as opposing candidates. In his administration he favored the South in all points of difference, and claiming to be desirous of preventing a Revolution; yet he declared it to be out of his power to use coercion to prevent it.

Mathew Vassar.

" June 23. Mathew Vassar, founder of Vassar College, died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He donated an aggregate of $800,000 for its endowment, repair, and furnishing. He died very suddenly while addressing the trustees at the anniversary of its opening.

Daring Train Robbery.

" May 22. A daring robbery was perpetrated on a night-express train, at Marshfield, Ind., a station about 31 miles out from Jeffersonville. The engineer stopped the train to take water at 11:45 P.M., and while engaged in oiling the machinery, a party of five or six men stepped out from behind the water-tank and knocked him down, one of them standing over him with a pistol, threatening to blow his brains out if he dared give the first alarm. Another of the party knocked the fireman down and stood guard over him with a drawn weapon. The others passed to the rear of the express car, uncoupled it from the passenger car, and mounting the engine, started up the road, leaving the passenger car and its unsuspecting occupants in blissful ignorance of the cause of the delay. After running some distance up the road, the robbers entered the express car, and with drawn revolvers seized the express messenger and threw him overboard. The gang then broke open the safes and robbed them of their contents — $90,000 in greenbacks. By the time they had fully accomplished this work they had got nearly in sight of Seymour. Here they disembarked, leaving the car on the track. Had they selected the night previous for their raid, they would have captured more than double the amount.

Second Train Capture.

1868. July 10. Another attempt was made to rob an express train by members of the same gang, which was fortunately frustrated. From a gathering of thieves at Seymour, it became evident that another robbery was contemplated. James Flanders, an engineer of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, was enabled to gain their confidence, and promised to stand in with them in their robbery. He immediately informed the Express Company, and a guard of six men, armed to the teeth, were placed in charge of the treasure. When the attempt was made, they were warmly received, and the leader of the robbers, Vol. Ellis or Elliot, as he was called, was shot in the shoulder and captured. It was afterward learned that the would-be robbers were Vol. Elliot, the leader; John Moore, Frank Sparks, Charles Rosebery, Philip Clifton, and Harry Jarrell. Sparks had a finger shot off, and Moore was wounded twice in the body. The robbers retreated, and were hotly pursued to Rockford, Ind. Crossing the river, they gained sight of the robbers, and succeeded in capturing Charles Rosebery and Philip Clifton; the dense thickets prevented their capturing the others. These men were known to be members of the famous Reno gang, who had committed the first express robbery, and who had for years been the terror of that portion of Indiana, committing murders, highway robberies, and robbing trains, until their presence became unendurable.

Indiana Vigilance Committee.

To protect themselves against a recurring of these outrages, the people of Seymour organized a Vigilance Committee. None but the members knew who actually belonged to it, but it was said that the most respectable and best men in the community were members. The order had its grips, signs, pass-words, and tokens of recognition, so that any member could instantly tell another by night or day without uttering a single word. Its motto was, "Law and Order, Peace and Protection, at all hazards." At least 500 men were supposed to belong to the organization. On the 20th of July, by some means unknown to outsiders, the Vigilance Committee secured intelligence that the three men, Clifton, Rosebery, and Elliot, were to be taken by the officers to Brownstown that night, and the committee too impatient to await the course of law, determined to take the responsibility upon themselves and mete out justice to the three villains as they saw fit.

Lynch-Law.

That night they quietly gathered at a spot about two miles west of Seymour. There was no noise or confusion about the gathering, and there was no excitement in the town. The train was signaled to stop, and when it had done so, was entered by a number of men, who demanded that the three prisoners be given to them. The guards were slow to comply, but they could

1868. offer no effectual resistance, and the men were torn from them and taken out. The criminals saw in the stern, revengeful faces of their captors, the terrible import of the moment. In the midst of the darkness, with scores of excited and merciless men around them, they were hurried away, while the train was allowed to move on, and taken a few feet up a narrow lane. Here their doom was pronounced, and a few minutes given them to prepare to meet their fate. Few words passed between the criminals and their executioners. Words would do no good, and when all hope had fled, the men, with the exception of Clifton, assumed a dogged and determined air, and neither made confessions nor asked for mercy. Clifton died like a coward. He fell on his knees and wept like a child, swore that he was innocent of all crime, and implored them to save his life. Elliot, when asked to confess and disclose the names of those who were with him in the robbery, said, with a contemptuous sneer: "Confess hell! I'll tell you nothing. You've got me here—a thousand of you—now do your worst." Rosebery said not a word. The mob was growing impatient, even at a moment's delay, and clamored for their death. A large spreading beech tree was chosen by the committee, and while a score of hands were tying the prisoners' arms behind them, low, stout branches were found, and rough ropes were twisted quickly round the necks of the three men. All was in readiness, and as a howl of vengeance went up from the mob, Volney Elliot, Charles Rosebery, and Frelinghuysen Clifton were swung into the air, and hung by the neck until they were dead. It is said they struggled greatly and died hard. The verdict of lynch-law executed, the crowd quickly dispersed, and left the bodies hanging. At 11 o'clock the coroner proceeded to the spot, cut the bodies down, and held an inquest over them. The verdict simply was, that they came to their death from strangulation at the hands of parties unknown. After the very little time consumed in coming to this conclusion, the remains were given to their relatives, and shortly after buried in rough coffins, in the Seymour Cemetery. The men who thus suffered death at the hands of an outraged people were raised in Seymour, and all had respectable family connections living in the neighborhood. They all had opportunities to pursue honest and remunerative avocations, but they preferred to live in idleness, and to emulate the examples of the Reno Brothers' family in acquiring by robbery what means were necessary for their support.

Notice of the Vigilance Committee.

On the morning after the lynching of Elliot, Rosebery, and Clifton, the following hand-bill was posted at Seymour:

"*Attention, Thieves.*

"The attention of all thieves, robbers, assassins, and vagrants, together with their aiders and abettors and sympathizers, is called to the doings of the

1868. 'Seymour Vigilance Committee' last night. We are determined to follow this up until all of the classes abovenamed, whether imported or to the 'manor born,' are driven from our midst. Threats have been made of retaliation in case we resort to capital punishment. In answer we say, should one of our committee be harmed, or a dollar's worth of property of any honest man be destroyed by persons unknown, we will swing by the neck until they are dead every thieving character we can lay our hands on, without inquiring whether we have the persons who committed the particular crime or not. This applies not only to Seymour, but along the line of the two roads, and wherever our organization exists. Law and order must prevail. By order of the Vigilance Committee. Seymour, Ind., July 21, 1868."

Second Execution.

The work of the committee was still not accomplished. Frank Sparks, John Moore, and Henry Jurrell were arrested at Ætna, Coles Co., Ill., and were taken to Seymour, under guard. The engineer of the train telegraphed to the Vigilance Committee at Seymour that the men were aboard the train. When the train arrived at Seymour, the robbers were taken and placed in a wagon, to be carried to Brownsville, Ind. When near the place where the others were so summarily executed, men suddenly arose from all sides, seemingly out from the ground, and were all well armed. The prisoners were taken to the same tree on which the others were hung, and immediately executed. Moore was hung in sight of the house where he was born. The coroner's verdict, in this case, as in the others, was "death caused by hanging by unknown parties."

Tragedy at New Albany—The Reno Brothers.

" Another tragedy was enacted at New Albany, Ind., on Dec. 22. The celebrated "Reno Brothers" (Simeon, Frank, and William) and Charles Anderson, who were engaged in the Express robbery of May 22, and were the most notorious robbers in the country, escaped to Canada, but were arrested, extradited, and taken to the New Albany jail. The Seymour Vigilance Committee, nearly 100 strong, wearing red flannel masques which completely concealed their features, arrived at New Albany, on the train from Jeffersonville, about 3 o'clock in the morning. They placed patrols along the streets and around the jail, aroused the guards in the sheriff's room, and tied them hand and foot. They next entered the sheriff's room, and in the struggle which ensued, he was knocked down and shot in the elbow. They secured the keys of the jail and cells, and took the prisoners out and hung them from the corners of the corridors. The committee were not in the jail to exceed five minutes, and immediately left on the train. For years this gang had been a terror to the citizens of Jackson Co., and had,

1868. probably, been guilty of nearly all the burglaries and murders committed in that part of the State of late years. The most of the gang were young men from good families, near Seymour. William Reno protested his innocence to the last, and was confirmed by his brothers. Thus ended the scenes of swift and terrible vengeance meted out by an outraged community.

There is no doubt but the provocation was very great, and that these and other noted criminals had repeatedly escaped through the "technicalities of the law" in the hands of its manipulators. Yet the example and effect of lynch-law is contagious and very demoralizing in any community. And where law and order prevail, there is no reason why good citizens should turn criminals in order to punish crime. Neither will they do so.

Dr. Nott.

" Eliphalet Nott, D.D., died at the age of 92 years. He was President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. He was one of the last of those representative men who lived in the period of our country's infancy and purity. When Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, and Adams were in the zenith of their grandeur and usefulness in the civil history of the young Republic—when it was molded by men of great truthfulness, earnestness, and simplicity, and a degree of loyalty to country and to principle which is so rare in these days of political intrigues and personal ambitions—Dr Nott reached his majority, and was ordained as a minister of the Gospel when Washington was serving his second term as President of the United States, and when the State of New York (to which he had emigrated from Connecticut) was "out West," and Schenectady was in the wilderness and upon the borders of civilization. Here, in this wild region, Dr. Nott, with his young wife, settled, having performed their weddiug journey from Connecticut on horseback. He remained here but ten years, when he was called to Albany to preach in one of the principal churches, and there he laid the foundation of his future usefulness and greatness, in his talented and eloquent sermons, and his manly and consistent character. He was but a little over 30 years old when he was elected President of Union College, and where he spent the remainder of his days in laboring to build up that grand old institution in the days of its poverty and infancy; not neglecting, however, his calling as a minister of the Gospel, and his duty to society and the world. He had the good fortune to be the inventor of a stove which gained great popularity—being the first stove patented which burned anthracite coal successfully. It became a source of immense revenue to the Doctor, and in his old age he was enabled, by his princely endowments, to place Union College upon a firm and lasting foundation, and to reap the reward of a life devoted to usefulness and duty.

" July 4. The President issued a full pardon and amnesty proclamation.

1868. July 22. Wyoming Territory organized.
" July 28. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, issued a final proclamation that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States had been adopted.
" Aug. 3. Death of Gen. Charles G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly) at New York.

Thaddeus Stevens.

" Aug. 11. Death of Thaddeus Stevens, an American statesman and reformer. Mr. Stevens was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1814, when he became a school-teacher, and studied law through the intervals of his school hours and at night. He was admitted to the bar after many discouragements, and arose to eminence in his profession. In 1828 he became an active politician, taking part with the Adams party. In 1836 he was a member of the Pennsylvania State Constitutional Convention, taking an active part in the discussions relative to framing the Constitution; and he refused to sign the document because it restricted suffrage on account of color. He was a Member of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the intense political excitement that followed the adoption of the Constitution. From 1838 to 1848, Mr. Stevens took no especial part in politics, practicing his profession the most of the time; but in the last-named year he was elected to the Thirty-second Congress, and ardently opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Fugitive Slave law, and the Kansas-Nebraska bill. In 1859 Mr. Stevens was again returned to Congress, and continued there for seven terms, during the last of which he met his death.

Great Earthquake and Tidal Wave.

" Aug. 16. Greatest earthquake and tidal wave ever known on the continent of America occurred on the coast of Ecuador and Peru, extending from Bolivia to Chili, and 100 miles inland. More than a score of cities and large towns were utterly destroyed, besides a great many small villages and settlements; 32,000 lives and $300,000,000 were lost. Tidal waves forty feet high deluged the land, carrying ships inland for half a mile, and leaving them perfectly wrecked.
" Sept. Spanish Revolution led to a rising of the friends of Cuban independence.
" *Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., opened* for pupils of both sexes. This magnificent institution was built and endowed by the benevolence of Ezra Cornell. See biography.

Earthquake.

" Oct. 21. Severe earthquake in California, doing much damage to property in San Francisco and other places. All business was suspended, and great excitement prevailed. The shock extended over a great portion of the State.
" Revolution in Peru against President Prado. Prado resigns and embarks for Chili. July 28, Col. Balta proclaimed President.
1868. Oct. 10. Manuel Carlos Cespedes issues an address to the Cubans, proclaiming the Republic and its separation from Spain.
" Oct. 20. First encounter between the Cubans and Spanish at Las Tumas.
" Nov. 3. Gen. Grant was elected President and Schuyler Colfax Vice-President.
" Dec. 14. House of Representatives denounces repudiation of the national debt.

Franklin Pierce.

1869. Death of Franklin Pierce, the fourteenth President of the United States. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, and a stanch Democrat of the Jeffersonian school.

Franklin was born in Hillsborough, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804, and was a bright, handsome boy, beloved by all who knew him for his kind and amiable disposition. At the age of sixteen he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me., where he became a general favorite. He ranked high as a student, and graduated at the age of twenty, when he began the study of law with Judge Woodbury, a distinguished lawyer. Soon after his graduation at law he was elected to the State Legislature, and served four years. In 1833 he was elected to Congress, where he warmly advocated the principles of the Democratic party, and was a strong supporter of the Administration, and a personal friend of President Jackson. In 1837 Mr. Pierce was chosen as United States Senator. It was just after Mr. Van Buren had entered upon his Administration, and he was the youngest member in the Senate. In 1838 he removed to Concord, the capital of his native State, and devoted himself to his profession. As a lawyer Mr. Pierce was always courteous and kind, and it is said that he was never known to insult, browbeat, or attempt to terrify a witness. Upon the accession of Mr. Polk to the Presidency he appointed Mr. Pierce Attorney-General of the United States, which office he declined, also the nomination for Governor of New Hampshire.

When war with Mexico was declared Mr. Pierce received the appointment of Brigadier-General and repaired to Newport, R. I., where he embarked with a portion of his troops for Mexico. He landed at a place called Virgara, and found no preparation for his advance, which had been ordered. There were but five hundred wild, unbroken mules for his use, and the remainder had to be caught on the open prairies and tamed to the bridle and harness. This was an arduous and difficult task, as the heat of the sun was so intense that the men could not be exposed between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M. Yet with great exertion the wild animals were caught and tamed, and the march began July 14th, through a wilderness infested with roving bands of guerrillas, who watched every chance to attack them from every height and possible ambuscade. The heat of the sun and the heavy sandy roads made their progress slow, but on the 7th of August they reached the main body of the army under Gen. Scott at Puebla. He arrived with his company of 2,400 men safely, without the loss of a single wagon, although his company had suffered quite severely from sickness caused by the extreme heat. Gen. Pierce arrived in time to take an active part in the closing scenes of the war. Upon his return North he was warmly received by his friends and the supporters of the war measures. The compromise measures met his hearty approval, and he strenuously advocated the "Fugitive Slave Law." This endeared him to the South, as a "Northern man with Southern principles" was always an especial favorite at the South. He was accordingly nominated, June 12th, 1852, as the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency, and was elected with great unanimity. His Administration was a stormy one, and favored in every way the slave power. The "irrepressible conflict" grew more violent and strong with every fresh accession of the slave power, until law was disregarded, and in the Western frontiers mob law ruled. The polls were taken possession of by an armed body of ruffians from Missouri, and slavery was established upon the free soil of Kansas. Their legal enactments would have disgraced savages; yet President Pierce deemed it his duty to recognize this bogus Legislature and their enactments. But the citizens arose *en masse* and protested in a peaceable manner against such an invasion, and sent a petition to the General Government for redress. The President in reply issued a proclamation declaring the Legislature of Kansas legitimate, and that its laws must be obeyed or the strong arm of the Government would be put forth to enforce them. This act entirely alienated the North from the President, and he became so unpopular that his quondam Southern friends also forsook him, and he retired to the privacy of his home, never more to be disturbed by political preferences or emoluments. He maintained, however, his loyalty to the Democratic party, although he took no active part in politics. In social life, Mr. Pierce maintained his high reputation as a kind and genial neighbor, a firm friend, and an amiable and accomplished gentleman.

" Jan. The United States Senate refused to approve the act of the President in suspending the Secretary of State, Mr. Stanton. Upon this Gen. Grant resigned the office, and President Johnson immediately appointed General Thomas in his place. The Senate declared the President had no authority to remove the Secretary of State, and Mr. Stanton refused to vacate the office. Gen. Thomas was arrested, but was immediately released, as it was the President, and not Gen. Thomas, the Senate were fighting.. 602

Impeachment Trial.

" Feb. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, tried for high crimes and misdemeanors; thirty-five Members found him guilty, and nineteen not guilty; he was acquitted.
" Feb. 6. *Nolle prosequi* ends prosecution against Jeff. Davis.

1869. Feb. 25. *Passage of the Fifteenth Amendment bill* enfranchising the colored man.

" March 4. Inauguration of Gen. Grant as President.

" March 16. Amendment bill presented by Mr. Julian, of Ind., which provided for woman suffrage, but which *failed to come before the House.*

James Harper.

" March 27. Death of James Harper, an American publisher. He was for more than 50 years the head of the publishing house of Harper Bros.

" The Supreme Court pronounced Confederate money to be worthless.

" April. *A Constituent Assembly proclaimed the Republic of Cuba*, and elected "Cespedes" President; the total abolition of slavery, and the introduction of freedom of religion were among the measures decreed by the Assembly. The war was carried on on both sides—particularly that of the Spaniards—with great severity.

Pacific Railroad Completed.

" May 10. *The grand event of the 19th century.* The completion of the great Pacific Railroad—the length of which is, exclusive of branches, over 2,000 miles, and crossing nine distinct mountain ranges, which were tunneled in several places; also, many wonderful bridges were built, spanning chasms of fearful and precipitous depth. This great enterprise was begun in 1862 and completed in 1869. It was built by two separate companies; the eastern portion by the Union Pacific Co., which built the road to Ogden, and the western part by the Central Pacific Co., which built it from San Francisco to that point. As the distance between them grew shorter, the competition and excitement grew more intense. About 25,000 men and 6,000 teams were employed along the route, and as they neared the point of junction every nerve was stretched, and the excitement almost equaled in intensity a race between continental giants. The eyes of the whole continent were fixed upon them, and their daily progress was reported over the wires until, when the eventful 10th of May arrived, and the last rail was laid, and the last spike driven, thousands of anxious listeners were waiting at each end of the route for the signal when the last blow should be struck. There they stood, and could the wonderful telephone have had a development sufficient to have reverberated the sounds of the falling hammer, the picture would have been complete. But in their ignorance of this amazing and subsequent stride of science, they attached the wires to the last rail, that each blow of the sledge should be recorded on every connecting telegraph instrument between San Francisco and Portland, Me. Indeed, from Boston to New Orleans the wires were held in readiness to receive not only the message "done," but the very echo or vibration from the falling hammer. In San Francisco, a telegraph wire was attached to a fifteen-inch gun, also to all the fire-bells in the city, which

1869. were rung simultaneously with the firing of the gun by electricity. All business in the city was suspended, and all classes united in a grand celebration. All over the State of California the excitement was at fever heat. In New York and Washington the interest was intense. Chicago celebrated the event on a magnificent scale; the procession was very unique, and was over four miles long. The road from Omaha to San Francisco cost $165,000,000, and required 110,000 tons of iron rails, 1,000,000 fish plates, 2,000,000 bolts, 15,000,000 spikes, 3,500,000 crossties, besides millions of feet of timber not estimated, for the construction of bridges, culverts, and roads. By means of this wonderful highway the distance from New York to San Francisco was reduced to seven days' travel; from New York to Japan 25 days.

Great Coal Mine Disaster.

" Avondale Coal Mine disaster in Pennsylvania. A fire broke out in the furnace, and the shaft was consumed—the fire extending to the mines; *more than 100 men were suffocated before help could reach them.*

Great Peace Jubilee.

" June 15–20. A peace jubilee and musical festival was held in Boston in honor of the restoration of the Union of the States. There were 10,000 singers, and an orchestra of 1,000 instruments, and tens of thousands of spectators. It was held in the *Coliseum*, an immense building erected for the purpose, and was conducted by Prof. P. S. Gilmore.

Grant Favors Labor.

" Eight-hour system with ten hours pay for Government employés ordered by President Grant.

" *Colored People's Convention* in Washington, Frederick Douglas presiding, pronounced against emigration to Liberia.

" June 18. *Death of Henry J. Raymond, founder and editor of the New York Times*, in New York city, aged 49 years.

" July 4. National Democratic Convention met in New York, nominating Seymour and Blair.

" July 11. *Irish National Republican Convention* held in Chicago, adopting a resolution requesting Congress to pass a law for the naturalization of foreigners after one year's residence in the United States.

" July 24. French Transatlantic cable laid in the Bay of Minon, near Brest, reached Duxbury, Mass.

" Aug. *National Labor Convention* met in Philadelphia, re-affirming the eight-hour system.

" Aug. 7. Total eclipse of the sun.

" Temperance and Prohibition Convention met in Chicago.

William Pitt Fessenden.

" Sept. 8. Death of Wm. Pitt Fessenden, LL.D., an American statesman, Senator, and financier. In politics, Mr. Fessenden was a Whig. In 1839 he was elected to the State Legislature. In

1869. 1840 he was elected to Congress. In 1843 he declined a renomination, and returned to his profession. In 1843 he was again elected to fill a vacancy in the Senate; two years following he served in the Legislature, and in 1845 he received the votes of his party in the Legislature for a seat in the U. S. Senate. In 1854 he again entered the U. S. Senate, and made the most eloquent and effective speeches ever made against the Nebraska bill, and this made him a leading man of the Senate. In 1859 he returned to the Senate for six years. Throughout the war, Mr. Fessenden was a firm ally of the Union cause, and as Chairman of the Finance Committee, he aided the Secretary of the Treasury in maintaining the National credit. Upon the resignation of Mr. Chase from the office of Secretary of the Treasury, he was appointed in his place, which was the most important one in the Cabinet, and the responsibilities of which he filled to the entire satisfaction of the people and the salvation of the country. He was again re-elected to the Senate for six years. Mr. Fessenden voted against the impeachment of President Johnson, which made him unpopular for a while, but which soon wore off, considering his consistency and great usefulness. Mr. Fessenden's character stood high in the nation, at home, and abroad.

" Sept. 6. Death of Gen. John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, at Washington, aged 38.

" Sept. Destructive flood in Virginia; forty lives lost at Harper's Ferry. Richmond was overflowed, and ferry-boats instead of horse-cars were used in the streets. The loss in property in the State amounted to millions.

Black Friday.

" Sept. 24. *The terrible Wall Street Panic.* A memorable day in New York. The panic was produced by the gamblers in gold, or the "bears" and "bulls" of Wall Street, controlled by the Fisk-Gould ring, who produced a "corner" on gold, selling in short sums until about $15,000,000 were thrown upon the market, when the "gambling" began. The railroad stock gamblers had for weeks been playing a desperate game, and the excitement becoming intense, the great gold "manipulators" of Wall Street began their raid. They ran up the price of gold from 137½ to 166. The "bulls" went into the fight determined to win if they ran gold up to 200, but at 166 they collapsed. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Boutwell, with the advice and by order of the President, sold $4,000,000 of gold on the street. This broke up the "corner," and saved hundreds from ruin. The Fisk-Gould ring, designing to control the market, had implored the Secretary to loan them a large amount, but the Government preferred to place the gold in the market. The total depreciation in stocks and gold, for the week ending October 1st, amounted to $100,000,000.

The Gold-room presented a scene of the wildest excitement. Money was loaned at 500 per cent. per annum,

1869. When the bids reached 155, men shrieked and raved like wild beasts. The room was filled with curses, and men rushed about in paroxysms of fury. Speyer, a large operator, became crazed, and raved like a madman, and was taken home by his friends. The Stock Exchange was deserted, all rushing to the Gold-room to witness the death struggles of the "bulls." The scene outrivaled any low gambling den—men at a "prize-fight" do not so utterly forget themselves and their humanity, as did these great Wall Street brokers. They were more like a pack of famished wolves coming suddenly upon fresh blood. Outside the excitement was almost as intense. New Street was packed, and all travel was shut out; all were watching with strained eyes the dial that marked the fluctuations of the Gold-room. The struggle to reach the Gold-room was worse than a scene at a large fire; men were pushing and jamming to get out, and fighting to get in. Fisk and Gould left the streets, and could not be found. Men were everywhere threatening the life of Fisk. The bankers and brokers sent 2,232 messages over their wires on that day, and the other lines were in proportion burdened with the exciting dispatches. All confidence was destroyed in the markets and in trade. Millionaires were hourly becoming beggars, and mushroom operators suddenly found themselves worth *millions less than nothing*. Wholesale dry-goods houses refused to sell goods, as they could not determine the prices to place upon them.

Explosion at Indianapolis.

" Oct. 1. Bursting of a portable engine on the fair-ground in the city of Indianapolis. 15,000 persons on the ground; between twenty and thirty killed, and over fifty injured.

" Oct. 14. A terrible hurricane swept over Cuba—the most severe in the present century; immense damage was done to property, and about 2,000 lives were lost.

George Peabody.

" Nov. 4. Death of George Peabody, the eminent and loved benefactor of Europe and America. Mr. Peabody was born in 1795 at Danvers, Mass. He served as a grocery clerk from 11 to 15 years of age, when he went into the dry-goods store of his brother in Newburyport. At the age of twenty he became a partner of Mr. Elisha Riggs, in a large dry-goods house in Baltimore—Mr. Riggs furnishing capital, and young Peabody the business ability. The house rapidly increased in business, and established branch houses in New York and Philadelphia. In 1829 Mr. Peabody became the head of the house—Mr Riggs retiring. In 1837 he settled in London, and four years after he withdrew from the firm and established a bank in London, which soon became the headquarters for American news intelligence and acquaintance. In 1852 Mr. Peabody sent a present of $20,000 to his native town of Danvers to be disbursed in founding a library, an institute, and a lyceum, which he subsequently endowed to the extent of several hundred thousand. To the Grinnell Expedition to the North Pole he gave $10,000. In 1857 Mr. Peabody gave the magnificent sum of $300,000, as the first installment of $500,000, for the establishment of an institute to promote literature, science, and the arts in Baltimore. Later, he gave $500,000 for the promotion of education in the South, and which he afterward increased by several endowments, making his public benefactions in America reach above $1,000,000. But his most worthy and princely gifts were to the poor of London. As an experiment he invested the sum of $1,250,000 to aid the industrious poor. He therefore erected four great buildings called by his name, in the poorest quarters of London. He reduced the rent to within their reach, but required them to keep them clean—a requirement which many of the tenants who had lived in squalor all their days considered too great a tax. The enterprise did not seem to meet with the success which the benefactor wished. A part of this fund was reserved to relieve tenants in deserving instances. Mr. Peabody made his last visit to this country on the 9th of June preceding his death. The American sculptor Story made a noble statue of him which was erected in London at the expense of that city, and upon his death Queen Victoria fitted out a ship—which was joined by vessels from the American squadron in the Mediterranean Sea—to bear his remains back to his native land, where they repose among the honored and hallowed of our country's great and noble benefactors.

" Nov. 11. Death of Robert J. Walker, statesman and publicist, at Washington, aged 68.

Albert D. Richardson.

" Nov. 25. Assassination of Albert D. Richardson, the well-known author and journalist. He was shot in the New York *Tribune* counting-room by Daniel McFarland, upon the alleged intimacy of Richardson with Mrs. McFarland, who had recently been divorced from him. Mr. Richardson died on the morning of Dec. 2. In March, 1867, McFarland had attempted to take the life of Mr. Richardson, who was escorting Mrs. McFarland home from the Winter Garden Theater, where she was employed as an actress. Mrs. McFarland had separated from her husband upon alleged cruelty and failure to support her and her children. The situation in the theater had been procured for her by Mr. Sydney Howard Gay, managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, through the intercession of Mrs. Sinclair, wife of the publisher of that paper, and also of Mr. Richardson, who was a correspondent of the *Tribune*. Mrs. McFarland was a woman of fine literary talents and a splendid reader. She had many influential friends, and among them several of the *Tribune* staff, who were interested in her welfare. She was always escorted home from the theater by some one of her friends, and on this particular evening Mr. Browne and Miss Gilbert had engaged to see her home, but finding he could not fulfill his engagement, Mr. Browne requested Mr. Richardson to call at the theater and accompany her to her home. It was a stormy night, and Mr. McFarland had watched her, and crept up behind Richardson and shot him in the back. He fired four shots, but one of which took effect. Mr. Richardson grasped and held him until a policeman arrested him. The wound was not fatal, and Mr. Richardson was confined to his room but one week. Mr. McFarland claimed that Mr. Richardson had alienated the affections of his wife from him—that there had been a criminal intimacy between them; that a fraudulent divorce had been obtained through Mr. Richardson's efforts, and that an elopement and marriage had taken place; all of which was openly denied by Mr. Richardson and Mrs. McFarland and her friends. Upon the trial, it was abundantly proved by the most respectable and reliable witnesses that every one of these charges were false; and that not until Mrs. McFarland had formally parted from her husband, and was dependent upon the sympathy and aid of her friends for protection and influence in procuring a support for herself and children, did Mr. Richardson show her any attention beyond which any high-minded and generous gentleman would bestow upon a lady needing sympathy and aid. It was also abundantly proved that Mr. McFarland was a vagrant — a man of dissolute habits, of a hasty and violent temper, overbearing and exacting, and that he had utterly neglected his family and refused to support them. It was also proven that Mrs. McFarland was a woman of modest and retiring manners, patient and forbearing, industrious and studious in her habits, and was much beloved by a large circle of friends; that for many years she had borne in silence his abuse, which, when he was under the influence of liquor, was of a desperate and dangerous nature. McFarland was tried for the murder of Mr. Richardson in New York, and was *acquitted upon the plea of insanity.*

" *National Woman's Suffrage Convention*, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher presiding.

" Convention in Memphis, Tenn., to discuss the Coolie question.

" Dec. 10. *National Colored Labor Convention*, which sent a delegation congratulating President Grant, and offering him the support of all colored laborers, because he had opened the gates of the navy yard, and other departments of skilled labor, to their race.

" Babcock fire extinguisher first patented in the United States.

" 10,000 Protestants in the Argentine Republic.

" The census makes the value of the United States $31,000,000,000.

Edwin M. Stanton.

" Dec. 14. Death of Edwin M. Stanton, LL.D., statesman and Cabinet officer. Mr. Stanton was born in Steubenville, O., Dec. 24, 1815, and graduated at Kenyon College, O., in 1833. He grad-

1869. uated at law in the office of Judge Tappan, an eminent jurist of Ohio, and began practice in Cadiz, O., in 1836, and in 1839 he became a partner with the Judge. In 1842 he was elected reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and prepared the volumes for the press.

In 1860 Mr. Stanton was appointed to his first position as a Government officer. He received the appointment of Attorney-General from President Buchanan, as successor of Judge Black. January 11, 1862, President Lincoln chose Mr. Stanton for Secretary of War. His able and unceasing labors in this department through the war are too well known to require a detailed account. His duties and obligations were more arduous than were those of any other member of the Cabinet, the "weight of the war" resting upon his shoulders. Under President Johnson his stanch fidelity to the interests of the Union, and his uncompromising adherence to the principles of loyalty, and to the vigorous prosecution of the war, caused him to be feared by the President and hated by the enemies of the Government, both North and South. Mr. Johnson sought in every way to force his resignation, which Mr. Stanton as stoutly resisted. Finally, in August, 1867, the President superseded him, placing Gen. Grant in his seat, *ad interim*. But Mr. Stanton refused to vacate, holding his seat through the impeachment trial of the President, but resigning upon the failure of the jury to find him guilty.

He now sought rest and the restoration of his health, which had been greatly impaired by his incessant and herculean labors. In December, 1869, President Grant nominated him for Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Judge Grier, resigned; but Mr. Stanton died before his commission was made out, and *died a poor man, not leaving a sufficient support for his family*. Congress voted a year's salary as Justice of the Supreme Court to be paid to his family, and the friends of Mr. Stanton throughout the country made up a memorial fund and presented to them. Mr. Stanton made some enemies by his arbitrary manner, which was greatly aggravated by the perplexing and responsible position which he held as Secretary of War through the great Rebellion; but his loyalty to the Government, and his strict integrity of character as without a blemish; his great ability as a statesman was never questioned.

" Schenck's bill, requiring all national obligations to be paid in coin, passed.

Terrible Explosion.

" Dec. 16. Explosion of 2,000 pounds of gunpowder, 500 pounds of compound, and 3,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine at once in a torpedo factory at Titusville, Pa. This terrible explosion took place about one mile from the center of the town, and shook the whole city. For 100 yards in every direction the earth was torn up as in a newly-plowed field; trees one foot in diameter were cut off and torn into fragments; heavy

1869. logs were hurled through the air and over the tree tops a distance of one-eighth of a mile; doors and windows fully one-fourth of a mile away were driven in and broken to slivers; animals and fowls were frightened and fled in every direction; men were stunned by the shock; and not a building in the city but felt the effects of the terrible concussion. There was but one man in or about the buildings, and he was literally blown into fragments. The effect upon the people and buildings in the vicinity was precisely like that produced by an earthquake.

" *Major Powell's Colorado exploring expedition started out.* The expedition was organized at Normal, Ill., by Major Powell, of the Normal University.

Cuban Insurrection.

" Insurrection in Cuba. The insurgents desired to have the independence of Cuba recognized by the United States, but the Government declined, and maintained an attitude of neutrality, except that she endeavored to negotiate with Spain in reference to settlement of the Cuban troubles favorable to Cuba.

1870. Fifteenth Amendment, giving the ballot to the colored man, became a part of the Constitution.

Geo. D Prentice.

" Jan. 22. Death of Geo. Dennison Prentice, an American journalist of considerable note, and of much publicity in the West. He became the editor-in-chief of the *Louisville Journal* in 1831, and under his charge it rose to be the leading journal of the West. As a writer, Mr. Prentice was graceful in style, spicy in humor, and sarcastic and severe in criticism. When the South began the secession movement, Mr. Prentice stoutly opposed the efforts to drag the State of Kentucky into the vortex, and it was largely due to the unceasing fidelity of that journal that they did not succeed. Being embarrassed in finances during the war, the controlling influence of the paper passed into other hands, who were less rigorous in maintaining the Union, and for a short time he withdrew from the editorial charge. The loss of a son who fell in battle in the Southern army, and other afflictions and trials, rendered his declining years sad and sorrowful. Mr. Prentice was also a poet of no mean ability, and although he never published his poems in book form, "they still live." He was also a contributor to *Harper's Monthly*. He was a bitter opponent, but a warm and generous friend.

Wesley Harper.

" Feb. 14. Death of Wesley Harper, of the firm of Harper & Bros. Wesley was the literary correspondent of the firm, and during the forty years in which he conducted the correspondence, it was said of him that he never forgot to be courteous or considerate of the feelings of others, and that he had not an enemy among the thousands with whom he corresponded. He died

1870. as he had lived, in charity and peace with all men.

Anson Burlingame.

" Feb 23. Anson Burlingame, an American statesman and diplomatist, died in St. Petersburg, Russia. He was Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to China from 1861 to 1867, and Ambassador from the Empire of China to the Western Powers from 1867 to 1870. Mr. Burlingame was educated in the University of Michigan, and in the Cambridge Law-School. He was a member of the 34th, 35th, and 36th Congresses. His scathing rebuke of Preston S. Brooks for his assault upon Senator Sumner, led to a challenge for a duel from the insulted Southerner, who declined to fight, fearing to pass through the "enemy's country" in reaching Clifton, Canada—the spot designated by Mr. Burlingame. Mr. Burlingame died in the midst of his popularity, and just before he had completed the greatest diplomatic work ever assigned an American Minister.

Battle of the Blondes.

" Feb. 24. Horse-whipping of Wilbur F. Storey, editor of the Chicago *Times*, for alleged slander, by Lydia Thompson and Miss Markham, of the "Blonde Burlesque Troupe." These ladies, in company with Mr. Markham, business manager for the troupe, and several others, met Mr. Storey in front of his residence on Wabash Avenue, and inflicted some twenty lashes upon his head and person with a rawhide. Mr. Storey stoutly resisted, and the whole assaulting party were taken before the Armory police court on a charge of disorderly conduct, and were tried and fined $100 each.

General Thomas.

" March 28. Death of Geo. Henry Thomas, Maj.-Gen. of the U. S. A., one of the ablest and most successful of the military chiefs of the civil war. General Thomas was born and raised in Virginia, and belonged to the F. F. V.'s. He was educated at West Point. Yet, when Sumter was fired upon, he declared for his country, and the day the flag was lowered from the walls of Fort Sumter, he reported for duty at Carlisle barracks, Pa., and in May he led a brigade into Maryland, from Chambersburg to Williamsport, and on June 16 he crossed the Potomac in full uniform, to invade Virginia, and fight his old commanders, who had turned traitors to the Government he loved and cherished. All through the long and bloody strife, Gen. Thomas was in the field, an active, faithful, and effective officer, never flinching from duty, never betraying discouragement, or a lack of those high and moral principles which engaged his invaluable services in defense of his country's life and honor. In private life, Gen. Thomas' reputation was without a stain, and he died in the enjoyment of his country's confidence, admiration, and gratitude.

Mrs. Willard.

" April 15. Mrs. Emma Hart Willard died in Troy, N. Y. She was an edu-

1870. cator and author, and the pioneer in the higher education of women in this country. She was next to the youngest in a family of 17 children, and performed her allotted share of the domestic duties of the family, while prosecuting, with a wonderful energy, the studies which presented themselves to her; mastering astronomy in her 14th year, studying it chiefly by moonlight on the horse-block in front of the door. She had two years' study in the village academy, and then engaged as teacher in the district school, where she became noted as a proficient teacher. Her marriage to Dr. John Willard interrupted, for some time, her calling as a teacher. In 1814, financial reverses, however, induced her to open a boarding-school for girls in Middlebury. Her school prospered, and her sphere enlarged, for which she qualified herself by hard study at nights, mastering the advanced sciences, which, one by one, she introduced into her school. But feeling the need of enlarged privileges, she laid her desires and plans before Gov. Clinton, who gave the movement a warm support, and in 1819 she opened her school in Waterford. In 1820 the citizens of Troy offered her a building if she would remove her school to that city. She accepted it, and in 1821 opened her subsequently famous Seminary there. In 1825 her husband died, and the entire charge of the institution rested upon her. She continued to successfully manage the school till 1838, when her son and his wife relieved her of further care. After her retirement she became much interested in common schools, and labored for their elevation. In 1854 she attended the World's Editorial Congress in London. She published successively a series of geographies and atlases, a history of the United States, and many other important historical and miscellaneous works of much value. She was a woman who lived and moved a generation, at least, in advance of her age, and her wonderful achievements in behalf of a higher life and education for woman will attach her name to the list of the world's great movers and benefactors.

" May 4. *Death of Zerah Colburn*, the great locomotive engineer, manufacturer, and editor. He was nephew and namesake of the celebrated mathematician of New England. Mr. Colburn, through overwork of brain and mental depression, became perfectly insane, and while in one of his fits, he strayed away from his friends, and died by his own hand.

" July 12. *Admiral Dahlgren*, of the United States Navy, died in Washington from a gun-shot wound received in action. He was the inventor of the celebrated gun bearing his name, also of a smaller rifled cannon. He was a brave and efficient officer, and a dignified and courteous gentleman. His death was a great loss to the nation.

The Nathan Murder.

" July 28. Murder of Benjamin Nathan, a wealthy and influential member of the Stock Exchange, and brother-in-law

1870. of Judge Cardozo, in his own bedchamber in his elegant brown-stone mansion near Fifth Avenue, New York. His two sons and two daughters, a man and a woman-servant were in the house at the time—the woman-servant sleeping in a room adjoining Mr. Nathan's room—and not an inmate of the house was disturbed. The windows of his room were open toward the street, and the hackmen opposite, and the clerks and watch at the Fifth Avenue Hotel never heard a sound. A policeman was stationed at the corner, but a few rods from the house, yet he had no knowledge of any irregular acts or deeds of violence being committed in the neighborhood. Yet the appearance of the body and the room indicated a terrible struggle between Mr. Nathan and his murderers. His body was covered with blood, and nine distinct and fearful gashes and bruises were found upon his head and face. The ceiling, doorposts, and the carpet around the body were covered and soaked with blood. The safe in the room adjoining had been opened, and the contents were scattered about the room. Two gold watches were taken, and the diamond studs were torn from his shirt bosom. Mr. Nathan was a native of the United States, and was 59 years of age. The greatest excitement prevailed, and the utmost vigilance and perseverance were used by the police and detective officers, yet no clew or suspicion of the crime could be attached to any individual. A reward of $30,000 was offered by the Mayor of the city for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who committed the murder, and the following rewards for the recovery of property taken: $1,000 reward was offered for the identification and recovery of each and every one of the diamond studs; $1,500 for the identification and recovery of a fine gold watch or the chain and seals attached; $300 for information leading to the recovery of an old-fashioned gold watch; $300 for the recovery of a gold medal, the size of a silver dollar, and $100 for a full and detailed description of this medal; $1,000 for the identification of the instrument used in the commission of the deed, and which was found lying in the vestibule between the inner and outside door leading to the street. It was a piece of wrought-iron, 16 inches in length, and turned up at each end, and sharp. It is known as a "dog," and is used by ship-carpenters and other mechanics. Also, $800 were offered to the man who, on the night of the murder, was seen to ascend the steps of Mr. Nathan's house and pick up a piece of paper and walk away with it, if he would come and return the paper. The payment of these rewards was guaranteed by Mrs. Emily Nathan, the widow of the murdered man. In addition to these rewards, the sum of $10,000 was offered by the Stock Exchange for the arrest and conviction of the assassin. Washington Nathan, the second son of Mr. Nathan, was closely watched and strictly examined for a season, but no evidence leading to a reasonable suspicion of his guilt was found. The

1870. coroner's verdict was rendered in the following language: "That Benjamin Nathan came to his death by wounds inflicted upon his head by an instrument known as a 'dog' in the hands of a person or persons to the jury unknown, on the morning of July 29, 1870."

Farragut.

" Aug. 14. Death of David Glascoe Farragut, Admiral of the United States Navy, and one of the most illustrious of naval commanders. His father served seven years in the American army, and during the Revolution was promoted to the rank of Major. David, at the age of eleven years, was admitted as midshipman on board the famous frigate *Essex* (Commodore David Porter) during her celebrated two years' cruise in the Pacific and her final capture, when 155 men were lost in the fight. David was slightly wounded, paroled, and sent to New York. He accompanied Mr. Folsom (the Consul to Tunis), where he continued his studies, becoming familiar with the Arabic and Turkish langnages, also later with most of the European languages. When the war broke out he was living in Norfolk, Va., and was so bold in his expressions of abhorrence at the disloyalty of the citizens that they informed him he could not remain in Norfolk and express such sentiments. When the navy yard at Norfolk was destroyed by Commodore McCanley, Farragut left Norfolk destitute of funds to convey him, and with difficulty reached New York. After placing his family in safe quarters, he offered his services to the Government, but he had no ship, and for nine months this great and noble naval officer had to remain idle, waiting for an opportunity to aid the Government, while unworthy, disabled, and incompetent officers were being tested and discharged. Jan. 20, he was appointed to lead the fleet in the attack on New Orleans, and Feb. 3d he sailed in the *Hartford* from Hampton Roads. He arrived at Ship Island the 20th, and was two months in planning and preparing for his grand attack on the metropolis of the southwest. Overcoming difficulties which would have appalled a man of less energy and daring, he finally made the assault, which terminated in one of the grandest achievements ever accomplished. Commodore Farragnt was promoted to the highest naval office in the gift of the nation, and presented with a purse of $50,000 from the merchants of New York for his invaluable services rendered to the national commerce, as he had been too busy fighting the enemy to make profits either in capturing blockade-runners or seizing cotton. After the war closed, he went abroad on a cruise in the *Franklin*, and he everywhere met with the most distinguished consideration and regard.

" Aug. 22. President Grant issued a proclamation of neutrality in relation to the Franco-German war, and also prohibiting the American forts from becoming depots for materials of war. 605

1870. *Admission of Revels, the first colored Senator, to Congress.*

" Reconstruction of the South accomplished by the admission of Representatives in Congress from Va., Miss., and Tex

" Aug. National Labor Convention held in Cincinnati, which voted the immediate formation of an independent political organization known as the National Labor Reform party.

" Aug. 22. Proclamation of neutrality issued by Pres. Grant, enjoining American citizens not to take any part in the Franco-German conflict.

" Irish National Congress in Cincinnati.

Ku-Klux Klan.

" Ku-Kluxism investigated, and a dark revelation of murder, whipping, and violence used to intimidate the Union men and negroes for political purposes by that secret and dangerous organization.

Gen. Lee.

" Oct. 12. Death of Robert Edward Lee, LL.D., an American soldier and educator, and son of Gen. Henry Lee, "the Light-horse Harry" Lee of the Revolutionary war, the personal and political friend of Gen. Washington. Robert E. Lee was a graduate of West Point in 1829. He was a Captain in the regular army when the Mexican war broke out, and when Scott invaded Mexico Lee was appointed chief-engineer of the army under Gen. Wool; and Gen. Scott attributed the reduction of Vera Cruz to his skill; and in recognition of his valuable services he was placed on the General's staff, and after the battle of Cerro Gordo, he was breveted Major; and for his gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco he was raised to the rank of Lieut.-Col., and in September of the same year he received the brevet rank of Colonel for services at Chapultepec. In 1852 he was assigned the important post of Superintendent at West Point, retaining his field rank. In 1855 Col. Lee took command of a cavalry regiment which had been ordered to Texas, where he remained till 1859, fighting Indians and performing garrison duty. He then returned to Washington and took an active part in capturing John Brown, and hunting down his feeble band; but it is recorded of him that his vigilance and firmness saved the prisoners from the fury of the mob. On the 16th of March, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the First Cavalry, and on April 20th he sent in his resignation to Gen. Scott. He was soon after appointed commander of the Confederate forces in Virginia, and served afterward for a time on the coast with headquarters in Charleston; but he was shortly placed in command of all the Confederate forces, which position he occupied to the end of the war, or until his final surrender to Gen. Grant. Gen. Lee was a man marked by native genius, and highly endowed with manly courage and physical beauty, and was greatly endeared to the South, who truly mourned their chieftain.

Albert Barnes.

" Dec. 24. Death of Albert Barnes, D.D., an American clergyman, scholar, and author, in Philadelphia. He was of the New School Presbyterian denomination. He was tried for heresy by the Old School party and adjudged guilty. This action led to the disruption of the Presbyterian Church in 1837. He was the author of "Notes on the New Testament" in eleven volumes, also "Inquiry into the Scripture views of Slavery," "Life of St. Paul," etc. He acquired the title of D.D. from two or three colleges in the United States, and from a foreign university.

" First narrow-gauge railway in the world built—the Denver and Rio Grande.

" The population of the United States numbered 40,000,000.

" Manitoba made into a separate province.

" Lopez, President of Paraguay, killed, since which Paraguay has been, though nominally a republic, under control of Brazil.

" Great earthquake in Guatemala.

1871. The treaty of Washington.

" Impeachment of Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, for malfeasance in office.

" *Ku-Klux bill* passed by Congress and enforced in Southern districts infested by them.

" Agitation of the Civil Service question, and a Board of Commissioners appointed.

" Labor Reform, Woman Suffrage, and Colored Conventions held in St. Louis.

" Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commissioners in Washington, Fish presiding.

" Congress passed an Act creating an immense public park near the head waters of the Yellowstone.

George Ticknor.

" Jan. 26. Geo. Ticknor, LL.D., an eminent scholar, professor, and author, died in Boston. Mr. Ticknor was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1807. In 1820 he became Professor of Languages, Literature, and *Belles Lettres* in Harvard College, from which he retired in 1835. In 1849 Mr. Ticknor published his "History of Spanish Literature." As a scholar, perhaps few men in America excelled him, while none, unless excepting Edward Everett, had a memory so well stored with personal associations with brilliant literary men and women of this country and Europe. He was a personal friend of Goethe, Lord Byron, Sir Walter Scott, Madame de Staël, Wordsworth, and many other distinguished persons. To Mr. Ticknor, more than any one else, were the people of Boston indebted for the planning and organization of their great public library, which labors he performed after his sixtieth year. His preliminary report led Mr. Bates to make his magnificent donations.

Alice Cary.

" Feb. 12. Miss Alice Cary, an American poetess and literary writer of wide reputation, died in New York city. She enjoyed the public favor to a far greater extent than many later and more brilliant writers for the press. Her writings were characterized by a native grace and sweetness, and a conscientious regard for the true and the beautiful, rarely found in literary writers of the present day. She was, though an invalid much of her life, an unceasing worker, and her active mind never lacked resources to fill the flying moments with sweet snatches of song or fairy tales of romance. She was the author of many volumes, besides being a constant contributor to the leading literary journals of the day. For nearly thirty years Alice and her sister Phebe lived in a quiet little home in New York city, which was ever the favorite resort of the *literati* of the country. Her last illness was long and painful, yet it was borne with a cheerfulness rarely found upon a bed of death.

Nitro-Glycerine.

" May 19. Explosion of 400 lbs. of nitroglycerine in cans loaded upon a wagon *en route* from Titusville to Tideoute, Pa. The driver, horses, and wagon were blown to atoms. A large circular excavation, four or five feet deep and twelve feet in diameter, was made in the middle of the road. The fences and trees for a considerable distance around were shattered into fragments. A barn, forty rods away, was blown to pieces, and the whole vicinity was a perfect wreck. The butt end of the driver's whip was driven a distance of one-fourth of a mile through a window, and knocked a woman senseless. Several persons remote from the scene were so stunned by the terrific shock as to become quite ill. The shock was described as very similar to that of an earthquake.

Vallandigham.

" June 17. Death of Clement L. Vallandigham, a Democratic political leader in Ohio. Mr. Vallandigham was successively a teacher, lawyer, Member of Legislature, and editor of a newspaper, *The Dayton Empire*. He ran for Congress in 1857 against Lewis D. Campbell, and though declared defeated, contested the seat and won it. He served in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congress, and was conspicuous for his bold utterances against the Administration. Upon his return to Ohio from Congress, his public speeches against the war and the Administration were of such an inflammatory, bitter, and violent nature, that Gen. Burnside, the Commander of that department, ordered his arrest. He was court-martialed, convicted, and sentenced to close confinement during the war. President Lincoln changed his sentence to banishment across the lines. He was coldly received by the Southern leaders, and soon escaped through the blockade to Canada by the Bermudas. While in exile he was nominated for Governor of Ohio, but was defeated by Hon. John Brough by over 100,000 votes. He returned undisturbed to Ohio, and was a member of the National Democratic Congress at Chicago in 1864; and just before his death he advocated the Democratic "New Departure."

" July 12. Great riot in New York between the Irish factions—the Orangemen and Roman Catholics; 67 killed and 117 wounded.

1871. July 16. First exposure of "Tammany Ring" in the New York *Times*.

Phebe Cary.

" July 31. Miss Phebe Cary died at Newport, R. I. She was sister to Alice Cary, the poetess; herself a poetess and writer of much note. Phebe began writing verses at the age of 17 years, and soon her hymns, songs, and household lyrics became eagerly sought for, and read in thousands of homes. She was the "housekeeper" in the little home of the sisters (Alice being an invalid), and her spare time was devoted to contributing her rich and varied thoughts and fancies to the literary press of the day. Her death soon followed that of her sister, for whom her grief was intense and inconsolable.

" Aug. 4. Mrs. Lydia Shankland, a *centenarian* in Hillsboro, N. C., died at the age of 112 years. At the time of the Revolutionary war she was a young woman.

" Oct. 9. Earthquake shocks felt in the Atlantic States.

Burning of the City of Chicago.

" Oct. 8–9. This was the most destructive conflagration recorded in the history of civilized nations, sweeping over 2,124 acres of ground, or 73 miles of streets, destroying 17,450 buildings and their contents, with a loss of $200,000,000 and hundreds of human lives. The wind had been blowing strongly from the south-west for several days, and not a drop of rain had fallen for weeks. The fire originated in a small shed or stable in the rear of 137 De Koven Street, on the west side of the city, at half-past nine o'clock Sunday evening. When once started, among a class of wooden buildings and shanties, and adjacent to a number of shingle and planing mills and factories, no power could arrest the flames. They leaped and darted across streets and over high blocks, consuming everything in their mad fury. The river afforded no barrier to their progress, and often the flames started up several blocks in advance, ignited by burning shingles, boards, and sometimes heavy planks, which were carried like feathers before the wind. The water-works were destroyed early in the night, and no further efforts could be made to arrest the progress of destruction. The wind increased to a perfect gale, filling the air with coals, brands, and burning fragments of every description, often hurling heavy doors and sections of roofing and awnings through the air with relentless fury, rendering passage through the streets extremely perilous. After all hope of saving the city was abandoned, then began the wild rush of thousands of human beings for a place of safety.

By four o'clock Monday morning all the bridges were burned except one on the main branch, and the tunnels were but furnaces, through which the smoke and flames poured with the fury of a hurricane. Soon escape was impossible for a large number who were hemmed in on the south side. There

1871. was but one avenue left, and that the lake. Already the shipping was on fire, and every large building adjacent to the water was in flames. But, with the desperation of despair these unfortunate creatures rushed into the water. A few boats and vessels had escaped, and some were rescued on these, and the railroad cars from the south bore away the flying fugitives until the burdened trains began to take fire. It was, indeed, a race for life, and for a time the flames seemed sure to win. On and on they swept to the northward, through the old cemetery and over Lincoln Park, carrying destruction to everything in their march. But one house in the long and devastating track of this fiery hurricane was left standing, and that, being in the center of a block, and defended by a score of hands, had been covered by wet carpets and blankets, which were constantly replenished with water from a large cistern. No tongue, or pen, or human power can depict that fearful carnival of flame which surged, with resistless power, for over thirty hours. At last it reached the northern limits of the city, and there expired for want of prey.

The news of this terrible disaster reached the farthest extent of civilization before the smoke had cleared away, and from every nook and corner of this wide continent began to pour in such large supplies of food, clothing, and everything necessary for the sustenance of life, that in less than forty-eight hours there was abundance for present need. Millions of dollars besides were sent to support the "pauper city," and to build houses and store them for the shelter of thousands through the cold winter. $7,000,000 were contributed for this purpose.

The nations of Europe sent proffers of sympathy and aid. And while the Samaritans were busy at their work of mercy, the thieves and plunderers were also on the alert, and a reign of terror was imminent. But Gen. Phil. Sheridan, with a detachment of regulars, soon restored order and afforded protection to life and property. The wonderful charities which were so freely bestowed were only paralleled by the marvelous energies displayed by the citizens of Chicago in her restoration. In less than three years scarce a vestige of the great fire remained, and the city was rebuilt more solidly and beautifully than before, and the business part greatly extended. It seemed like the work of magic, and is a striking illustration of the enterprise of the age in which we live.

Great Forest Fires.

" Oct. 9. *Great fires in the forests of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin*, sweeping over large districts of heavily-timbered country, burning the green pine trees as though they were the driest tinder, and enveloping small villages, settlements, and saw-mills with a cordon of fire, rendering all efforts to escape futile. Millions of dollars in property and hundreds of human lives were thus destroyed.

Burning of Peshtigo.

1871. Oct. 9. The burning of this little town with nearly every one of its inhabitants was the saddest and most shocking feature of any of the great and disastrous fires which swept over the country during this ever memorable year. This was a village of several hundred inhabitants, who were engaged in the lumber business, there being large saw-mills upon the stream. The fire came with a tornado of wind; suddenly, and without a moment's warning, it fell like a vast flaming thunderbolt from heaven and wiped the little hamlet out of existence. The frantic people ran for the river and the cleared fields; the water was filled with floating logs and timbers, and the poor distracted cattle also took refuge in the river; many of the people were crushed and drowned who were not burned upon its banks; and all who sought shelter in the forest, or in the open fields, were burned—literally roasted alive. A few only escaped to tell the dreadful tale. The spectacle after the fire was exhausted was one of the most heart-rending that ever was witnessed. Thousands of people visited the spot, and to the few survivors aid was promptly given.

Gen. Anderson.

" Oct. 26. Maj.-Gen. Robert Anderson died at Nice, France. Gen. Anderson was a graduate from West Point as an artillery officer. He served as a Colonel in the Black Hawk war, and served in the Florida war with great acceptance. He was aide-de-camp to Gen. Scott, and in 1841 he was promoted to a captaincy of artillery. He was in the Mexican war under Scott, and was wounded at the battle of Molino del Rey. He was, for his bravery, breveted Major. Until the breaking out of the Rebellion he was a very useful and efficient officer in the U. S. Army, and Governor of a Military Asylum at Harrodsburg, Ky., which institution he founded. Gen. Scott selected him to command the fort at Charleston from full confidence in his integrity, although he was by birth and marriage a Southern man. John B. Floyd, a noted secessionist, was Secretary of War under Pres. Buchanan, and on Anderson's appointment to the post, they refused him a battalion, allowing him but two skeleton companies, and after his arrival at Fort Moultrie he constantly appealed, but in vain, for reinforcements and supplies (see notes on Fort Sumter).

" Hall made a third and last voyage to the Arctic seas.

" Nov. Russian Minister Catacazy dismissed for discourtesy to the United States authorities.

" Nov. 8. Death of Capt. Hall on board the *Polaris* in the Arctic seas.

" Nov. 28. Death of Mrs. Bridget Carroll, an Irish *centenarian*, in N. Y. city, aged 102 years; married at 33 and had 10 children, 37 grandchildren, and 4 great-grandchildren. At the age of 94 she had not an unsound tooth in her head, and just before her death she could thread the finest cambric needle without the aid of spectacles.

Grand Duke Alexis.

1871. Visit of the Grand Duke Alexis, son of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, to the United States, his extended tour over the land, and his generous welcome by the people.

Thomas Ewing.

" Death of Thomas Ewing, LL.D., an American jurist and statesman. Mr. Ewing was the father of Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., and father-in-law of Gen. William T. Sherman. Mr. Ewing received in 1815 the first bachelor's degree ever granted in Ohio. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1816. In 1831 he entered the U. S. Senate. In politics Mr. Ewing was a Whig, and was associated with Clay and Webster in opposition to President Jackson. In 1841 he became Secretary of the Treasury under Harrison.

Stanley.

" Visit of Henry M. Stanley, of the "*Herald* Expedition," to Africa, in search of the lost traveler — Dr. Livingstone. Mr. Stanley reached Zanzibar in due time, and after a tedious journey through the wilds of Africa, he met the object of his search in Ujiji in November. Remaining with Livingstone about four months, in August he reached London; and "upon the wings of the wind" the whole world was made acquainted with the result of his wonderful travels through the jungles of Africa, the peculiar and almost miraculous meeting with the celebrated Dr. Livingstone, whom the world regarded as lost, electrified all the civilized nations of the earth, with a peculiar sympathy in the great traveler and his already famous discoverer. Mr. Stanley immediately began writing a book with a detailed account of his journey, with which the world is already familiar.

" Revolution in Guatemala.

" British Columbia taken into the Dominion.

" City of Buenos Ayres visited by yellow fever, and 26,000 persons died in 100 days.

" The Ku-Klux bill passed by Congress..... 606

" Civil Service Reform question agitated, and a board of civil service commissioners appointed..... 606

" Statistics of the United States census for 1870 published, giving the population of the United States 38,113,253.... 606

" A Joint Commission appointed between the United States and Great Britain to examine all cases in dispute. The Commission met at Washington on Feb. 27th, and, after a lengthy discussion, the Washington treaty was signed..... 607

" Agassiz started on a voyage round Cape Horn.

Credit Mobilier.

" This year the great "*Credit Mobilier*" scandal, which involved several prominent Government officials, including the Vice-President, was developed. It was an extensive corporation of stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad, of which Oakes Ames, a United States

1871. Congressman from Massachusetts, was the leading spirit. It was claimed that, through bribery, prominent Congressmen and United States officials had voted large sums of money for the building of the Union Pacific Railroad. Large profits were derived from this money over the actual cost of construction, a share of which fell to the stockholders of this corporation.

Stokes-Fisk Tragedy.

1872. Jan. 6. James Fisk was shot by Edward S. Stokes at the Grand Central Hotel, in New York. A woman the cause of the crime — Mrs. Helen Josephine Mansfield, an actress, playing in minor parts in Western towns. In her travels she met an actor, Frank Lawler, to whom she was afterward married. She was a showy woman, and upon her appearance in New York she was at once surrounded by a number of admirers. Her husband becoming jealous, she applied for and obtained a divorce. Hearing of Mr. Fisk's generosity toward unfortunate actors and actresses, she sought an introduction, and it soon became apparent that she had captured Fisk's heart. She accompanied him to balls, theaters, and parties, and rode with him behind his four-in-hand, at all times occupying the post of honor. At the grand public ball in the Academy of Music she was gazed at by the throng on the floor, as she sat like a queen in the best proscenium box. At this time she was living in her own house, presented by Fisk, which cost $20,000, and was mortgaged for $20,000 more — the furniture costing $10,000. The lawful wife of Mr. Fisk was living in Boston at this time. The acquaintance between Fisk and Stokes at this date was of a purely business character. Becoming more intimate, Fisk invited Stokes to dinner at Mrs. Mansfield's house, when he became captivated by the handsome face of its mistress, and as Stokes was handsome and gay, and much superior to Fisk in social attainments, Mrs. Mansfield "took a fancy" to her guest. Fisk, though naturally unsuspecting, soon became jealous of his rival; and the preference which his mistress showed her new lover exasperated him, and he watched for an opportunity to dislodge his rival. Stokes soon gave him an opportunity. Being mutually interested in an oil company, Stokes drew heavily from the treasury, and Fisk had him arrested for embezzlement. War was now declared, and Mrs. Mansfield took open sides with Stokes. Fisk had the money, but Stokes had possession of the woman. Fisk carried on the war so hotly against Stokes that he sued Fisk for libel, having previously sued him for false imprisonment in the alleged embezzlement case, and which Fisk settled by paying $10,000 damages. The day of the trial, Stokes appeared "dressed up like a count," in company with Mrs. Mansfield arrayed in the height of fashion. Fisk was not present, but was represented by his counsel. The trial that day was an exciting and stormy one, and was adjourned for one week. While at

1872. lunch at Delmonico's, immediately after the trial, Stokes learned that Fisk had procured an indictment against him for conspiracy. He immediately repaired to the Grand Central Hotel in search of Fisk. Arriving at the head of the stairway on the second floor, leading from the ladies' entrance, he saw Fisk ascending the stairs, and raising a revolver he immediately fired two shots at his enemy, muttering some unintelligible words at the same time. One of the shots entered Fisk's abdomen, and he staggered back a dying man, and was carried to one of the hotel parlors. Stokes made no attempt to escape, and was soon under arrest. He was identified by Fisk, and then locked up.

Stokes was indicted for murder in the first degree, and on Jan. 6, 1873, he was sentenced to be hanged on the 28th of the following month, but a new trial was granted and the death-sentence annulled, and he was finally sentenced, on Oct. 29, to four years imprisonment in New York State prison. He, however, was detained in the Tombs about one year and nine months before being sent to Auburn, during which time he was the most noted criminal in the country, as many as 500 applications for passes being granted in one day to persons who wished to get sight of him. His father and brother were his most constant visitors, but neither his wife or little seven-year-old daughter ever visited him. He kept the picture of his little daughter hanging on the cell wall. His wife obtained a legal divorce from him, and Mrs. Mansfield immediately repaired to Paris, where she had several romantic adventures, one of which was with a rich Count, whose financial ruin she accomplished. She afterward returned to the United States and took up her residence in Philadelphia. The whole period of Stokes' imprisonment in the Tombs, Sing Sing, and at Auburn, was four years, nine months, and twenty-one days. He was discharged from Auburn Oct. 28, 1876.

Jim Fisk.

" James Fisk was the son of a peddler, and barely received a common school education. After serving as a waiter in a hotel and member of a circus company for a time, he joined his father in peddling, and after a time he bought his father out, and then employed him to visit the rural districts, while he himself visited the larger towns and villages. His horses were always gay, and his wagons bright and showy, and himself sparkling with wit, humor, and good-natured impudence, for which he afterward became so famous. He prospered very rapidly, and soon became a salesman in the Boston house where he bought his supplies. Soon he became a partner. He made some excellent bargains with the Government during the war, and, it is said, made a happy stroke smuggling cotton through the lines. In four years Mr. Fisk retired from the firm with capital enough to start a store of his own, and in four months his money was all

1872. gone. He soon after appeared in New York, and opened a broker's office in Broadway, his entire capital consisting in (if reports can be believed) a borrowed silver watch; and when he introduced himself to the favor of Daniel Drew, by negotiating for him the sale of the Bristol line of steamboats, he was practically penniless. Mr. Drew first set him up as a broker in partnership with Belden, and employed the new firm in carrying on his famous war with Cornelius Vanderbilt for possession of the Erie Railroad. In Oct., 1867, Fisk was one of three contestants for the office of Director, and a compromise resulted in the election of Fisk and Gould as Directors of the Erie Railroad; and from this point dates Mr. Fisk's memorable and stupendous railroad and commercial schemes, the magnitude, daring, and success of which almost surpass comprehension or belief, and reads more like an Arabian or fairy tale than practical and real business transactions. Fisk and Gould now began their speculations and gambling in railroad stocks, and were soon able to enumerate their gains by millions. Not satisfied with these brilliant gains, Fisk and his partners began to speculate in gold, and in September, 1869, they brought on that crisis which will long be remembered in the history of "Wall Street" as "Black Friday." Next Fisk purchased the Eighth Avenue Opera House, New York, and leased a part for the Erie Railroad offices; he managed the theater himself. He then bought the Fifth Avenue Theater, a summer-garden in the city, for the purpose of a restaurant; two lines of steamboats plying between Fall River and New York and Bristol and New York, and bought a ferry line across the Hudson. He became Colonel of the Ninth Regiment of the New York State Guard, and was figuring for a Brig.-Generalship at the time of his death. He bought coaches, express-wagons, and lands; houses, too, which he furnished with barbaric splendor, and filled them with opera-bouffe singers and other celebrities of like grade.

Samuel F. Morse.

" Samuel F. Morse, LL.D., the inventor of the electric telegraph, a painter and author, died this year. Mr. Morse was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design in New York, and its first President, and a lecturer on fine arts at the New York Athenæum. Mr. Morse was also a fine portrait painter. His great invention was virtually perfected while on a homeward voyage from Europe, in 1832, and the recording apparatus and essential features were sketched upon paper before leaving the vessel, but it was not till 1835 that a line was put up, consisting of a half-mile of wire, and the experiment tested. In 1837 he gave publicity to his enterprise, by an exhibition at the University, and the same year filed his caveat at the Patent Office in Washington, but not till 1843 could he get the attention of Congress or any material aid to his enterprise, and only in the extreme hurry of the

1872. last session, at the hour of midnight, after his hopes had all departed, did Congress grant him the sum of $30,000 to experiment upon his invention. And when but $7,000 of the money was left, and he proved the laying of the wires in the ground a failure, Mr. Ezra Cornell came to his rescue, and suggested the elevation and stretching of the wire upon poles; this proved a success, and saved Mr. Morse from discouragement and defeat. With the details of the history of the telegraph the public are familiar, and its grand achievements are acknowledged by every nation under the sun.

" Congress voted the abolition of all political disabilities placed upon the Southern people, excepting those who had been leaders in the Rebellion.

" Northwestern Boundary Question settled by the Emperor of Germany, who acted as arbiter between England and America, granting and establishing the claims of the United States.

" Jan. 18. Severe storm at Aspinwall; the shipping and mole were damaged to the extent of $500,000.

" "New Departure" of the Democratic party under the initiative of Vallandigham, and supported by Adams and Chase.

Labor Reform Convention.

" Feb. Labor Reform party held a Convention in Columbus, O., nominating Judge Davis, of Ill., for President and Joel Parker, of New Jersey, for Vice-President. Mr. Davis declined, and a convention of workingmen met at Philadelphia and nominated Charles O'Conor, of New York, President..607

Colored Convention.

" National Colored Convention met in New Orleans, indorsing Grant's Administration, and tendering thanks to Charles Sumner for his continued efforts in behalf of the colored people..... 607

" Feb. 17. The Ministers Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and San Salvador signed a treaty for the formation of a Central American Union, consisting of the several independent republics.

" March. A ship-canal successfully surveyed across the Isthmus of Panama, by an expedition from New York.

Greeley's Nomination.

" May 1. The Liberal Republican party held a Convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, nominating Horace Greeley for President and Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice-President.

" June 5. Regular Republican Convention met at Philadelphia, nominating by acclamation Ulysses S. Grant for President and Henry Wilson for Vice-President.

" July 9. Regular Democratic Convention held in Baltimore, indorsing the nomination of Horace Greeley by the Liberal Republicans.

James Gordon Bennett.

" June 1. Death of James Gordon Bennett, a noted and remarkable journalist, engaged for fifty years in the press,

1872. and founder, editor, and proprietor of the *N. Y. Herald*. He was a nominal Catholic, but liberal in faith. Was born in Scotland, and sent to school to study for the priesthood, but soon found he had mistaken his calling. Reading the Autobiography of Franklin, he determined to emigrate to America, and landed with but $25 in his pocket. He finally arrived in Boston without any funds, and wandered about hungry for two days, looking for work. He found a job, reading proof, in the publishing house of Wells & Lilly. He next went to South Carolina as a teacher; next to New York in 1834, and started a commercial school, which failed; then he tried lecturing on political economy, which also proved a failure. Again he tried the newspapers as reporter, paragraphist, poet, and general utility man. In 1825 he bought the *Sunday Courier* on credit, but soon gave it up. He next connected himself with the Democratic *National Advertiser*, and that journal changing hands and politics, he left it and joined the late M. M. Noah as assistant editor of the *Enquirer*. Mr. Bennett now interested himself in politics, and joined the Tammany Society, and soon manifested that cynical spirit which was so characteristic of his writings. In 1828 he went to Washington as correspondent for the *Enquirer*, and there made his first decided hit. He read the letters of Horace Walpole in the Congressional Library, and attempted a similar vein in his correspondence for the *Enquirer*, which attracted much notice, and was extensively copied.

Mr. Bennett was earning at this time, from various labors with his pen, from $5 to $12 per week. At his suggestion the *Enquirer* was consolidated with another paper as the *Courier and Enquirer*, under James Watson Webb, with young Bennett as assistant, and which soon became the leading newspaper of the times; but after three years the editor and young Bennett separated from a difference of political opinion, and Bennett started a cheap party paper, devoted to the support of Jackson and Van Buren, which lived but thirty days. Then he went to Philadelphia "with the wreck of his savings" and placed them in a Jacksonian paper called *The Pennsylvanian*, and appealed to the party for help, which was refused; and giving up the venture, he returned to New York. He endeavored to get employment on the *Sun*, but failed. Herein really lay his first good luck, for he resolved to trust no more to politicians, and the result was *The New York Herald*, the first number of which appeared in May, 1835, price one cent, and for sale everywhere. Two young printers agreed to print it and take the risk of sharing the profits or losses, under the firm of "James Gordon Bennett & Co." The publishers' office was a deep cellar at No. 20 Wall Street, where all the business of the concern was transacted, with a plank supported by two flour barrels for a desk. The paper was a small, four-page, independent, sharp, cynical, and witty little sheet, and soon became very popular. It offended all

1872. parties and all creeds; was denounced by the Catholics for blasphemy, and shocked the sense of decency of the Protestants, but *people would buy it*. When four months old the paper was burned out, but he raked it out of the ashes and started again as sole proprietor, doing all the labor, writing, office-work, reporting, and everything himself. In seven years, unaided, he made the paper worth $1,000,000, with a circulation of 20,000. During the war the circulation was more than doubled. It employed, in addition to its regular force, 65 war correspondents at a great expense. He always paid liberally for news items, and once gave to a news reporter $25 for a news telegram of three words, which had cost but $1. At another time he ordered $100 to be paid to a contributor for an article of six columns which had been contracted for at $8 per column, adding to the editor, by way of explanation, "He may have something else as good," in which he was not deceived; the correspondent proved to be very valuable to the paper. His one object was the success of the *Herald*, which he sought regardless of means or consequences, and never endeavored to please any one but himself, and succeeded in that and was happy. Mr. Bennett was a strictly temperate and virtuous man, with neither low habits or idle hours, and was an indefatigable worker. In these things his great success lay.

Alabama Claims.

" *Final settlement of the Alabama Claims*, which grew out of the acts of several vessels, some of them built and manned in Great Britain, and others sailed from Confederate ports under command of the secessionists, and were used as cruisers by the rebels. They destroyed millions of dollars worth of United States property on the seas, and were permitted to sail into English ports and take on supplies of provisions and coal. $16,250,000 were awarded to the United States by Great Britain.

Peter Cartwright.

" Sept. 25. Death of Peter Cartwright, an eccentric, but useful Methodist preacher in Sangamon Co., Ill. His father was a soldier of the Revolution, and about 1790 removed with his family to Kentucky, and here, in this Western wilderness, Peter Cartwright was raised, and his education was acquired by hunting, fishing, horse-racing, dancing, and all kinds of jollity and mirth, amid the wilds of the far West, and amid all the hardships possible to a pioneer life. When 16 years of age he was convicted of his sins at a camp-meeting, where hundreds were converted, and he was soon pronounced converted, when he immediately started out as a local preacher, and soon was admitted into the regular ministry of the M. E. Church. He continued to preach, and, at times, engaged in politics. He was once elected to the Legislature of Illinois, and was victor in many contentions by his ready wit and resolute spirit. He was, for more than fifty years, a Presiding Elder, and

1872. saw the M. E. Church rise in the U. S. from a membership of 72,874 to 1,008,314. He was a powerful preacher and laborious pastor, and much beloved by the Church.

Epizootic.

" Sept. 30. First appearance of the epizootic in America was in Toronto, Ontario, and in New York, Oct. 18, when in ten days 40,000 horses were attacked by it, and 13,000 in Brooklyn, and in less than two months it had traveled over the entire Atlantic slope, appearing in Galveston, Texas, and reaching Colorado, Wyoming, and Nevada in Jan., 1873, and California a few days later. The disease proved to be a very old one under a new name. It began about 415 B.C., re-appeared in A.D. 330, and at intervals, to the present time, although this was, perhaps, its first visit to the New World, and was evidently an epidemic, and during its prevalence was the cause of much inconvenience to man and great suffering to domestic animals.

" Oct. 10. Death of Mrs. Sarah Payson Willis Parton, authoress, better known as *Fanny Fern*, in New York, aged 61. She was the sister of the noted author and poet, N. P. Willis, and wife of the popular historian, James Parton. Mrs. Parton was one of the most spicy and popular newspaper essayists and authors of this country. She was widely known from her newspaper sketches, called "Fern Leaves," also as the author of several interesting works of fiction.

" Nov. At the election in Rochester, N. Y., Susan B. Anthony and fifteen other ladies voted, for which illegality they were duly arrested.

Gen. George Meade.

" Nov. 6. Death of George Gordon Meade, LL.D., Maj.-Gen. U. S. A. Gen. Meade was a graduate of West Point in 1835, and in 1836 he resigned his commission in the artillery on account of ill-health, and became a civil engineer. But in 1842 he again entered the army as Second Lieutenant in the corps of Topographical Engineers, and served in that capacity in the Mexican war upon the staff of Gen. Taylor, and afterward that of Scott, in which service he distinguished himself, and was promoted upon his return to Philadelphia. During the interval between the Mexican and Civil wars, Mr. Meade was engaged in the survey of the northern lakes. But upon the call of the Government for men, he was ordered to report at Washington, where he was made a Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers in command of the Second Brigade. In the advance on Richmond, Gen. Meade was severely wounded, but was able to conduct his command with bravery throughout the Maryland campaign. At Antietam he was slightly wounded, and had two horses shot under him. On Nov. 29, 1862, he was appointed Maj.-Gen. of Volunteers, and took part in the battle of Fredericksburg. In June, 1863, he was unexpectedly called to succeed Hooker in command of the Army of the Potomac, numbering 100,000 men.

His army fought in the battles of the

1872. Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-house, and Cold Harbor, and was employed in the siege of Petersburg. In the next year Gen. Meade was promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship in the U. S. A. Gen. Meade was a true patriot and brave soldier, and was greatly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, and upon his death the funeral honors paid to his remains were only excelled by those bestowed upon the martyred President.

The National Grangers.

" Being a secret organization or movement among the laboring classes, especially the farmers, to unite the people through a system of universal co-operation between producers and consumers. The movement extended nearly over the entire Union, embracing all laboring or producing classes.

" Oct. Conspiracy against the Government of Costa Rica discovered and defeated.

Great Boston Fire.

" Nov. 9. A fire broke out in the heart of the city of Boston and destroyed 800 buildings, chiefly of fine granite and marble, which, as in the great fire of Chicago the year previous, crumbled down like chalk before the devouring flames. Nearly 65 acres, covered with commercial palaces and fine and apparently indestructible buildings, were swept over, and left a mass of shapeless and charred ruins. The most astonishing feature of the Boston fire is that there was no gale as at Chicago, yet the flames were perfectly uncontrollable. Gunpowder was extensively used in blowing up the buildings; but the streets were so narrow and the buildings so high that the firemen were baffled in their efforts. At last, after many of the brave fellows had lost their lives, and the very heart was burned out of the city, they gained a victory over the "fiery demon" and stayed the progress of his march. The loss was estimated at $85,000,000 and the number of lives considerable.

Horace Greeley.

" Nov. 29. Horace Greeley, an American reformer and founder of the New York *Tribune*, died in Westchester Co., N. Y. Mr. Greeley was born of poor parents, in the town of Amherst, N. H., in 1811, and worked upon a farm till he was 15 years of age, when he entered the printing-office of the *Northern Spectator* in East Poultney, Vt., as an apprentice, where he remained over four years, mastering his trade in all its branches. He then went to Erie, Pa., and found employment in a newspaper office, where he made many friends, and was offered a partnership in the business, though but twenty years old. In Aug., 1831, Horace Greeley arrived in New York with only ten dollars in his pocket, and a scanty wardrobe tied up in a bundle. He had never seen a city of such size, and was utterly ignorant of its ways and wonders. He began to search for work, but his verdant appearance was much against him, and he was told by

1872. Mr. David Hall, the editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, that he believed him to be a runaway apprentice from some country printing-office. Becoming discouraged, and his money about gone, he resolved to leave the city, but in the evening he fell in with some young Irishmen who took an interest in the wandering printer, and directed him to the printing-office of Mr. John T. West, who had a piece of work so difficult that no printer acquainted in the city could be induced to accept it. It was the composition of a miniature New Testament in a curiously intricate style of typography. But nothing daunted, this "green country boy" undertook the job, and by laborious and constant application from twelve to fourteen hours each day he could earn six dollars per week. Mr. Greeley next entered the office of the *Spirit of the Times*, and becoming soon on intimate terms with the foreman of the office, the two entered a partnership to establish a job printing-office, and took a contract to print a cheap daily newspaper to be sold on the streets, but owing to the incompetency of its editor it proved a failure, but the job office continued to prosper. His partner was soon after drowned, and he procured another, and in a short time the new firm started a weekly newspaper called *The New-Yorker*, Mr. Greeley being the editor and his companion the publisher. This paper lived for over seven years, and arose from one dozen subscribers to over 9,000, but being conducted on the credit system, was a losing speculation financially. Next Mr. Greeley became editor of the *Jeffersonian*, a Whig campaign paper, which attained a subscription of 15,000, and was admirably conducted. During the Harrison campaign Mr. Greeley conducted the *Log Cabin*, which was subsequently merged into the *N. Y. Tribune*, which paper Mr. Greeley was identified with till the time of his death. The original list of *Tribune* subscribers numbered 600, and at the end of the first year its success was established. The high character of that journal under Mr. Greeley's supervision is so well established that it is unnecessary to detail its history. Mr. Greeley was a Whig in politics, and a liberal thinker. He was elected to Congress in 1848 to fill a vacancy, and never afterward was a member of any deliberate body except the late Constitutional Convention of New York. His greatest power was exerted in the editorial chair, although his career as a lecturer was successful. Mr. Greeley was the author of several minor works, the most interesting of which was "Recollections of a Busy Life," which was his autobiography. Mr. Greeley joined the Republican party at its start, being one of its founders. When the war was over (which he aided in every laudable way) he was exceedingly anxious for peace, and bearing no malice to the South, he became one of the bondsmen to Jeff. Davis, which act lost him an election to the Senate and made him very unpopular for a while; but he still chimed he had done right. Upon his nomination to the Presidency in 1872, the stormy campaign and

1872. vituperous abuse of the press, together with the sickness and death of his wife, and lastly his defeat at the election, and his continued mental labors, all culminated in the wreck of his noble intellect and his sad death. But whatever may have been said of Mr. Greeley during the excitement of a political campaign, no man could bear him any malice, for his character was singularly pure and his nature one of the most frank and unselfish upon the political records of any nation or people.

Wm. H. Seward.

" Wm. Henry Seward, LL.D., an eminent American statesman, died at Auburn, N. Y. At a very early age Mr. Seward evinced a great fondness for books by running away from home to go to school, and at nine years of age he was sent to Farmers' Hall Academy in Goshen, and before he was fifteen he was pronounced ready for college. In 1816 he entered Union College, from which he graduated with high honors. He studied law with John Anthon, in New York, and afterward with Ogden Hoffman and John Duer, in Goshen, and was admitted to the bar in 1822, and the year following he formed a partnership with Judge Miller, in Auburn, whose daughter he married in 1824. He soon became distinguished at the bar for originality and independence, and shortly acquired a large practice and high reputation. In 1827 Mr. Seward became the champion of the Greeks, and by his eloquence secured large contributions to the funds raised in this country for their defense. In 1828 Mr. Seward was called to preside over one of the largest political conventions ever held in the State of New York, which duty he discharged with great ability. In 1830 Mr. Seward was elected State Senator by the anti-Masonic party, and at the same time he became *ex officio* a judge in the highest Court in the State, and the peer of venerable and distinguished men, and he then began his active labors in the field of reform, all the reforms of the day receiving his earnest support. In 1833 Mr. Seward visited Europe, and his published letters—80 in number—written during his few weeks' travel, added greatly to his growing popularity. When but 33 years of age he was nominated for Governor of New York, but his youth was the argument against him, and he was defeated by Marcy. In 1838 he was elected Governor by 10,000 majority over Gov. Marcy, and took his seat at 37 years of age, as the first Whig Governor of the Empire State, and his influence was largely felt in shaping the political issues which followed during the next 20 years; also, in reforming many erroneous statutes, and expunging some inhuman and unjust laws from the statute books. Mr. Seward's career as a lawyer was a very brilliant one, and his gubernatorial administration was marked with many noble and reformatory acts. In politics Mr. Seward was a Whig, and acted with his party in all its measures until 1852, when he refused to support the platform, although approving its

1872. candidate for President—Gen. Scott. Mr. Seward, in 1848, took a decided stand for freedom against slavery, which he subsequently so graphically expressed in his great speech on the "Irrepressible Conflict." Mr. Seward was elected to the United States Senate in 1849, and continued in the Senate till he was appointed Secretary of State by President Lincoln. He was a champion of the Republican party in the Senate almost from its first rise, and fought valiantly for its measures for freedom. As a statesman he had no superior, and he filled the office of Secretary of State with great ability and acceptance to the Government. At the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, Mr. Seward received 173 votes for the office. At the same time the President was assassinated, an accomplice attempted the life of Mr. Seward, who was upon a sick-bed. He was stabbed in the throat, and his life was despaired of for some time, but he finally recovered, and remained in the Cabinet till the close of Mr. Johnson's Presidency, carrying out the policy of Mr. Lincoln and the Government, although often assaulted by politicians and severely criticized by the public; yet time has confirmed many acts, which at the period of great excitement seemed inconsistent with the principles of his party. In 1869 Mr. Seward journeyed through California and Mexico, and in August, 1870, he, with several members of his family, set out upon a tour around the world, visiting all the principal countries, and was everywhere received with great honor, and everywhere making himself familiar with the governments, policy, races, productions, and commerce of the countries he visited, and returned from his tour October 9th, 1871, and prepared a narrative of his journey, which was published soon after his death. Mr. Seward was a voluminous writer, but his speeches, essays, and State papers have not as yet been fully collected.

Edwin Forrest.

" Dec. 12. Edwin Forrest, an eminent American tragedian, died in Philadelphia, his native city. At the age of eleven Mr. Forrest exhibited a strong aptitude and taste for declamation and tragedy, and participated in representations before the Amateur Dramatic Club of Philadelphia, of which he was a member. His first appearance upon the regular stage was in the Walnut Street Theater, Nov. 27, 1820, acting the part of *Norval* in Home's play of "Douglass." In 1825 he first met Edward Kean, whose attention and commendation he attracted while acting *Iago* to his *Othello*. From this time forward his success was assured, and he soon after made an engagement at $800 per annum. His first great triumph was in the Bowery, N. Y., where he remained nearly three years, and then he accepted an engagement at the Park, where he remained, and long enjoyed a high popularity. At the age of 28 Mr. Forrest was a man of magnificent personal

1872. presence and masculine beauty. He possessed a voice of marvelous power and sweetness, and enjoyed the unbounded popularity of his country as a tragedian, with the fullest confidence in his own powers that he was the greatest of living tragedians. In 1835 he sailed for Europe; and in October, 1836, he appeared at Drury Lane as *Spartacus* in the "Gladiator"—a play produced in 1831, and written with a special view to fit his peculiar talents. In London Mr. Forrest became the lion of the hour, and at that time received especially kind treatment from Mr. Macready, who afterward became his most bitter enemy and rival. In 1837 he married Miss Catherine Norton Sinclair, an English lady, and soon returned to America, making his first professional appearance in Philadelphia, where he was enthusiastically received, afterward visiting New York and other cities, where his popularity steadily increased. In 1845 he made his second visit to London in company with Mrs. Forrest, and they were welcomed in the best and most intelligent society in London and Edinburgh. At the Princess Theater, London, Mr. Forrest was hissed in his play of *Macbeth*—a character wholly unsuited to his style of acting—which Mr. Forrest highly resented, and attributed to the influence of Macready, and hastily indulged in the most bitter aspersions against him. He visited the theater in Edinburgh where Macready was playing *Hamlet*, and stood up conspicuously in a private box and hissed him. This rash act nearly cost Mr. Forrest his great popularity in Great Britain. About two years after his return to America, Macready was playing *Macbeth* in Astor Place Opera House, N. Y., when a mob, composed of Mr. Forrest's friends, assaulted him, when a fearful scene ensued, resulting in killing 22 men and wounding 36 others. The succeeding year Mrs. Forrest sued for a divorce, which was granted in her favor, on all points, two years afterward, with an alimony of $3,000 a year, the payment of which Mr. Forrest resisted for twenty years. Mr. Forrest continued his career as an actor till 1858, amassing a large fortune, which he used extensively in the purchase of a fine residence and a magnificent dramatical library in Philadelphia. In 1860 Mr. Forrest again returned to the stage, and continued playing, at intervals, till 1871, when illness compelled him to retire.

" Judge Bernard's removal and disqualification for corruption in office.

George Catlin.

" Dec. 22. George Catlin, an American artist and author, died, at the age of 76. In 1829 Mr. Catlin began studying the life and habits of the Aborigines of America, with the view of preserving their history upon canvas. In 1831 he visited most of the tribes east of the Mississippi, and painted the portraits of their chiefs and celebrities. He visited Black Hawk and painted his portrait. He next descended the Missouri River from the mouth of the Yellowstone to St. Louis, with two men, in a canoe, steering it himself the whole distance, visiting, in the meantime, the numerous tribes of Indians adjacent, and painted many of the faces and scenery. He was, during the trip, correspondent of the New York *Spectator*, which letters were subsequently published in a volume entitled "Catlin's Life among the North American Indians." In 1840 he went to Europe, taking his paintings, which he exhibited in London for three years. In 1852 he explored the interior of South America, interviewing its various tribes of wild Indians. Mr. Catlin traveled very extensively in his own land, and was considered the best informed man in the world on Indian life and customs. He was the author of several valuable books.

" Book-sewing machine patented by Henry Thompson, of Connecticut.

" United States had 60,853 miles of railroad.

" A fatal and unknown distemper visited Brazil and carried off, in three towns, 13,000 out of 18,000 inhabitants.

1873. Feb. Death of a centenarian, Miss Becky Kitchen, of Southampton Co., Va., aged 120 years.

" Feb. 17. Extensive fire in Sing Sing, N. Y., $150,000 damages.

" March 2. Death of Eld. Jacob Knapp, the famous revivalist, at Rockford, Ill.

Wreck of the "Atlantic."

" April 1. Wreck of the ocean steamer *Atlantic*. 535 lives were lost.

Modoc Massacre.

" April 11. Gen. R. A. Canby was murdered by the Modoc Indians in the Lava Beds of N. California. He was a graduate of West Point in 1839, in the same class with Gen. Halleck, and served in the Florida war from 1839 to 1842. He served through the Mexican war as First Lieutenant, Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major of Infantry, etc., and attained distinction for his bravery and purity of character. He was employed by the Government to bring the Modocs to accept the terms offered them by the Government; in which expedition, through the effort to use practicable measures and moral suasion with the savages, this noble and gallant officer lost his life.

Colfax Massacre.

" Massacre of over 100 negroes at Colfax, Grant Parish, La., by the "White League" setting fire to the Court-house where nearly 400 negroes were congregated for defense, and shooting them down when they attempted to escape.

Salmon P. Chase.

" May 7. Death of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, LL.D., an American statesman, Gov. of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury, and Chief-Justice of the United States. The first act which brought Mr. Chase into political notice was his defense of Jas. G. Birney, as the preserver of his life, when the latter was attacked by a pro-slavery mob in 1836 in Cincinnati, during which Mr. Birney's paper was destroyed. Also, in 1837, Mr. Chase's noble defense of a fugitive slave woman, upon the occasion of which one of the oldest and ablest lawyers in the Court remarked: "There is a promising young man who has just ruined himself." From this time onward Mr. Chase was a bold, able, and consistent opponent of the slave power, wielding a national influence in the United States Senate, and in all his legal discussions and judicial acts carrying out the principles of humanity and justice which made his name a power to his party and a terror to his opponents. Mr. Chase was the acknowledged champion of the anti-slavery party, defending them and building up their principles with his masterly logic and legal prowess. In the Senate he made his talents particularly noticeable by his able advocacy of economy in the national finances of the Pacific Railroad by the shortest route, the homestead movement, cheap postage, ocean navigation, etc. In 1855 Mr. Chase was elected Governor of Ohio, and at the close of his first term he was renominated Governor by acclamation, and elected by the largest vote ever given for a Governor in Ohio. His appointment as Secretary of the Treasury in President Lincoln's Cabinet was the crowning opportunity for displaying his greatest ability; and his wonderful success in conducting the financial ship through the storms and tempests, and over the rocks of a protracted civil war was a constant and happy surprise both to his friends and the nation. In 1864 President Lincoln nominated him for Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, as successor to Roger P. Taney, deceased, which was immediately confirmed by the Senate. This position he filled with great ability and dignity, although taking the seat with physical strength greatly impaired by the stupendous labors of the past three years. Mr. Chase was called to some duties which had fallen upon no other Chief-Justice presiding before him. The President of the United States was tried for impeachment, and although party spirit ran high, no fault was found with his course as presiding officer. That Mr. Chase died a poorer man than when he first accepted office (and this in days of great political corruption and dishonesty, and when, with a word or turn of the hand he might have commanded millions) speaks more in his praise than volumes written in his honor or costly marble monuments erected to his memory.

Oakes Ames.

" May 8. Oakes Ames, M.C., an extensive manufacturer, railroad builder, and financial operator, died in Eaton, Mass. He was a large stockholder in the U. P. Railroad, and contracted to build the greater part of the east section of the road, transferring his contract to a corporation called the "Credit Mobilier of America," of which he was one of the largest stockholders. With James Brooks, of New York, Mr. Ames was censured by the vote of the House of Representatives for the "Credit Mobilier" transaction. Mr. Ames was reputed to be worth, at the time of his

1873. death, between five and six million dollars.

Lewis Tappan.

" June 21. Death of Lewis Tappan, a zealous, consistent, and able advocate of anti-slavery principles. Mr. Tappan, with his brother Arthur, established the *Journal of Commerce* in 1828. He was also associated, with his brother, in mercantile business, and in the financial crash of 1837, the firm failed, with liabilities for upward of a million dollars, which were afterward *paid in full*. Mr. Tappan was subjected to great opprobrium, and often violent persecution, for his principles; also personal violence at the hands of a mob, which sacked his house and destroyed his furniture. He was the most prominent founder of the American Missionary Society, also the Anti-Slavery Missionary Organization, and was successively its treasurer and president. He was publishing the life of his brother, and had just sent the sheets to the press, when he was struck with paralysis.

Hiram Powers.

" June 27. Hiram Powers, an American sculptor, died at Florence, Italy. Mr. Powers acquired his first knowledge of sculpture from a Prussian sculptor in Cincinnati, who was engaged on a bust of Gen. Jackson. Mr. Powers afterward had charge of the waxwork depot of the Western Museum of that place, for several years. After a short stay in Washington, where he modeled the busts of some prominent men, Mr. Nicholas Longworth helping him, and, with what money he had saved from his earnings, he visited Florence. After a year's residence in Italy, he produced his statue of "Eve," which masterpiece secured him a reputation. The next year he produced the model of his "Greek Slave," the most popular of all his works. He continued to work and rise, and when the Crystal Palace in England requested representative works from the world's chief artists, Powers produced "America," which added fresh laurels to his fame. Mr. Powers invented a process of modeling in plaster which greatly aided and expedited the labors of the sculptor.

American Victory.

" June 29. The Great Rifle Contest at Dollymount, near Dublin, Ireland; the American team beating; Col. Bodine making the last shot. Gross American total, 967; gross Irish total, 929; difference in favor of America, 38.

" July. Beecher and Tilton scandal breaks out.

Great Snow-Storm.

" Great and extensive snow-storm and severe cold in Minnesota and Nebraska. Very many lives were lost.

Dixon Bridge Disaster.

" Falling of the bridge at Dixon, Ill., which was covered with people witnessing a baptismal rite in the river. 100 lives were lost.

Salary Grab Bill.

1873. Salaries of the Government officers and Members of Congress increased, to which great objection was raised throughout the country. The Members of Congress refusing to draw their increased pay, the portion of the bill relating to them was repealed.

Great Storm.

" Aug. A great storm raged along the Atlantic cost. 100 vessels went down in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and 176 sailing vessels and 12 steamers lost in the Gulf of Mexico.

" Aug. 27. National Temperance Society held at Saratoga, N. Y.

The Great Financial Crash.

" Sept. 19. Upon this day culminated the pent-up volcano of financial corruption which had for years been gathering its forces. For months it had been feared, and with terrific force its fury was now poured upon Wall Street, utterly paralyzing all business. The final crash was the news that the banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co., the best-known and most enterprising house in the country, had failed, and that the Washington and Philadelphia branches of the firm had also gone under. Deposits of corporations and private persons were held by this firm to the amount of $5,000,000. The stock markets broke, and securities were sacrificed in the most reckless manner. Five important banks followed in the crash, and ruin and consternation spread throughout the country. The credit and prosperity of the country received a severe shock. The Secretary of the Treasury made the announcement, at the opening of the Forty-third Congress, "That to meet the falling off in the revenues of the Government, he must needs have recourse to taxation."

" Oct. 3. Execution at Fort Klamath, Oregon, of the Modoc Indians who murdered Gen. Canby and Peace Commissioner Thomas—"Captain Jack," "Schonchin," "Boston Charlie," and "Black Jim."

A Great Hunter.

" Oct. 23. Death of Robert Sixbury, at the age of 110 years. He was a noted hunter, living on the "John Brown Tract," in Jefferson County, N. Y. He acquired a great reputation as a hunter in New York, where he had slain over 2,200 deer. It was said he used alcoholic stimulants to excess, and "never with any conscientious scruples." At 80 years of age he met with an accident which necessitated the amputation of one of his legs, and he assisted the doctor in the operation, which he survived for a period of 30 years, and retained his vigor to the last.

Cyrus Wakefield.

" Oct. 26. Death of Cyrus Wakefield, an extensive importer and manufacturer, of Boston, Mass. He originated and established the rattan business in South Reading, Mass., where his business covered seven acres of ground, and the

1873. pay-roll of which foots up to $35,000 per month. The name of the town was changed to Wakefield in his honor, to which he had contributed a town hall, costing $100,000.

John C. Heenan.

" Oct. 28. John C. Heenan, a noted pugilist and prize-fighter, died. He was called the "Benicia Boy," because he worked in a blacksmith's shop in Benicia, Cal., at the time he first entered the list of "prize-fighters." His first "prize-fight" was with John Morrissey, in 1858—Morrissey winning. The most notable feature in Heenan's subsequent professional career was the part he took in the great "International Match" between England and America—Sayers appearing as the champion of the former, and Heenan of the latter. This brutal and disgraceful fight was witnessed by a vast multitude from all parts of the kingdom and the Continent, including also many from America, and British lords and noblemen not a few. The affair resulted in a drawn battle. Afterward Heenan was beaten in England by King, and never after entered the ring.

The "Virginius."

" Oct. 31. Capture of the *Virginius*, an American ship, near Jamaica, by the Spanish steamer *Tornado*, and taken to Santiago de Cuba, with 170 passengers, 101 of which were shot by the Spanish authorities of Cuba under the pretext that they were filibusters. The United States and British Consuls protested in vain.

" Nov. Loss of the steamship *Ville du Havre* from Europe to New York. 226 lives lost.

John P. Hale.

" Nov. 18. Death of John Parker Hale, LL.D., an American Senator and diplomatist. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College and was appointed United States District Attorney for New Hampshire. He was elected by the Democrats to the United States Congress, where, in opposition to the sentiments of his party—then in the height of its power—he took sides with the anti-slavery element. In 1847 he was elected to the United States Senate, where he betrayed the same bold and intrepid spirit which characterized his stand in Congress, by opposing the compromise measures of Henry Clay, and exposing the intrigues of the slave power with the eloquence and earnestness of an Adams. In 1852 he was the candidate of the Free Soil party for President. Mr. Hale was an able and valuable Member of the United States Senate for 16 years. President Lincoln appointed him, in 1865, Minister to Spain, which post he filled for four years, and returning from which, with broken health, he repaired to his home among the New Hampshire hills; since which time he had taken no part in public affairs.

Stephen Smith.

" Nov. Death of Stephen Smith, a noted colored citizen of Germantown, Pa.

1873. At the age of 18 he purchased his own freedom, and eventually acquired a large fortune, which he used with great liberality for the benefit of his race. He was a preacher in the Methodist Church, and built, at his own expense, the "Zion Methodist Church," of Philadelphia.

" Nov. 22. Tweed sentenced to twelve years imprisonment.

Lewis P. Gibhard.

" Nov. 30. Lewis P. Gibhard, M.D., an eminent physician and medical writer, died at the age of 83 years. He was the oldest medical practitioner in Philadelphia, and was also the leader in establishing the first temperance society in Pennsylvania — numbering three persons, chairman, secretary, and treasurer—in his own parlors.

Louis Agassiz.

" Dec. 14. Death of Louis Agassiz, the most eminent of modern scientists, also a naturalist and author, at Cambridge, Mass.

Sarah Grimke.

" Dec. Death of Sarah Grimke, an eloquent and early advocate of anti-slavery principles. She was a daughter of Chief-Justice Grimke, of South Carolina, and a member of the Society of Friends. She, together with her sister, Angelina, emancipated their slaves, and came North to lecture on slavery. They were educated and accomplished ladies, and their purity of character and deep-toned piety gave them great influence in their public course. They were ready writers as well as eloquent speakers, and were also among the earliest advocates of the enlargement of woman's sphere.

" Dec. Escape of Tweed from the New York County jail.

" A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of Myra Bradwell against the State of Illinois, refusing her a license to practice law, on the ground that she was a woman.

" The population of Patagonia in 1873 was 869.

" Automatic signal telegraph was introduced and applied in New York.

" The free postal delivery was adopted in all cities containing 20,000 inhabitants, and the penny postal cards introduced.

March of Mexico.

" During the year 1873, Mexico made some gigantic strides toward the freedom for which she had so long struggled. In October she enacted a law severing Church and State, and declared, by civil enactments, "that henceforth no religious denominations were to be specially favored by the Government." "That no religious corporation may possess any property, except under distinct provisions recognized in the Constitution." Religious oaths in courts of justice were abolished, and a simple declaration substituted in all cases. "That marriage was henceforth to be purely a 'civil contract,' and its legitimization an affair of the civil authorities alone." "That the State refuses to recognize any monastic vows as binding, and that any person belonging to any religious order can leave it at any time of his own free will."

1873. *Woman's Crusade.*

1874. This year witnessed the most wide-spread and intense excitement upon the subject of temperance. It began in a small town in Ohio, and was the result of the efforts of a band of women who visited the saloons, holding prayer-meetings and singing religious songs and hymns. When refused admittance to the saloons, they held their meetings upon the sidewalk in front. In some places the saloon-keepers used violence in driving the women from their place of business and from the sidewalks, and in a few instances mobs of lawless men congregated and insulted the women with coarse and brutal language; but in almost every instance, after two or three attempts, the proprietors would politely open their doors and invite the ladies in, and often seated their rooms in anticipation of their visit, and aided them in every respectful way to carry on the meetings. In most places, as a result of these meetings, the majority of the saloons were closed, and the proprietors converted to the temperance cause, many of them professing to be converted to Christianity.

The effects of these meetings were most solemn indeed, and often during the exercises all business in the town would be suspended, and the people would gather in multitudes to witness the unusual and deeply impressive scenes. Usually the women met together in their churches, and held a season of prayer, and appointed their leaders, arranging their programme in a systematic manner. They then marched in a procession, during the tolling of bells, and the solemn hush of the multitudes, men uncovering their heads, and all countenances betraying the solemnity of the occasion. The leading and influential ladies of the towns who were church-members usually gave their influence to, and aided the movement, and their husbands and the ministers of the evangelical churches sustained them with their countenance and prestige, thereby giving character to the unusual and eccentric proceeding. Dr. Dio Lewis gave the movement his hearty co-operation; and large and enthusiastic meetings were held, which, for a time, swept everything before them, spreading East and West, until nearly every Northern State was infected with the excitement. The results, for a time, seemed to be very flattering, and a fresh impetus was given to the temperance cause. But the reaction which follows all great excitements, in a measure followed this; yet, in Ohio the cause of intemperance in many towns received a death-blow, and hundreds of thousands throughout the country signed the pledge. But the growing conviction among temperance people, that this was not the most judicious manner of promoting the cause, resulted in a gradual decline of the movement. The most effectual and lasting results were the co-operation which it aroused among the ministers and churches and the creation of a healthy public sentiment in favor of temperance.

1874. " Bursting of a reservoir at Middlefield, Mass., destroying a great amount of life and property..... 608

King Kalakaua.

" Visit of King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands. *First instance of a reigning crowned head entering the United States.*

" Senate passed a bill to resume specie payment in 1879.

" The revision of the United States Statutes adopted by Congress.

" Inflation of the currency voted by Congress.

" Bill to increase greenbacks $400,000,000 vetoed by the President.

" Compromise currency bill signed by the President.

" Kellogg Government overthrown in Louisiana and restored by the President in five days.

Mary Anne Hawkins.

" Mar 2. Death of Mary Anne Hawkins, a noted philanthropist and friend of friendless women and children. She was one of the founders and President of the Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless in New York city.

Charles Sumner.

" Mar. 11. Charles Sumner, the eminent American statesman, scholar, and author, died in Washington. Mr. Sumner was a graduate of Harvard College, having previously been a pupil at the Boston Latin School. He studied law under Mr. Justice Story, and was admitted to the bar in 1834; he began practice in Boston, and soon surpassed the young men in his profession. His first public office was Reporter of the United States Court. He published three volumes of Judge Story's decisions, at the same time editing the *American Jurist*. He lectured before the Law School in the absence of Judge Story and Prof. Greenleaf, the first three winters after his entering the profession, and with so much success that he was urged to take a professor's chair. In 1837 he visited Europe, and became acquainted with the most eminent jurists, publicists, and distinguished scientists, and visited the highest courts, and both Houses of the English Parliament. In 1843 he began his career as a public lecturer. He opposed the Mexican war, and the pro-slavery interests which induced it, with great ability and eloquence. In 1846 he announced before the Whig Convention his uncompromising hostility to slavery. In 1848 Mr. Sumner abandoned the Whig party and allied himself to the Free Soilers. Mr. Sumner was a voluminous writer, though everything from his pen was carefully prepared and retouched till it satisfied his fastidious tastes. He succeeded Daniel Webster in the United States Senate, and in his political principles he stood almost alone in the Senate Chamber. From the first his political opponents feared his power

1874. and eloquence to the extent that they never allowed him to gain the floor, when possible by strategy or device to prevent it, and he was for nine months a Member of the Senate before he found an opportunity to make his first speech. His great speech on "The Crime against Kansas," made on the 19th of May, was the direct cause of the barbarous assault upon him by Preston S. Brooks, a Member of Congress from South Carolina. This act of bloody violence transpired on the 22d of May — the only instance on record of a great and honored statesman being brutally struck down while in his seat in the Senate Chamber of his country's capital, and left there lying prostrate and insensible until removed by his friends. The injuries Mr. Sumner received at the hands of this ruffian debarred him from public duty for four years. He was a man to be feared, as well as admired, for his masterly eloquence when directed against any great national evil or to hook or hiding-place for its ghastly form. To his great learning he added the most elegant accomplishments and the sternest purity of purpose and integrity of character. And of Charles Sumner it may also be added, his hands were clear from bribes.

" Mar. 13. Death of Christian Sharps, inventor of the celebrated Sharps' rifle.

" Mar. Riot in Pennsylvania by the workmen of the Erie Railroad at Susquehanna, but was quelled by State troops without bloodshed..... 608

First Regular Lady Physician.

" Mar. Death of Mrs. Van Tassell, a missionary among the Ottawa Indians, and a physician, commencing her medical studies at 58 years of age. *She was the first woman ever admitted to the full course of medical lectures in this country.* She spent several years as a medical practitioner in Memphis, Tenn.

Second Chicago Fire.

" Another extensive fire occurred in the newly-built portion of the city, destroying a great number of very fine buildings. The loss was estimated at $4,000,000.

Gerrit Smith.

" Gerrit Smith, an eminent American philanthropist, reformer, and statesman, died in New York city. His father, Peter Smith, was at one time associated with John J. Astor in the fur trade, and was subsequently the largest land-holder in New York. Gerrit graduated at Hamilton College in 1818 with the highest honors of his class. Upon his 21st birthday his father presented him with a deed of the entire township of Florence in Oneida Co., N. Y. He studied law, that he might the better manage his large interests, and also that he might be able to aid the poor and unfortunate. At a very early age he was employed by his father in the management of his immense landed estates, and soon his father gave the entire business into his hands; and although the youngest son, his father made him the executor of

1874. his will. His integrity of character was so great and so well established, that John Jacob Astor loaned him the sum of $250,000, with only a verbal promise that he would execute mortgages on certain tracts of land as security for its repayment, not requiring even a memorandum of the transaction. Mr. Smith, the owner of large tracts of land in forty-two out of the sixty counties of the State, becoming convinced that land monopoly was a wrong to the poor, proceeded in 1842 to give away 200,000 acres, in parcels of about 50 acres, to deserving poor white and black men, and in many cases aiding them to erect cheap and comfortable houses, requiring of them only that they live upon and cultivate their lands. Mr. Smith founded the Orphans' Asylum in Oswego, N. Y., and helped to maintain it. He also established, at a later period, a farming region in Essex County for colored people, and presented John Brown ("Ossawattomie") a farm, that he might teach the colored people how to till their lands in a northern clime. His gifts of land and money continued until, at the time of his death, he retained scarcely one-eighth of his original estate. Mr. Smith was one of the very first to become interested in the condition of the African slaves in this country, and was one of the most genuine abolitionists to the time of his death, and a zealous and able defender of their rights and interests. He gave liberally of his means to aid the anti-slavery cause, and his voice and pen were ever used in the advocacy of reforms. He was a thorough and consistent temperance man, and an advocate of peace, and labored heartily for the emancipation of woman from her legal disabilities, and advocated her right to suffrage, and sought earnestly for reform in the management of prisons. In 1852 many voters of both political parties in Madison and Oswego Counties invited him to accept a nomination for Congress, and accepting, he was elected over both the Whig and Democratic candidates. He remained in Congress only through the first session; his health being somewhat infirm, and anxious for rest, he retired to his home. While in Congress he advocated almost single-handed and alone his views on slavery, temperance, homesteads, reciprocity treaty, and the Nebraska bill. Mr. Smith's hospitality at home was unbounded, and the black man and the white man were equal guests at his board. His most important books were his "Speeches in Congress, by Gerrit Smith," "The Theologies," "Nature's Theologies," and "Letters to Albert Barnes."

" Death of Mrs. Beaton, a centenarian of Southampton Co., Va., aged 104 years.

Siamese Twins.

" Death of the Siamese twins, *Chang and Eng*, at Mount Airy, N. C. These unfortunate creatures were for twenty-five years publicly exhibited in Europe and America, when after acquiring a joint fortune of about $80,000, and at the age of 45, they settled down as

1874. farmers in North Carolina, and married two sisters, by whom they had each a number of children, two of the number being deaf and dumb. They were connected together at the side by a fleshy cartilaginous band about eight inches in length, compelling them to partly face each other. Chang's death occurred about two and a half hours before Eng's, and was caused by congestion of the lungs, and Eng's death was from no apparent cause, but the nervous shock produced by the death of his brother.

" Death of Maj.-Gen. Morgan L. Smith, United States Vols., a gallant officer in the Mexican and late civil war, and former United States Consul at Honolulu. He served in most of the battles in the Southwest under Gen. Grant. Gen. Sherman said of him: "He was one of the bravest men in action I ever knew."

Millard Fillmore.

" Death of Millard Fillmore, thirteenth President of the United States. Mr. Fillmore was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., N. Y., January 7, 1800. His father was a farmer in humble circumstances, and unable to give his son an education more than he could receive at the common district schools. At the age of fourteen, Millard was apprenticed to a clothier, about 100 miles from his home, in the wilds of Western New York. Here he found access to a small library, and his evenings were spent in reading. Soon his thirst for knowledge became insatiable; he read the best works upon history, biography, and oratory which could be procured by his limited opportunities. The elevating influences of his reading affected his manners, his speech, and his whole character. Attracted by the prepossessing appearance of the young clothier, Judge Wood made his acquaintance, and advised him to study law. Having no means of his own, or friends who could help him, he could but state his circumstances, and decline the kindly advice. But the Judge, having so much confidence in the natural abilities and integrity of young Fillmore, offered to take him into his own office, and loan him the money required to complete his outfit and meet his expenses. The generous offer was most gratefully accepted, and he immediately entered upon the arduous undertaking.

During the winter months he taught school that he might not incur too heavy a debt, or burden the generosity of his benefactor. After two years' study in Judge Wood's office he entered a law-office in Buffalo, and in the same manner he prosecuted his studies, alternately teaching or by some active labor supporting himself. At the age of 23 he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas. He now commenced the practice of law in the little village of Aurora, on the banks of Cayuga Lake, and in 1826 he married Miss Abigail Powers, daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers, a lady of refinement and great moral worth.

In 1829, Mr. Fillmore took his seat in the House of Assembly of the State of New York, as the Representative

1874. from Erie County, and the same year he entered into partnership with an elder member of the bar in Buffalo. In the Assembly, Mr. Fillmore gave his sympathies and vote with the Whig party, and in the autumn of 1832 he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress, which he filled for two years. In 1837 he was re-elected to Congress, and industriously applied himself to the duties devolved upon him. His labors often required the drafting of resolutions in the Committee-room, which he was able to defend against skillful opponents. His mental resources and abilities as a debater were above the average of our Representatives. Mr. Fillmore declined a third term, although nominated by acclamation in a convention of his constituents. In the year 1847 he was elected Comptroller of the State of New York, and therefore he removed to the State Capital. It was universally admitted that the duties of this office were never more faithfully discharged.

In the fall of 1848, Millard Fillmore was elected Vice-President, with Gen. Zachary Taylor for President. In July, 1849, the death of President Taylor occurred, and as a constitutional provision, the Vice-President must fill the office for the remainder of the term. Accordingly, he was duly inaugurated, and proceeded to execute the laws of the United States as their Chief Magistrate. The odious Fugitive Slave law was in force, and President Fillmore felt it to be his duty to enforce this law, much to his injury among his own party at the North. The famous compromise measures were adopted, under Mr. Fillmore's Administration, and the expedition to Japan sent out. He was warmly appreciated at the South, as was every Northern man of prominence who favored their measures. In 1855, at the close of his term of office, President Fillmore visited Europe, where he spent a year, receiving marks of distinguished favor, such as his position demanded. In 1856 his name was again brought out as candidate for the Presidency by the "Know-Nothing" party, but Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic candidate, was elected. Mr. Fillmore lived in retirement in the interior of New York, until his death, at the age of 74 years. His sympathies, if not with the South in the Rebellion, were never extended to the North by word or deed, and he was accordingly forgotten by both. Such are the vicissitudes of human life and events.

Judge Edmonds.

" April 5. Death of Judge Edmonds, an able New York jurist and philanthropist. For seven years he occupied the positions of Circuit Judge, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Judge of the Court of Appeals. Through his efforts corporal punishment was abolished in the New York State prisons, and a series of rewards for good behavior instituted. Judge Edmonds was a zealous devotee of Spiritualism, himself a medium, and the author of a work entitled "Spiritualism."

A Great Inventor.

" April 13. Death of James Bogardus, an

1874. eminent American scientist and inventor. Among his numerous inventions were the "ring-flier" for cotton spinning now in general use, an eccentric mill, an engraving machine which cut the steel die for the gold medal for the American Institute, and a dry gas-meter, for which he received a gold medal. In England he produced a metallic engraving machine, and received a prize from the British Government for the best plan for manufacturing postage-stamps, out of 2,600 applicants. He invented a machine for pressing glass. He built the first cast-iron building in the United States in New York—a building five stories high and ninety feet in length; and he subsequently became a contractor for building iron warehouses. He also invented a pyrometer of great delicacy and accuracy.

" April 22. The President vetoed a bill for inconvertible paper money.

" President Grant settled the Arkansas gubernatorial warfare by recognizing Baxter as Governor, and warning Brooks and his fellow insurgents to disperse.

Mill River Disaster.

" May 16. A terrible disaster occurred in the town of Williamsburg, Hampshire County, Mass., by which 147 persons lost their lives and 1,200 were left destitute. Over $1,000,000 of property was destroyed. It was caused by a defective reservoir of 100 acres in extent. Three villages were almost entirely swept away, and twelve miles of territory laid waste. Twelve mills were destroyed, and hundreds of cattle and horses perished in the flood. It had for a long time been considered insecure, as it was but an earthen dam, with a stone overflow at the outlet of the reservoir, which should have been built entirely of solid masonry, but the frugality of the owners overcame their better judgment, and a cheap dam was built, the result of which cupidity cost over 100 people their lives and several hundred their homes, their earnings, and all. The shock was as sudden as it was appalling. The mills were in full operation, and with but a moment's warning the frightened operatives rushed from the buildings but to be overtaken with the flood which swept through the streets with the velocity of a fast railroad train, bearing *debris* to the height of thirty feet before it. The largest brick buildings yielded to the flood, and were crushed like an egg-shell. Those only escaped who reached the hills, except a few who were saved in floating frame dwellings. The valley presented a horrible picture to those who returned to witness the ruin of their homes, their property, and to gather up their dead. Scattered all through that winding valley of death were the relics of once happy homes, trees torn from their roots, huge boilers battered and bruised, wrecks of buildings, and *the bodies of the dead*, all left in one wild waste of ruin, either buried in the mud, or entangled amid the tree tops and amid the *debris* of destruction, torn, mangled, and ghastly, a scene never to be forgotten. $65,000

1874. were raised in New England towns and New York for the immediate relief of the inhabitants.

" May 23. Senate passed the Civil Rights bill.

" June 1. Gen. Bristow confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of the Treasury.

Henry Grinnell.

" June 30. Death of Henry Grinnell, an eminent New York merchant and philanthropist, and one of the members of the extensive shipping house of Grinnell, Minturn & Co. In 1850 Mr. Grinnell fitted out at his own expense, an expedition to search for Sir John Franklin, the lost traveler. This expedition was placed in command of Lieut E. J. De Haven. The unknown land discovered in latitude 15° 24' 21" by this expedition was named Grinnell Land. Together with Mr. Geo. Peabody, in 1853, he expended $50,000 upon another expedition, which was placed in charge of Dr. Kane. He was also much interested in the expedition of Capt. Hall.

Church and State.

" Struggle of the Roman Catholic priesthood in Brazil for the supremacy of power. The Cabinet Minister, Viscount Caravella, declared "that the sovereignty of Brazil can not admit another sovereign over it," also, "that the Bishop of Olinda, by his interdict against the Freemasons, had violated the Constitution of the empire."

Grasshopper Raid.

" Great devastation caused by the grasshoppers throughout the Northwest, especially in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota, during this and the following year.

Charlie Ross.

" July 1. The abduction of a little boy of four years of age, son of Christian K. Ross, of Germantown, Pa., a suburb of Philadelphia. He was, with his brother, aged six years, playing upon the sidewalk before his father's house, when two men in a wagon enticed them with candy and a promise of fire-crackers to get into the wagon and take a ride. They drove in a zigzag direction about eight miles, when they gave the eldest boy twenty-five cents, and told him to go into a shop and buy some fire-crackers. As soon as he entered the store they drove off with the little one, and were never seen or heard from again, until they were both shot while in the act of committing a burglary four months after. In about a week after the child was stolen, one of the abductors wrote Mr. Ross a letter, in which he proposed to deliver up the child for a large ransom. This was the first case of brigandage, or holding a person or child for a ransom, ever attempted in this country. In the correspondence between the father and the abductors, they offered to deliver the child, safe and sound, to his parents, for the sum of $20,000, provided Mr. Ross would pledge his sacred word and honor that they should suffer no harm from the transaction.

1874. The detectives and chiefs of police were much opposed to Mr. Ross accepting such a proposition, as the result would prove very disastrous to the safety of little children in the future, as they felt very positive in being able finally to discover the child and secure his abductors.

The subsequent unsuccessful search, the bold and desperate attempt of his abductors to procure a large ransom for the stolen child, their actual correspondence with the father during a period of four months, and their final capture and tragical death while robbing a house, and the utter failure of the combined efforts of the police and detective forces of the country to discover the child, altogether form a story of startling and thrilling interest in the annals of crime. The news soon spread over the entire civilized world, and anxious and sympathetic parents from all parts of Europe and America sent letters of condolence and sympathy to the afflicted parents. The sleepless vigilance of anxious and outraged humanity was constantly on the alert, and hundreds of letters and dispatches from all parts of the country were received by Mr. Ross, describing children who were found, or had been seen under suspicious circumstances, and whom, it was claimed, answered the description of the "lost Charlie." The constant and terrible anxiety of the parents, and their ceaseless efforts to find their lost darling; the wasting of a fortune in the fruitless search, together with the thrilling story of his abduction, with the details of the correspondence and search, also the killing of his abductors, are all related in a simple yet graphic manner in the book entitled "Charlie Ross, the Kidnapped Child," by his father, Christian K. Ross. Mr. Ross has spent over $50,000 for the recovery of his child, and still hopes to find him. The Governor of Pennsylvania recently appointed Mr. Ross to a public office, he being now a poor man. On the 14th of December two burglars were surprised and shot while in the act of robbing a house in Bay Ridge, L. I., by Mr. Van Brunt and his son. One of the burglars was shot dead on the spot, and the other lived but a short time. Before he died he confessed that he and his companion were the abductors of Charlie Ross; that their names were Moshier and Douglass, and that Moshier, the man who was shot dead, was the one who held the child in custody, but that he (Douglass) could not tell where the child was secreted. This is the last that has ever been heard from Charlie Ross.

" July 14. Another large fire in Chicago, destroying a vast amount of property..... 608

Great Flood at Pittsburg.

" July 27. Great flood at Pittsburg and Alleghany City; about 200 lives and a vast amount of property destroyed. 608

" Aug. *The steamer "Pat Rogers" destroyed by fire* on the Ohio River, and 25 lives lost..... 608

" Aug. Riots at Austin, Miss., between negroes and whites; also insurrection in Trenton, Tenn.

" Aug. 7. A snow-storm occurred in New Hampshire..... 608

Ezra Cornell.

" Dec. 9. Ezra Cornell died at New York. Mr. Cornell was a philanthropist and patron of education. He acquired his fortune in connection with the telegraph business, conceiving the idea of supporting the wires upon poles—as now universally practiced—and constructing the principal lines through the Eastern States. Mr. Cornell's first public benefaction was a gift of a public library and building to the city of Ithaca, N. Y. His second and munificent gift to the public was the founding and endowment of "Cornell University."

" At the close of this year there were 72,-633 miles of railroad in operation in the United States.

" *Nearly $6,000,000 of the Public Debt canceled this fiscal year.*

" *There were 5,830 failures in business this year.*

Beecher Trial.

1875. Trial of Henry Ward Beecher, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., for adultery with Mrs. Theodore Tilton, as charged by her husband. Mr. Tilton being a prominent literary man, and editor of the New York *Independent*, also a very intimate friend of Mr. Beecher. The trial was the most noted and intensely exciting one of the kind in the annals of the world's history. Its results were most indefinite and unsatisfactory to the people, the jury disagreeing, and no verdict rendered. The leading witnesses were prominent Christians and intelligent and influential citizens, and *bore the most conflicting testimony.*

" Jan. 9. *Death of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, the distinguished philanthropist, aged 74 years.*

" Jan. 10. Death of Gen. Gordon Granger, at Santa Fé, Mexico.

" Jan. 15. Gold the lowest for this year, 111¾.

" Jan. 25. Death, in Fitchburg, Mass., of Rev. George T. Trask, the anti-tobacco apostle, aged 78 years.

The Keeley Motor.

" Invention of a motive power which seemed to promise a revolution in the entire mechanical world. It is claimed by Mr. Keeley, the inventor, that he has discovered a new power or force in nature which will produce a pressure of 50,000 pounds to the square inch, by the condensation of air and water, and that it will accomplish all that steam or gunpowder can do, and yet render an explosion harmless. Also, that an engine of 5,000 horse-power will occupy no more space than an ordinary steam-engine. This subject has caused a great deal of excitement among mechanical and scientific men. Several prominent scientists and practical machinists have examined it and tested its power, and pronounce it a success. But it yet remains for the public to be convinced of the practicability of the wonderful claims of this new discovery, as it has not yet been made a *practical success.*

" Feb. 15. Great fire at Port au Prince, Hayti. 500 houses burned.

" Feb. 25. Falling of a wall upon the roof of St. Andrew's Church in New York city, during religious service. A panic ensued, and five persons were killed and thirty wounded.

" March. Colorado admitted to the Union as a State.

" March 8. Damages of $6,537,000 awarded against Tweed in civil suit.

" March 20. Destructive tornado in Georgia. Great loss of life and property.

" March–April. Yellow fever in the city of Buenos Ayres, S. A.; the number of victims exceeded 13,000.

" April 13. Death of Samuel R. Wells, well known professor of phrenology, and proprietor of the *Phrenological Journal.* He was, for many years, associated with the Fowlers in the advancement of the science of Phrenology.

" April 22. John Harper, senior member of the firm of "Harper Brothers," died, aged 78.

" April 25. Burning of three steamers at the New Orleans levee; fifty lives were lost.

" April–May. Great floods in the South. Large portions of Arkansas and Louisiana inundated. Great suffering among the inhabitants, especially among the laboring classes and freedmen. Large contributions were sent from the North.

" May. Extensive forest fires in Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, and Canada, with great loss of property and some lives.

" Appearance of grasshoppers in Iowa in great numbers.

Trial of Prof. Swing.

" May 5. Trial of Prof. Swing, by the Presbytery of Chicago, upon the charges of heresy and unfaithfulness in duty as a pastor, preferred by Mr. Patton. In other words, Prof. Swing was arraigned before the Chicago Presbytery for not being faithful to the doctrines of the Westminster Confession. The trial lasted fifteen days, and resulted in his acquittal by the Presbytery of Chicago by a three-fourths vote. Prof. Swing subsequently withdrew from the Presbytery, and Mr. McVicker's theater was hired for church services on Sunday mornings, where he has since preached to very large audiences as pastor of a new and independent congregation, called the "Central Church." Prof. Swing's sermons have since been regularly reported and published in the leading newspapers of the city.

Dr. Susan Dimmick.

" May 9. Dr. Susan Dimmick, of Boston, was lost on the *Schiller*, which was wrecked on the coast of Cornwall, Eng., and over 300 lives were lost. She was twice refused admittance into the Medical School of Harvard University, and went to Zurich, Switzerland, where she graduated with high honors. She also studied in Vienna, and returned to Boston, where she became resident

1875. physician of a hospital for women and children.

John C. Breckenridge.

" May 17. Death of John C. Breckenridge, at Lexington, Ky. Mr. Breckenridge was chosen for Vice-President of the United States, with Mr. James Buchanan Pre-ident, and in 1860 he was the candidate for President of a sectional party at the South, and in the same year he was elected as U. S. Senator and defended the Southern Confederacy and secession in the Senate. Soon after he joined the Confederate army, and in December, 1861, was expelled from the Senate. In the summer following he was appointed a Major-General by the Confederacy, and served through the war of the Rebellion. He was Secretary of War in Jefferson Davis' Cabinet at the time of the surrender of the South, and went immediately to Europe, where he remained till 1868, when he returned and devoted himself to his profession as a lawyer.

Great Earthquake.

" May 18. Earthquake in New Granada, S. A. Six cities destroyed. The city of Cucuta entirely obliterated; 16,000 lives were lost.

" May 27. Burning of the French Catholic Church at Holyoke, Mass., during a celebration. 75 lives were lost.

" May 30. Loss of the steamer *Vicksburg*, from Montreal to Liverpool. She went down in a field of ice. 83 lives were lost.

" June 1. National Temperance Convention met in Chicago.

" June 14. Death of Samuel G. Drake, a noted American antiquarian, and author of early American and Indian histories.

" June 16. Explosion in a manufactory of fireworks in Boston, Mass. Six persons killed and three seriously injured.

Riot in South America.

" June 20. Terrible riot at San Miguel, a city in the republic of San Salvador, S. A., among the lower classes, instigated by a sermon preached against the civil authorities by a priest named Palacois. The garrison were nearly all assassinated, and many prominent persons killed. The town was then burned by pouring kerosene over buildings. The British ship *Fantome* landed a large company of marines, who hastened to the rescue. The damage was estimated at $1,000,000.

"*Doesticks.*"

" June 25. Death of Mortimer Thompson, a humorous writer, well known as "Doesticks." He married, for his second wife, the daughter of Mrs. James Parton, or "Fanny Fern." His literary name was "Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B."

" July 5. Railroad collision on Long Island; fifteen persons killed and over twenty injured.

Mrs. Celia Burleigh.

" July 7. Death of Mrs. Celia Burleigh, at Syracuse, N. Y. She was a preacher and reformer, and the widow of Wm. H. Burleigh, a strong and popular advocate of anti-slavery and Woman's Rights principles. Mrs. Burleigh was the first President of the Woman's Club of Brooklyn, and took an active part in the advocacy of Woman Suffrage and other reform movements. Upon the death of her husband, she prepared herself for the ministry, and was pastor of a Unitarian Church in Brooklyn, Conn. Mrs. Burleigh had a wide reputation as an able writer and eloquent speaker.

Frank Blair.

" July 8. Death of Hon. Francis Preston Blair, Jr., at St. Louis, an eminent politician and Congressman. He was in 1868 a candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Gov. Seymour, of New York, as President.

Donaldson's Balloon Ascension.

" July 15. Balloon ascension of Prof. Donaldson and Newton S. Grimwood, a *Chicago Journal* reporter, from the Hippodrome in Chicago. These bold and daring adventurers ascended amid a vast and tumultuous crowd of spectators at 5 o'clock P.M. A stiff breeze was blowing from the southwest at the time, which took them in a north-east direction over the lake. The breeze swelled to a hurricane before midnight. A small schooner sighted the balloon at 7 o'clock about twelve miles north of Chicago and thirty miles from the shore, and but a mile and a half from the vessel. It was skimming along the surface of the lake. The captain realizing their danger, headed his vessel in their direction, but before he could reach it there was a sudden lightening of the car and the balloon shot rapidly upward and was soon lost to sight. That was the last that was ever heard of the balloon and its daring and reckless aeronaut, Professor Donaldson. The globe was a cotton one, and badly battered and patched, and presented a threadbare and flimsy appearance, and many of the spectators predicted its destruction and the sacrifice of its bold occupants at the time of starting.

Andrew Johnson.

" July 31. Death of Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States, in Carter County, East Tennessee. Mr. Johnson was born at Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 29, 1808. His father died when he was but four years old, and at ten he was apprenticed to a tailor, whom he served seven years. He was not at school a day of his life. While learning his trade he learned his letters, and borrowed books and learned to read. When he had learned his trade, he found employment as a journeyman tailor two years, and after working a short time in Raleigh, he emigrated to Tennessee, taking with him his mother, who was now dependent on him for support. He married in Greenville, Tenn., and commenced business there. His wife taught him to write and cipher, and the first office he held was that of Alderman, to which he was elected in 1828, and which he held for three years. In 1830 he was chosen Mayor of his town, and in 1835 was sent to the State Legislature, and again in 1839 by a large majority. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1843 to Congress, in which he served till 1853, and was a conspicuous advocate of President Polk's measures. In 1853 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and re-elected in 1855, and in 1857 to the U. S. Senate for a full term. On the opening of the war he was found on the side of the Union, denouncing secession in a bold and unreserved manner, which made him very popular at the North, but at the South he was burnt in effigy, and on his return to Tennessee his life was threatened, and he fled to the North as a fugitive from tyranny. Pre-ident Lincoln appointed him Provisional Governor of Tennessee before his term in the Senate had expired, and gave him the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

He ruled Tennessee upon terms of justice and strict loyalty to the Federal Government, and brought her back into the Union. In 1864 he was elected Vice-President with Mr. Lincoln re-elected as President, and upon the assassination of the latter he took the President's chair April 15, 1865. His efforts to reconstruct the Union were not well received by Congress, and the Republican majority repudiated his acts, and proceeded to reconstruct the Southern States upon a different basis. From this time on he was at variance with Congress, and vetoed no less than nineteen bills. His enmity of the Secretary of War was so great that on Aug. 12, 1867, he suspended him from office and appointed Gen. Grant in his place. The Senate refused to sanction the act, and Gen. Grant resigned the office into Mr. Stanton's hands. Upon making the second attempt to remove Stanton, the House of Representatives passed a resolution that the President be impeached. At the close of the trial, May 20th, at the final vote, thirty-five voted "guilty" and nineteen "not guilty." A two-thirds vote not being obtained, the President was acquitted. His last act in opposition to Congress was in December, 1868, when he issued a proclamation of full pardon to everybody who had participated in the Rebellion. Upon his return to Tennessee he was defeated as a candidate, both for the U. S. Senate and for Congressman-at-Large, but in Jan., 1875, he was elected to the U. S. Senate, holding his seat during the brief extra session in March. Mr. Johnson's career as President was so at variance with his loyalty during the outbreak of the Rebellion, and also during his political career through and after the war, until he became Vice-President, that it was regarded as enigmatical and suspicious by the North; and the bright fame he enjoyed from his true and uncompromising loyalty was shadowed by a dark cloud which settled over the closing years of his otherwise noble and useful life.

Newton S. Grimwood.

" Aug. The body of Newton S. Grimwood, the companion of Prof. Donald-

1875. son in his disastrous aerial voyage, was found on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, between Stony Creek and Montague, by a mail carrier, in a partial state of decomposition, and partially buried in the sand. A bursted life-preserver was fastened around his body. The whole country adjacent to the lake was thoroughly searched for Prof. Donaldson and his missing balloon, but they were never heard from after.

Ku-Klux in Illinois.

" A band of outlaws and desperadoes in disguise infested portions of Illinois, whipping and murdering citizens and destroying their property. The citizens formed themselves into committees of scouts, under permission of the Governor, and scoured the whole country. The baud was finally broken up and dispersed.

Troubles in Mexico.

" Threatened revolution in Mexico caused by the passage of liberal laws. The Ultramontane clergy incited the masses to resistance and bloodshed. The priests placed themselves at the head of armed bands and imposed contributions upon the defenseless villages. The national troops, however, overpowered them, and those that did not escape to the mountains were hanged. Bands of insurgents bade defiance to the Government, and plundered and pillaged the citizens along the line, both in Mexico and Texas, which threatened trouble with the United States.

" Aug. 6. Assassination of Don Gabriel Garcia Moreno, President of Ecuador, in the royal palace at Quito, by members of a secret society, which were numerous in South America and Europe.

" Aug. 16. Death, at Oberlin, of Rev. Chas. G. Finney, President of Oberlin College, also evangelist and reformer.

" Aug. 23. Wm. Cyrus Nutt, D.D., late President of the University of Indiana, died at Bloomington, Ind. He was the first President of Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind., organizing that college with three scholars in a room 12 x 15 feet.

" Aug. 26. Sudden suspension of the great California Bank. Intense excitement in San Francisco, resembling "Black Friday" in New York, and $1,400,000 were paid out this day. The bank had a capital of $5,000,000.

William Ralston.

" Aug. 27. Snicide of William Ralston, President of the California Bank, by drowning. Mr. Ralston was the "Jay Gould" of the Pacific Coast; a man of large liberality and princely hospitalities. He lived in a large baronial mansion, twenty-five miles south of San Francisco, at San Mateo, and drove a splendid team of horses to the city almost daily.

Mr. Ralston began life as a shoemaker, but soon found a more congenial position as a clerk on a Mississippi steamer. From this position he became connected with a line of Cali-

1875. fornia steamers, and finally settled down in San Francisco and started a bank. His great abilities as a financier were soon developed, and he became President and Director of the Bank of California, which, under his management, grew to colossal proportions, and was considered the great financial pillar of the State. But the almost universal example of the extravagance and wild spirit of adventure and reckless squandering of money, gained by speculation and gambling, and also of the quick departure of wealth so suddenly made, was strikingly repeated in the history of Wm. Ralston. His style and manner of living were more than princely. Like his prototype, Jim Fisk, he must invest in a hotel, which should, when completed, be pronounced the grandest in the world, and which would cost the modest sum of three million dollars. Mining and "stock gambling" formed another feature in which Ralston imitated Fisk, and upon which he "staked a fortune," but unlike Fisk, he *lost*. Unfortunately for him, the great "bonanza" holders and controllers of the Comstock mine (Flood and O'Brien) were better versed in that department of gambling than their victim. They sold him rapidly, advancing shares at "fancy prices" and in fabulous amounts. He had risked the capital of the bank as freely as he did his own personal property. Soon the shares began to fall faster than they had risen. A run came upon the bank, its credit was shaken, and worst of all, the heartless controllers of that vast monopoly turned bankers also, and refused all accommodation to the rival house; and when the crash came, nothing was left the doomed man but a choice of death by his own hand, or a life of reproach, humiliation, and poverty.

" Sept. *Trial of William Westervelt for complicity in the abduction and concealing of the "stolen child," Charlie Ross.* He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years.

Fast Mail.

" Sept. 17. Arrival of the first fast mail train in Chicago at 6.21 A.M., which left New York at 4.17 A.M. the 16th. The train was brought into Chicago by Mr. Frank Osgood, of Elkhart, Ind., who had to make twenty five minutes of lost time in one hundred and one miles. He fainted in the cab when the train reached the depot, so great had been the strain upon his nerves and his mental anxiety. They arrived several minutes before the expiration of the allotted time.

" Sept. Severe hurricane on the Island of St. Thomas.

" Sept. 28. Terrific gale at Charleston, S. C.; damages $250,000.

" Oct. 5. The highest price of gold for the year 1875 was on this day, 117⅞.

" Oct. 7. Town of Iquique, Peru, destroyed by fire.

" Invention of the life or surf-car, by Capt. Ottinger, for saving people on wrecked vessels in storms, when the life-boat can not be used.

" Oct. 11. Death of Isaac Merrill Singer, inventor of the Singer Sewing Machine, in Torquay, Eng.

" Oct. 26. Great fire in Virginia City, Nevada; the business portion completely destroyed. Loss estimated at $4,000,000.

" Nov. 4. Steamship *Pacific* foundered between San Francisco and Portland; nearly 200 lives lost.

" Nov. 9. Burning of the steamship *City of Waco* off Galveston bar; nearly 70 lives lost.

" Nov. 17. Coast packet *Empire* lost at New Orleans; 14 passengers and several of the crew lost.

Henry Wilson.

" Nov. 22. Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States, died of apoplexy at Washington, D. C. He was born in Farmington, N. H., Feb. 6th, 1812. His father's name was Colbath, and was a poor farm laborer, and apprenticed his son, at the age of ten years, to a farmer in his native town. He went to school about one year, at intervals, during the eleven years of his apprenticeship. At the age of 21, by an act of the Legislature, he assumed the name of Henry Wilson, and the same year he walked to Natick, Mass., and hired himself to a shoemaker till he learned the trade. He worked two years, and earned some money and returned to New Hampshire, and studied in the academies of Stafford, Wallsborough, and Concord, but losing his earnings by the failure of the man to whom he had intrusted them, he was compelled to return to Natick and resume work as a shoemaker. Here he took an active part in forming and sustaining a debating society among the young men of the town. In 1835 he took an active part in the anti-slavery discussions, then so prominent a question in debate. In 1838 he made his first visit to Washington, and there the vivid impressions made upon his mind by the slave-trade and practice in the District of Columbia forever fostered an undying hatred of the system in his manly and generous nature. His first active participation in politics was in the "Harrison campaign" of 1840, and during the next five years he was three times elected a Representative to the Legislature from Natick, and twice a State Senator from Middlesex County. In 1845 he took an active part in opposing the admission of Texas as a slave State. In 1846 he offered a resolution in the Legislature against slavery, and supported it by an elaborate and comprehensive speech. In 1848 he was a delegate to the Whig National Convention in Philadelphia, and withdrew from the Convention, after making his protest, on the rejection of the anti-slavery resolutions. He edited the Boston *Republican* for two years in the interest of the Free Soil party. In 1850 and '51 he was again a Member of the Massachusetts State Senate, and was President of the Senate both terms. In 1852 he was President of the Free Soil National Convention, at Pittsburg, Chairman of the National Committee, and candidate for Congress, but failed in the election by 93

1875. votes. In 1855 he was elected to succeed Edward Everett in the United States Senate. Mr. Wilson aided in organizing the Republican party on the basis of opposition to the extension of slavery, and when, on the 22d of May, 1856, Mr. Sumner, his colleague, was assaulted by Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, Mr. Wilson, in a speech to the Senate the next morning, denounced the act as "brutal, murderous, and cowardly," and for this language he was challenged by Brooks for a duel, but he honorably declined on the ground that dueling is a barbarous and unlawful practice, while he stated that *he believed in the right of self-defense in the broadest sense.* From this time on, Mr. Wilson was constantly in public political service, and rapidly rose in popularity, and soon became one of the acknowledged champions of American liberty, independent of caste or color, in the Senate, the press, and at the ballot-box. In 1872 Mr. Wilson was elected to the Vice-Presidency with Gen. Grant. In 1873 he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never fully recovered. He was the author of the following works: "History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power," in two volumes; "History of the Anti-Slavery Measure in Congress;" "Military Measures of the United States Congress," and several others. Mr. Wilson's public life was not clouded by one dishonorable act, and he maintained his loyalty and political integrity to the last of his career, and he was deeply and sincerely mourned.

" Nov. 23. Nearly one-half of the town of Tuscumbia, Ala., destroyed by a storm of wind and rain; 12 persons killed.

William B. Astor.

" Nov. 24. *Death of Wm. B. Astor*, eldest son and principal heir of John Jacob Astor. Mr. Astor contributed largely to public charities, and made several private presents of value while living. Mr. Astor, following the example of his father, invested largely in real estate, and built mostly first-class houses. His rent-rolls were enormous, and at 80 years of age he is said to have owned 720 houses; in 1875 he paid taxes on $16,000,000 worth of real estate in New York city, and the probable value of his estate at the time of his death was about $45,000,000.

" Dec. 1. Sinking of the steamer *Sunnyside* on the Hudson River; 11 persons drowned.

" Dec. 4. Escape of Tweed from the custody of the Sheriff of New York County.

" Dec. 17. Burning of the Pacific Mail steamer *Japan*, from San Francisco to Yokohama; a great number of lives lost.

" Dec. 28. Fire-damp explosion in the Hutchinson mines, near Kensington, Pa.; several lives were lost.

" Dec. New Constitution of Nebraska ratified by the people.

" During the present year the public debt was reduced $14,344,514.84, and the contract for refunding it renewed.

" Bolivian Revolution suppressed and the leaders banished.

" Religious agitation in Mexico. The Church party endeavor to incite the mob element to deeds of violence.

Moody and Sankey.

" Beginning of the great revivals conducted by Moody and Sankey. Their first meeting was held in Brooklyn, N. Y., in a skating-rink, there being no other building large enough to hold the audiences. In Philadelphia the meetings were held in a freight depot fitted up for the purpose, and in Chicago a "Tabernacle" was built by John V. Farwell expressly for the meetings, seating comfortably 8,000 people. In every place where these evangelists labored great and intensely interested audiences attended, and the most perfect order and quiet reigned throughout the exercises. The preaching was not of a nature to excite fanatical demonstration, but was deeply impressive, and thousands of people claimed to have been converted. The singing of Mr. Sankey was the great and attractive feature which drew the masses outside of the churches, and which charmed every ear that heard it.

" Forest fires in Pennsylvania. Property to the amount of $3,000,000 destroyed.

" *Great inundation in Texas. Four hundred lives were lost.*

" Severe storms in the South. Three hundred lives lost.

" Threatened disturbances in Louisiana checked by the military under Gen. Sheridan.

Amnesty Bill.

1876. Jan. Debate on the Amnesty bill, a Democratic measure, which proposed granting pardon to all the participants in the Rebellion who had been excluded from previous pardons. The bill received the support of 172 votes, 97 voting against it; a two-thirds majority not being secured it was declared lost. A second debate followed, which was characterized by a great deal of bitterness and party strife, with like results.

" Serious difficulties between the Americans and Chinese in California, and great opposition to Chinese emigration. The white population in Contra, Costa County, expelled the Chinese by force and burned their houses and property.

Whisky War.

" War upon the "Whisky Rings," by Secretary Bristow, of the United States Treasury.

" Indictment of Gen. Babcock, Private Secretary and personal friend of President Grant, for complicity in the whisky frauds. A general investigation revealed the most corrupt and wide-spread combination among revenue officers, distillers, and wholesale venders to defraud the Government.

" Feb. 5. The gallery in Robinson's Opera House, Cincinnati, gave way during a Sunday-school festival; twelve lives were lost and a score of persons injured.

" Feb. 8. Destructive fire on Broadway, N. Y. Loss $3,000,000.

" Feb. 10. Death of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the distinguished jurist, in Annapolis, Md., aged 79.

1876. Feb. 12. Explosion in a colliery at West Pittsburg, Pa.; several killed and wounded.

" Feb. 17. Death of Rev. Horace Bushnell, DD., in Hartford, Ct., aged 60.

Charlotte Cushman.

" Feb. 18. Death of Charlotte Cushman, great American singer and actress. She was one of the most talented and accomplished women of her day. As a singer, her career was short; losing her voice, she studied for the stage, and as an actress her fame was world-wide. She acquired a large fortune and the universal respect and esteem of all classes at home and abroad.

" Feb. 24. Sleeping-car thrown from the track and burned on the Harlem Railroad extension; several were killed, among whom Mr. Bissell and son, of the Sherman House, Chicago, were burned in the car.

" March. Terrible ravages of the hog cholera throughout the Western States, especially Illinois.

" March 6. Burning of the Old People's Home, a Catholic charitable institution, in Brooklyn, N. Y. Eighteen aged and decrepit men were suffocated and burned to death.

" March 6. Freight train, with one passenger car, fell through a bridge on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and killed eleven persons.

" March 30. Bursting of a reservoir at Worcester, Mass. The flood carried everything before it for nine miles, and finally settled upon a large tract of meadow land. Millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed, but no lives were lost.

Alexander T. Stewart.

" April 10. Death of Alexander T. Stewart, the proprietor of the largest retail dry-goods house in the world. His personal wealth was estimated at $50,000,000 at the time of his death. He left no blood relatives, and the bulk of his estate was given to his wife. He bequeathed $1,000,000 to Judge Hilton, whom he made one of the executors of his will. Mrs. Stewart was appointed in his will to carry out all his charitable plans, one of which was the building of a mammoth and magnificent hotel at Fourth Avenue and 32d Street, New York, as a "Home for Working Women." The house was built and opened under the supervision of Judge Hilton, but the terms were in keeping only with high-salaried clerks, and the restrictions were such as no high-minded and intelligent woman could submit to. Therefore the "Home for Working Women" became a magnificent failure, and was converted into a hotel. Mr. Stewart's public charities were munificent. He sent a ship-load of provisions to Ireland during the famine of 1846, a ship-load of flour to France for the sufferers in the Franco-German war, and to the sufferers by the Chicago fire he sent $50,000.

" May 7. Death of Buell Sprague, at Flushing, L. I., an eminent American clergyman, and author of many religious and literary works.

" May 17. Boiler explosion on the steamer

1876. *Pat. Cleybourne* on the Mississippi River; nine persons, including the captain, were killed.

" May 18. Greenback National Convention met in Indianapolis, and nominated Peter Cooper, of New York, for President, with Senator Booth, of California, for Vice-President.

General Custer.

" May 25–26. Shocking massacre of Gen. Custer and his entire company by the Indians of Big Little Horn River, Yellowstone country. The prudence of Major Reno, and the timely arrival of Gen. Terry, saved the whole expedition from the same fate. Gen. Custer was a valued and brave officer in the war of the Rebellion. His first position was that of Staff Officer under Brig.-Gen. Kearney. He was one of Gen. McClellan's aides during the Peninsular campaign, and was afterward made Brigadier-General of cavalry, having two horses shot under him at the battle of Gettysburg, and his brigade led the column in Sheridan's raid toward Richmond. In July, 1866, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of U. S. cavalry, with the brevet rank of Major-General, and was thereafter engaged in the frontier service. Gen. Custer was one of the most courageous and dashing cavalry leaders in the service. His achievements during the war were of the most brilliant kind.

" May 30. Great fire in Quebec; nearly 500 houses destroyed.

Sitting Bull.

" This year is memorable for the Indian war between Sitting Bull with his hostile bands and Gen. Crook with his command of 2,000 men, who, during eight months, marched 3,300 miles. 370 Indians were captured, 350 killed, 450 wounded, 395 lodges destroyed, which represented the homes of 3,000 Indians.

Centennial Exposition.

" Grand Centennial Exposition, or celebration of the one hundredth birthday of the United States Republic, in Philadelphia. The whole nation was represented by the most skillful and complete workmanship of her artisans. All enterprises and industries being represented, from the simplest mechanical contrivance to the grandest achievements of art. All nations of the earth were invited to participate, and most of them were represented with their beautiful wares and the products of their wonderful skill and workmanship. The main building, composed of iron and glass, covered an area of more than twenty acres, and costing upwards of $1,500,000. The horticultural grounds occupied a space of about forty acres. The sum of $6,500,000 was expended in buildings and getting the grounds in order. The total receipts more than doubled that of any world's fair, being $8,122,409. The Centennial Exposition was a grand success, nothing happening to hinder the progress or mar the perfect order of the programme from beginning to end. It opened July 4th with most

1876. appropriate and imposing ceremonies, and was attended by the chief dignitaries of our own country and many eminent representatives from the various nations of the earth. Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, was the only crowned representative of earth's monarchies present.

" June 3. A bill passed in the Senate authorizing the President to appoint five commissioners to treat with the Sioux Indians for the cession of the Black Hills region.

Santa Anna.

" June 20. Death of Antonio Lopez De Santa Anna, a Mexican General, in the City of Mexico. Santa Anna began his military career in 1821 against the Royalists, and in 1822 was given the command of Vera Cruz, but his insubordination led to his dismissal, and he took revenge by aiding in the downfall of the Emperor Iturbide, after he had repelled the Spanish invasion under Borradas. In September, 1829, he was made Minister of War and Commander-in-chief of the army, and subsequently headed two successful insurrections, and in March, 1833, he was made President, but though a favorite with the army, he was unpopular with the nation, being suspected of aiming at the imperial crown. During his Presidency several insurrections broke out, the most formidable of which was crushed by him on May 11, 1835. Upon the insurrection in Texas, Santa Anna took the field in person, and was instrumental in the perpetration of several savage massacres, and was routed and taken prisoner by Sam. Houston at San Jacinto and banished. He was recalled to Mexico in 1846 and appointed Generalissimo of the Mexican army and Provisional President, and was defeated in every battle; and soon after the fall of Mexico he resigned the Presidency, and with the permission of the American Commander-in-chief he sailed for Jamaica on April 5, 1848. In 1853 Santa Anna returned to Mexico, and was received with enthusiasm by the people, and appointed President; but he soon fomented a new revolution and was appointed President for life. But his despotic rule brought about the revolution under Alvarez, which resulted in the abdication of Santa Anna and his exile to Havana. During the French invasion he returned to Mexico, but rising disturbances led to his banishment in 1864. He was appointed Grand Marshal of the empire by Maximilian, but was implicated in a conspiracy against the Emperor in 1865 and he again retired from Mexico. In 1867 he made a last attempt to gain the ascendency in Mexico, but was taken prisoner at Vera Cruz and condemned to death. He was pardoned by Juarez on consideration of his quitting the Mexican soil forever, and he came to the United States. After the death of Juarez he was permitted to return to Mexico.

" June 27. Democratic National Convention met at St. Louis, nominating Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, of N. Y., for President, with Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice-President.

1876. June. Winslow released at London. Extradition thus ended.

" July. Hamburg, S. C., massacre of negro militiamen by Butler and others.

" July 4. Terrific storm in Iowa. Forty-two persons drowned in the village of Rockdale.

" July 9. Castle Garden, N. Y. City, destroyed by fire.

" July 10. Burning of the propeller *St. Clair* on Lake Superior. Seventeen passengers and ten of the crew lost.

Sullivan—Hanford.

" Aug. 7. Shooting of Francis Hanford, Principal of the North Division High-School, Chicago, Ill., by Alexander Sullivan, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, upon the alleged public insult offered his wife in charges preferred against her by Mr. Hanford before the City Council, and which Mr. Hanford refused to retract. In the communication (which Mr. Hanford declared to have been a confidential note to one of the Aldermen, and which he very injudiciously read before the Council) Mr. Hanford charged Mrs. Sullivan with "being the instigator of all the deviltry connected with the legislation of the Board of Education. That her influence with the Mayor had secured the dismissal of the Secretary of the Board of Public Works, and the appointment of her husband in his place; also of being connected with a 'ring' which controlled the Board of Education, and which was hostile to Mr. Pickard, the General Superintendent of the City Schools," etc. Mr. Sullivan arrived at the Council Chamber just after the communication had been read, and upon receiving a copy of the same, also being informed that Mr. Hanford was the author, he repaired immediately to the house of Mr. Hanford, in company with his wife and brother, and in the presence of several of Mr. Hanford's friends, also of Mrs. Hanford, he demanded an immediate and written retraction, that he might have it published in the morning papers, to counteract the statement which had been read before the Council, and which would also appear. Mr. Hanford declared that he was able to fully substantiate what he had said, and would proceed to do so at the proper time and place. Mr. Sullivan demanded *immediate retraction*, and Mr. Hanford refused, whereupon Mr. Sullivan, calling him a villain and a dog, struck him, and they both fell to the ground. The parties were here separated, when Mrs. Sullivan and her husband's brother came up, and a scuffle ensued between them and Mr. Hanford, during which Mrs. Sullivan called out that Mr. Hanford had struck her. Mr. Sullivan immediately produced a pistol and shot Mr. Hanford, who was carried into the house, where he died in half an hour. Mr. Sullivan was arrested and examined before a coroner's jury, who rendered the following verdict:

"That the said Francis Hanford, now lying dead at No. 267 Oak Street, in the city of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, came to his death on the 7th day of August,

1876. 1876, from a pistol-shot wound inflicted by a pistol or revolver in the hands of Alexander Sullivan, and therefore we, the jury, recommend the coroner to hold said Alexander Sullivan for further examination before the Criminal Court without bail."

Sullivan's Trial.

" The first trial of Alexander Sullivan for the murder of Francis Hanford, began October 16th, in the Criminal Court of Chicago, before Judge McAllister, the only Judge in the county who, as alleged, was not prejudiced against him. The Court was crowded with spectators. Great difficulty was experienced in securing a jury. The fourth day the 12th juror was secured, and proceedings began. Counsel for the defense, W. W. O'Brien, Thomas Moran, and Leonard Swett; Col. Van Arman assisted Charles Reed, the State's Attorney, in the prosecution. On Wednesday, Oct. 24th, at 5.30 P.M., the jury retired. When they returned, they declared a disagreement of eleven to one; whereupon Judge McAllister discharged the jury, and admitted Mr. Sullivan to bail. After the trial there was a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed as to its results. A petition was circulated, and signed by 8,000 persons, citizens of the county, praying the resignation of Judge McAllister. The petition was presented to him in the Court-room by a committee of respectable and dignified gentlemen of the county, to which he paid no attention, except to order his clerk to put it on file.

The second trial of Mr. Sullivan for the murder of Francis Hanford began Feb. 28th, 1877, and closed March 9th, when the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty," and Mr. Sullivan was released, and walked out of Court a free man amid the cheers and congratulations of his friends.

" Aug. 15. Entire business portion of Westport, N. Y., destroyed by fire.

" Aug. 19. Death of Hon. Michael C. Kerr, Speaker of the House of Representatives, aged 49 years.

" Sept. 1. Isaac Washburn died at Livermore, Me., at the age of ninety-one years. He was the father of ex-Gov. Washburn, of Maine, Elihu B. Washburn, Minister to France, and ex-Gov. Cadwalader C. Washburn, of Wisconsin.

" Sept. 4. Town of St. Hyacinthe, Ontario, destroyed by fire. 600 houses burned and 4,000 people homeless.

The Younger Brothers and the Northfield Bank Robbery.

" Sept. 7. Bold attempt of eight armed desperadoes on horseback to rob a bank in open day, in Northfield, Price County, Minn. Five of the gang remained outside to guard the entrance, shooting indiscriminately to frighten the citizens, while the other three entered the bank, springing over the counter, and holding a knife at the throat of the cashier, J. G. Haywood, ordering him to open the vault, while the other two compelled the assistant cashier and clerk to hold up their hands. Haywood refused to open the vault, and they shot him dead on the spot. They then ordered his assistant to open it, but he denied knowing the combination, and ran out of the back door, receiving a wound in the shoulder. Meanwhile the citizens collected, and opened fire upon the robbers outside, killing two and wounding one. The remaining five escaped, carrying the wounded one along. They failed, however, in securing the money. Great excitement prevailed, and the whole country were aroused and in hot pursuit. But for two weeks they were unable to capture them. Upon the 21st of September, four of them, on foot, entered the farm-house of Mr. Sanborn, eight miles from Medalia, to procure food. A son of the farmer, seventeen years of age, against the wishes of his father, took a horse from the stable and rode as fast as he could to Medalia, and aroused the citizens, and about fifty men, armed and on horseback, pursued them. They came upon the robbers five miles west of the town, while they were crossing a marsh, which the pursuers could not cross with their horses. They surrounded the marsh, and found them secreted on one side in the bushes and tall grass. The reckless fellows fired upon their pursuers, who returned it, wounding three and killing one. Three of the gang confessed to being the notorious "Younger Brothers," well known as robbers and highwaymen. They were the most cool and desperate of characters, and defended themselves to the last with a courage worthy of a better cause. They were tried and plead guilty, and were sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

" Sept. 8. Tweed arrested at Vigo, Spain, and returned to the United States.

" Sept. 12. *Death of Henry Alexander Wise*, Governor of Virginia and Brig.-Gen. in the Confederate army, aged 70 years.

Bishop Janes.

" Sept. 18. Death of Rev. Edmund Slover Janes, Senior Bishop of the M. E. Church.

" Sept 22. Disaster on the Pan-Handle Railroad near Columbus, O. Four cars rolled down an embankment. Over thirty persons seriously injured and four killed.

" *Yellow fever at Savannah*, Augusta, and Brunswick, Ga. Out of a population of 2,500 in Brunswick, there were 600 cases. The Howards of New Orleans sent physicians and nurses.

Mollie Maguires.

" Oct. Trials, sentences, and executions of Mollie Maguires in the mining districts of Pennsylvania. A dangerous Order and secret organization which committed many cold-blooded murders.

" Oct. 12. A terrible boiler explosion in Pittsburg, Pa. Sixty persons buried in the ruins; fifty-seven killed and wounded. The shock was felt distinctly two miles from the wreck. The ruins took fire and the scene was heart-rending.

" Nov. Woman's National Temperance Convention held in Cleveland; sixteen States represented.

1876. Dam of the great Lynde Brook Reservoir, near Worcester, Mass., gives way, and a vast amount of property destroyed.

Attempt to Rob Lincoln's Grave.

" Nov. 7. Dastardly attempt to rob the grave of President Lincoln, at Springfield, Ill., by a couple of desperadoes, Mullins and Hughes. They were tried June 1, 1877, found guilty, and sentenced to one year each in the Penitentiary.

" Senate passed a bill reducing the salaries of all Government officials.

" Nov. 16. *Revolution in Mexico*; defeat of the Government army under Gen. Diaz.

" Nov. 18. Fall of Puebla.

" Nov. 21. Flight of President Lerdo from the capital with half a million in money, escorted by 1,000 men, 16 carriages, and 100 extra horses.

" Nov. 23. Gen. Diaz enters the City of Mexico in the midst of splendid demonstration, and the leading towns and cities declare allegiance to his Government.

" Nov. 24. Lerdo's escort forsake him, leaving him but 300 men.

" Nov. 30. Gen. Diaz was officially announced as Provisional President.

" War between San Salvador and Guatemala.

" Revolution in Honduras.

" Col. Balta, President of Peru, was murdered, and was succeeded by Prado, who was elected for four years.

Burning of the Brooklyn Theater.

" Dec. 5. Burning of the Brooklyn Theater, which took fire from the wind blowing one of the flies upon the stage against a gas-jet, which was unprotected. 276 lives were reported lost, among whom were H. S. Murdock, a very popular actor, and Claude Burroughs, a young actor of rising reputation. The majority of these unfortunate victims were from the third tier, and the great destruction was caused by the stairways and lobby giving way, precipitating the whole mass below, killing and smothering them in a great heap, for the terrible holocaust awaiting them.

Extraordinary Meteor.

" Dec. 21. Passage of an extraordinary meteor from S. E. to N. W., which was witnessed from Kansas to Pennsylvania and from Wisconsin to Kentucky, and described as being as large as an ordinary washtub, with a tail nearly 400 feet in length, producing a noise, in some places, which was described as louder than a whole battery, and lighting up the sky with a vivid glow.

Cremation.

" Dec. 6. The first furnace built at Washington, Penn., by Dr. F. J. Le Moine, and cost $1,600.

" Dec. 6. The first public cremation was that of the body of Baron de Palm. The body was placed in the retort at 8½ A. M., and at 10.49 the cremation was declared to be complete. The direct cost of the operation was $7.04. The body was wrapped in a sheet

1876. saturated with alum, to prevent exposure after the cloth was burned away, and was surrounded with flowers and evergreens. About an hour after the burning began, a rose-colored, misty light surrounding the body was observed. In another hour, the body had become red-hot, and the rosy mist had turned to a golden color. The ashes of the deceased were placed in an urn made for that purpose.

Ashtabula Horror.

" Dec. 29. A disaster, the most appalling in its nature which ever occurred in the history of railway travel, took place at a bridge near Ashtabula station in Ohio, at about eight o'clock in the evening. A passenger-train of eleven cars, bearing 160 human beings, went down with the bridge into a dreadful chasm 70 feet in depth and into the creek below, the wreck taking fire immediately. The weather was extremely cold, and a blinding snow-storm was driving before a furious gale. One hundred persons were killed outright or burned to death. The flames spread so rapidly, and the heat was so great, that those buried in the *débris* or held fast in the wreck could not be extricated, and were left to their fate. But two or three of the sixty persons rescued escaped injury, and several died from their wounds. Taken altogether, this was the most terrible railroad disaster which has ever occurred in this country. Mr. P. P. Bliss, the noted revival singer, with his wife, were among the victims.

The Coroner's Verdict.

The verdict of the coroner's jury in the Ashtabula disaster, was "that the fall of the bridge was the result of defects and errors made in designing, constructing, and erecting it; that the railroad company continued to use this bridge for over ten years without attempting to discover the defects, which were perfectly apparent to any practical engineer; also, that the cars were not heated with a proper apparatus, so that fire could be immediately extinguished in case of accident; that the failure to use the steam-pump in the pumping-house, and the means prepared to extinguish the fire was the direct fault of those who were first on the ground; also, that the chief engineer failed to use the fire-engine and hose in extinguishing the flames before the bodies of the victims were consumed; and for the casualty and its fearful results the railroad company were responsible.

Belknap's Fall.

" This year was noted for the exposure of "official corruptions" and "wickedness in high places." The "Whisky Frauds," involving the President's Private Secretary and several revenue officers; the "Emma Mine" scandal, involving the name of Gen. Schenck; and last, though not least, the Secretary of War, Gen. Belknap, charged with "bribery," or with selling Government appointments. Mr. Caleb B. Marsh testified to paying the wife of

1876. Secretary Belknap $12,000 per annum for the post tradership of Fort Sill. After a time he found that he could not afford to pay such a premium, and Mrs. Belknap agreed to accept of $6,000 per annum while he held the post. One of the worst features of this fraud was the fact that this money was directly extorted from the poor soldiers, who were compelled to pay exorbitant prices for all their supplies, as the post trader, in order to make sufficient profits to meet this "premium," and also make his own estimated profits, must sell an inferior article of goods at advanced prices. Marsh also testified that this money was paid Mrs. Belknap through her husband, the Secretary of War. Mr. Belknap did not deny the charge, but immediately sent in his resignation, which was accepted by the President, who was, however, not aware of the Secretary's bribery at the time. Mr. Belknap was immediately arraigned before the Senate and tried for impeachment—37 voting "guilty" and 25 "not guilty." A two-thirds vote being required to convict him, it was ordered that a judgment of acquittal be entered, and this court of impeachment adjourned *sine die*.

Blue Glass Mania.

1877. Jan. Wonderful experiments of Gen. Pleasonton with blue glass as a healing medicine, and the marvelous cures which he claimed as resulting from its use in windows, caused a general excitement throughout the country, and advertising received a fresh impetus. "Blue glass" was offered for sale in wonderful quantities and at marvelous prices. His theory claimed that the sunlight admitted through blue glass gave a fresh impetus to the growth of vegetation and imparted life and health to the sick.

" Jan. 3. Great fire in Lykens (Pa.) coal mines. 1,000 men thrown out of employment.

" Terrific fire-damp explosion in a coal mine near Pittsburg; six men killed and seven wounded.

" At a fire in Montreal, Ontario, the red-hot walls of a burning brick building fell outward and buried over a score of firemen beneath them; nine were killed outright and ten were very seriously injured.

Great Political Excitement.

" Great excitement prevailed over the whole Union in consequence of the contested election of the President. According to the official returns, Rutherford B. Hayes was declared elected by a majority of one. The contest arose over the official correctness of the certificates of Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana, which were questioned by the Democratic party. A committee was chosen to investigate the matter, composed of Senators, Representatives, and Judges of the Supreme Court, which decided in favor of the election of Hayes over Mr. Tilden, the Democratic candidate.

" Federal troops withdrawn from South Carolina and Louisiana.

Rawhide—Duel.

1877. Jan. 3. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York *Herald*, was publicly whipped on Fifth Avenue, New York, by Frederick May, whose sister Bennett was engaged to marry. The trouble originated in the alleged disrespect shown Miss May and her family by his failure to appear upon the evening set for the marriage ceremony to take place. This altercation resulted in a challenge from Bennett to fight a duel, which took place Jan. 8th, in Maryland. Neither of the principals were injured, and Bennett sailed immediately for Europe.

Vanderbilt.

" Jan. 4. Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, a great capitalist and railroad king. He was born on Staten Island in 1794. At the age of 16 he bought a vessel, and at the age of 18 he owned two and was captain of another, and when 19 he married, and bought sloops and schooners, and when 23 years of age was worth $9,000, and free from debt. When he was 30 years old he had full control of the Gibbons line of steamers, which he brought up to paying $40,000,000. Mr. Vanderbilt now turned his attention to railroad speculations, buying, building, and controlling them, until he was the acknowledged "Railroad King." He managed a line of road 2,128 miles in length, the aggregate value of which was estimated at $149,000,000, half of which belonged to Mr. Vanderbilt and his family. At the time of his death his wealth was variously estimated at from $60,000,000 to $100,000,000, all but $15,000,000 of which he left to his son William. His will, however, was contested. William succeeded his father as President of the New York Central Railroad. Mr. Vanderbilt gave $700,000 to Vanderbilt Uuiversity in Nashville, Tenn., and $50,000 to the Church of the Strangers in New York.

Reign of Terror in South America.

" Jan. 12. Civil war in Colombia between the Liberals and Conservatives. Gen. Pena, at the head of 2,500 wild and reckless desperadoes and drunken thieves, advanced from town to town, sacking, robbing, and destroying everything in their path, killing every Conservative without distinction. The city of Coli was utterly ruined, and the most of its male citizens destroyed with their homes and property.

" Jan. 13. Heavy earthquake in Southern California.

" Jan. 24. Fire in Bolton collieries; 15 lives lost.

Commodore Wilkes.

" Feb. 8. Death, in Washington, of Charles Wilkes, an American naval officer and explorer of much renown. He sailed, in 1838, with a squadron of five vessels, to explore the southern seas and islands, the Pacific coast, and the Columbia River. He returned in 1842, and published a description of his expedition. During the war of the Rebellion Capt. Wilkes did excellent service

1877. in the navy, and was commissioned as Commander, and placed first on the list. He captured the notorious rebel commissioners, Mason and Slidell, for which he received a vote of thanks from Congress, but his action was not approved by the President, upon the ground of illegality, and the commissioners were surrendered. In 1866 he received the commission of Rear Admiral on the retired list.

" Feb. 27. Meeting of the *Alabama* Claims Commissioners, in Washington, with Secretary Fish presiding.

" Mar. Bursting of the Staffordsville reservoir, on the east branch of the Willimantic, Conn., causing great destruction of property.

Execution of Lee, the "Mountain Meadow" Murderer.

" Mar. 23. Execution of John D. Lee, one of the leaders in the "Mountain Meadow" massacre, a wholesale butchery of an emigrant train by the Mormons over twenty years before. Lee was shot on the very ground where the massacre occurred. He made out a written statement, confessing complicity in the crime, but declared that he was forced to carry out the "orders of the council," which were given by Bishop Geo. A. Smith, Brigham Young's first counselor and right-hand man, and that he was sacrificed by the Mormon leaders, and was not responsible for the massacre; that he repented having anything to do with it at the time, but that he was forced to carry out the project or lose his life. The witnesses in the case, however, proved the entire guilt of Lee. They were Mormons, and bore united testimony, yet a Mormon jury refused to convict the participators.

The evidence in the case showed that the emigrants were decoyed from their camp under pretensions of friendship and assurances of protection, when they were suddenly fired upon, and all but the youngest children, who would not be able to remember the occurrence, were killed. The wounded had their throats cut or their brains were beaten out by the Indians, as it was claimed. They were left on the ground, piled in heaps, for the wolves and wild beasts to devour. Their property was sold at auction under the express order of President Young. Over 100 innocent victims perished in this bloody slaughter by the hands of a class of people claiming to be the "Saints of God," *and the only true Church of God on earth!* That other participators in this bloody butchery, and especially the "heads of the Mormon Church," were not arrested and brought to justice, is a standing question for our Government to answer, and will remain a black and cursed stain upon its honor while it has a history.

Southern Hotel.

" April 11. *Burning of the great Southern Hotel, at St. Louis*, six stories in height and covering nearly a block. Twenty persons perished and several others supposed to be lost. A number lost their lives, or were maimed for life, by

1877. jumping from the windows, and several slipped from the ropes and were dashed upon the pavement below. It was a terrible disaster, and caused a general inquiry into the best means of protecting life by fire-escapes, and also into the best mode of constructing fire-proof hotels.

"Parson Brownlow."

" April 29. Death of William Ganaway Brownlow, a clergyman, journalist, and politician, at Knoxville, Tenn. Mr. Brownlow was born in Virginia in 1805; entered the Methodist ministry in 1826, and for ten years was an itinerant preacher. Mr. Brownlow became interested in politics during the Administration of John Quincey Adams, and opposed the "Nullification Measures" of the South. He began editing the *Knoxville Whig* in 1837, and was soon known as the "fighting parson," from his radical and combative editorials and lectures. In politics Mr. Brownlow was a Democrat and pro-slavery, but he was loyal to the Government, and a virulent opposer of secession. He was arrested for treason against the Confederacy in 1861, and was imprisoned till March, 1862, when he was sent within the Union lines. He traveled and lectured extensively through the North, and returned to Tennessee in 1864, becoming its Governor in 1865. In 1869 he was elected to the United States Senate for a term of six years, after which he again resumed the editorial control of the *Whig*.

Chisholm Tragedy.

" April 29. Cold-blooded assassination of Judge Chisholm, of Kemper County, Miss., and the killing of his little son and wounding of his brave young daughter of 18, who died of her wound soon after. This tragedy, and the fact that every physician in the place refused to attend upon her dying father and herself, reveal the state of terrorism which prevailed under the reign of the "White League" in the South. An armed band of 200 "chivalrous" white men attacked this family, and after the brave young girl had, with her right arm, parried the guns of several of those "courageous defenders of their rights," which were placed almost against her father's breast; while with the other arm around her wounded father's neck, she received a wound which shattered her right hand, and was six times wounded in one of her legs. Her father at last fell, pierced with eleven balls. He still lived, and with the help of one of the guards, this heroic girl helped to bear her father to their home, a distance of over 100 yards. Her young brother of thirteen years was shot dead while clinging to his father. Gov. Stone, of Miss., refused to send aid and protection to this distressed family. The great crime for which Judge Chisholm was guilty was his stanch adherence to the Government, and his attempt to enforce the laws as sheriff of the county.

" May. *Yellow fever in Florida.*

1877. May. Terrible forest fires in Northern New York. Whole counties devastated and everything swept away; the people left destitute and fleeing in every direction for their lives.

" May 6. Surrender of 900 hostile Indians under Crazy Horse, at the Red Cloud Agency.

" May. *Fire-damp explosion at the Wadesville* Shaft Colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. Seven lives were lost.

" May 9. Earthquake and tidal wave in Peru; several towns destroyed and 600 lives lost; many ships were destroyed. Loss of property amounted to $20,000,000.

" May. Land slide in St. Genevieve, Canada; ten persons buried alive.

" May 9. Death of Commodore Benjamin J. Totten, aged 71.

Rockford Disaster.

" May 11. The fall of the dome of the new Court-house at Rockford, Ill., killing nine men outright and wounding eleven more. The coroner's jury decided that the cause was produced by the incompetency and neglect of the architect, also the neglect of the supervisors to examine the work and see that it was properly executed.

Wholesale Poisoning.

" May 14. *Poisoning of sixty miners* at Sheator, Ill., the result of a quarrel among the striking employés. All of the miners recovered.

P. T. Barnum.

" May 18. P. T. Barnum offered a reward of $10,000 for the restoration of Charlie Ross to his parents, pledging his honor not to take any steps to seek out or punish the parties involved in his surrender. This offer was sanctioned by the parents of the lost child.

Fletcher Harper.

" May 29. *Death of Fletcher Harper*, the last of the four brothers who founded the House of Harper Brothers in New York. Fletcher had charge of the Literary Department, and suggested both the *Weekly* and the *Bazar*.

End of Fenianism.

" May 29. A gathering of Fenians, to the number of 1,500, was dispersed at Malone, N. Y., by a body of United States troops. They were congregated without means of carrying on an aggressive warfare—without money or friends to back them, and were at the time the troops arrived subjects of charity in the city. Their prominent officers agreed to discountenance any further hostilities on the American Continent. The members were generally discouraged, and willing to disband and abandon the enterprise and go home.

Great Forest Fires.

" May 30. Great forest fires in Wisconsin and Michigan; over 1,500,000,000 feet of standing pine logs burned.

" May. Great forest fires in Saguenay County, Canada. Over 1,000 families

1877. were rendered homeless and perfectly destitute. The conflagration covered a space of 1,500 square miles; 15 persons known to have lost their lives.

John Lothrop Motley.

" Death of John Lothrop Motley, LL.D. Mr. Motley was a historian of considerable fame. He was the author of the "History of New Netherlands," "Rise of the Dutch Republic," and other works.

" June 1. Onota, Mich., burned; 300 people rendered homeless.

" June 4. Destructive tornado in Illinois, at Mount Carmel. Sixteen lives were lost, and property amounting to five hundred thousand dollars destroyed.

" June. Fire in Marblehead, Mass. Several large shoe-factories and about seventy dwellings burned.

Ostracism.

" June 13. Refusal of Judge Hilton to admit James Seligman, a well-known and influential banker of New York, and his family to his hotel in Saratoga, the Grand Union, declaring that he could not open his house to Jews on account of a prejudice existing against them among the class who patronized his hotel. The affair created a great deal of newspaper comment and criticism throughout the country, the press generally condemning Judge Hilton in severe terms. A great deal of excitement was aroused among the Jews as a class, since Mr. Seligman had, with his family, for a period of half a score of years, been regular summer guests at Hilton's hotel.

Great Fire in St. John.

" June 20. Destructive fire in St. John, N. B. The principal part of the city, or forty blocks, were destroyed, and thirteen lives reported to be lost, and many were missing. The loss in property was valued at from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000. It was a terrible disaster to the Province, as the fire was, in proportion to the size of the city, *greater than even that of Chicago or Boston*, and the same appalling circumstances attended this also. The very elements seemed combined to overpower the might and wisdom of man, and make the destruction complete. Aid was immediately forwarded from Canada and New England, and subscriptions were raised in most of the large cities throughout the Union for the relief of the sufferers.

Robert Dale Owen.

" June 24. Death of Robert Dale Owen, an American author, at Lake George, N. Y. He was the son of Robert Owen, of Socialistic renown, and like his father, advocated to an extent similar principles. He was for a long time a resident of New Harmony, the society and town which his father established. Mr. Owen was, from 1843 to 1847, a Member of Congress, and was one of the founders of the Smithsonian Institute. In 1850 he was a member of the Convention which amended the Constitution of Indiana,

1877. in which, and also in the State Legislature, he introduced measures securing to the women of Indiana independent rights of property. From 1855–8 he was Minister to Naples. Mr. Owen was for many years a strong advocate of Spiritualism, and wrote several works in its defense; also a number of works on reform.

" June 25. Violent wind-storms in Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska, doing much damage to property and destroying many lives.

Mollie Maguires.

" June 27. Hanging of six Mollie Maguires at Pottsville, Pa. This organization dates back to 1842, and to Ireland for their origin. They were then known as Ribbonmen of Ireland, and were organized in resistance to paying rents. A branch of this society was organized in the United States, and known as the "Buckshots," who became so formidable in 1863 that the courts in Carbon Co., Pa., were powerless to execute a criminal who belonged to that Order. The Order known as the "Ancient Order of Hibernians," became merged into the Mollie Maguires, which society was instituted in New York, March 10, 1871, and was also incorporated under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

James McParlan, an agent of Allan Pinkerton, the great United States detective, was employed to search out the nature and secrets of this society, and he was for a long time a recognized member of the Order and participator in their operations, in so far as he could do so without committing any overt criminal act. He discovered their crimes and their extensive operations, and was the means of detecting a large number of the ring-leaders and bringing them to justice. Vigilance Committees were formed, and the Mollies were hunted and vigorously pursued. The mountains were infested with them, and murders were of frequent occurrence.

Colorado Stone Man or Petrified Giant.

" Again were the public humbugged and the scientists hoodwinked by another "petrified man." This last wonder was "dug up" at Colorado Springs, and Barnum's agent was forthwith dispatched to "interview" it; an interest was purchased, and preparations were made to "bring it out" under the auspices of the "great showman." But, alas, for the aspirations of the devoted modern humbuggers, the wonder was exposed, and another "Cardiff giant" was revealed with all his "perfections of art" The thing was concocted by the same gigantic brain, and perfected in a remote hamlet of Pennsylvania and carried to Colorado and buried. Its original cost was $41.45. It was composed of Portland cement, and cast in molds separately and put together.

" Extra session of Congress called by the President.

" July 7. Pensaukee Station, Ill., destroyed by a tornado; six lives were lost.

Railroad and Labor Strikes.

1877. July–Aug. Great and extensive labor strikes occasioned by a general reduction of ten per cent. in wages. The strike began with train hands on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on July 14th, and spread rapidly over all the roads between New England and the Mississippi River. No freights were allowed to move either way on several roads. On the 18th the Governor of West Virginia called upon the National Government for aid. The President responded promptly by sending a military company, and issuing a proclamation to the rioters. The strike now extended to the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroads, and at Pittsburg it assumed its most formidable proportions. The freight men refused to go out with their trains because the company had increased their work without increasing their pay. The Governor of Maryland called out the troops, and the rioters attacked them while marching through Baltimore. The regiment returned the fire, killing eight and wounding many others. The Governor of Pennsylvania sent the 18th Regiment to suppress the riot at Pittsburg. They were so stoutly resisted by the mob that they resorted to the round-house for defense. They were vigorously besieged here by the rioters, who had procured three cannon and sufficient arms to make a formidable assault. The mob now began burning the property of the railroad company. A mile in length of cars were on fire, and the greater portion of them were filled with merchandise. Some of these burning cars they pushed against the round-house, setting it on fire, and driving out the soldiers and causing them to retreat. The flames rapidly spread, but the fire department were powerless to protect the railroad property, as the mob forbid their attempting it. But the property of citizens was protected, and when any building of a private citizen caught fire, the rioters immediately helped to suppress the flames. The railroad company lost about $5,000,000, and about 50 men were killed and 100 wounded. The depredations were mostly committed by tramps, vagabonds, and thieves, who swelled the ranks of the rioters and plundered the trains and the property of private citizens. The originators of the strike proposed only to prevent any work or passage of freights over the different roads, but tramps and thieves made it an occasion to pillage and plunder, and flocked like vultures to the banquet. It soon reached Chicago, but the labor element had become somewhat appalled by the forward movement of the roughs and idle vagabonds who were determined to take everything into their own hands and ruin the city. A mob of nearly 1,500 collected and marched through the streets to the different car shops and freight houses, also to several manufacturing establishments, compelling the workmen to cease. They also took possession of the stock yards, and labor and business was for a short time suspended. A few depredations were committed, and street cars and omnibuses, in a few places, were

1877. stopped. After several slight skirmishes the police finally succeeded in quelling the mob.

Stanley's Return.

" Aug. Return of Henry M. Stanley, the great African explorer, from his second visit to Africa, where he remained nine months making many geographical and scientific discoveries. Since his return he has prepared a large work, with a full account of his travels and discoveries.

" Burning of a piano factory in New York; many lives were lost.

Wm. B. Ogden.

" Aug. 3. Death of William B. Ogden in New York City. Mr. Ogden was born in Delaware County, N. Y., and went to Chicago in 1835. He was its first Mayor, and one of its founders, being largely interested in its enterprises and progress. In 1860 he was a Member of the State Senate. Mr. Ogden was the founder of a large lumbering establishment in Peshtigo, Wis., and built up almost the entire town, which, together with his large mills, were destroyed by the great hurricane of fire that swept over the country, Oct. 9th, 1871, leveling Chicago, and whole townships and large districts of country in Michigan and Wisconsin. Mr. Ogden's lumbering establishment at Peshtigo was one of the largest in the world. Mr. Ogden was a man of great energy of character, and was interested in everything that advanced the public good, and was a very prominent man in the West. He was the first President of the Pacific Railroad Company, and also the first President of Rush Medical College. He also gave encouragement and aid to all the scientific and benevolent societies of Chicago. Mr. Ogden removed to New York in 1866, where he devised a plan for an underground railway through the city in connection with the question of rapid transit.

Brigham Young.

" Aug. 29. Death of the great Mormon leader, Gov. Young, of Utah. He was Mormon President, Prophet, and High-Priest, and the founder of Salt Lake City. Also the founder, in the very heart of the Continent, of the nefarious and heathenish system of polygamy, and successfully defied the great and powerful Government of the United States, and set up a religious and political, or Church and State Government, with himself as the head and chief ruler, and instituted and enforced laws and regulations, and executed the violators of the same without mercy or interference, by a secret order or system known as the Danites, of which he was chief. He was aided by twelve chosen agents, whom he was pleased to call the "Twelve Apostles." The United States sent Government officials there and established a United States District Court, with Judge Drummond to preside. But he was compelled to adjourn his Court *sine die*, at the point of the bowie-knife by a Mormon mob, instigated by

1877. sermons from the heads of the Church. Brigham Young ruled in Church and State with more power than any monarch of earth. He was grand lithing master, and never gave any account of or reported the amount of receipts; and at the time of his death had accumulated a large fortune. At the time of his death, Young had twenty living wives and eight dead, besides 54 "spiritual wives," *sealed* to him for eternity, and was the father of sixty-four children.

" Sept. 28. Great fire in Providence, R. I.; loss $675,300 and three lives.

" Sept. 29. Death of Henry Meiggs, the great railroad contractor, in Peru, South America.

" Oct. 10. Loss of the schooner *Magellan* on Lake Michigan; eight lives lost.

" Oct. 19. Army appropriation bill passed.

" Oct. 20. Great fire in Portland, a suburb of St. John, New Brunswick; loss $300,000 and several lives.

" Oct. 24. Loss of the *Huron* off the coast of North Carolina; nearly 100 lives lost.

Oliver P. Morton.

" Nov. 1. Death of Oliver Perry Morton, United States Senator and great "war Governor" of Indiana. He raised funds for carrying on the State Government and for the support of the Federal authorities during the war on his own responsibility, as the Democratic Legislature opposed his using the State funds for that purpose. He wielded more influence in the Republican party than almost any other man since the war. Mr. Morton was the champion of the Fifteenth Amendment, and received the second highest number of votes on the Republican ticket for President in the canvass that elected Hayes.

" Nov. 4. Earthquake shocks felt in New England, Middle States, and Lower Canada.

" Nov. 15. Earthquake shocks felt in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Dakota.

" Nov. 23. Fishery Commission sitting at Halifax, N. S., gave a verdict against the United States, and awarded Great Britain the sum of $5,500,000.

" Dec. 5. Loss of the Pacific steamship *Atamea* off Chili, with 72 lives.

" Dec. 8. True bill found against General Babcock by the grand jury of St. Louis. The verdict of the trial was favorable to Gen. Babcock.

" Dec. 20. Explosion in a confectionery manufactory, New York City; 10 killed and 42 injured.

" *Ku-Klux bill passed* by Congress.

" Loss of the steamer *Alabama*, with 70 lives.

" Agitation of the civil service question, and a Board of Commissioners appointed.

1878. Jan. Agitation of communistic principles among the laboring classes; especially active in Chicago.

" Jan. Mexican raids into Texas.

Nitro-Glycerine.

" Jan. 2. Fearful nitro-glycerine explosion on board a freight train on the Northwestern Railroad, near Lake Superior. Seven men were instantly killed and several seriously injured.

1878. Jan. 13. Wreck of the steamer *Metropolis*, from Philadelphia to Brazil, on the coast of North Carolina; 100 lives were lost.

" Jan. 16. Death of Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, and one of the most noted journalists of America, aged 52 years.

Great Theological Discussion.

" Jan.–Feb. Great discussion throughout the theological world upon the nature of future punishment, and concerning the existence and origin of a place called "Hell." The discussion was started by a sermon preached by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in which he ignored the existence of a place of torment and the doctrine of *literal torment* or *punishment* after death.

" Feb. 11. Death of Hon. Gideon Welles, ex-Secretary of War, in Hartford, Conn., aged 75 years.

Cremation.

" Feb. 15. The body of Mrs. Pittman, wife of Benn Pittman, of Cincinnati, of phonographic notoricty, was cremated at Washington, Pa., by Dr. Le Moyne.

" Mar. 2. Tornado in Casey County, Ky. Great destruction of property and several lives lost.

Ben. Wade.

" Mar. 2. Death of Benjamin Franklin Wade, an American Senator of great ability and moral force of character. Mr. Wade, like the great majority of American statesmen, arose from obscurity and worked his way up, by his own manly and untiring exertions, to a position of great eminence and responsibility in the Government. He was first an Ohio State Senator in 1837, and a United States Senator from 1851 to 1869. He was ever a firm and consistent opponent of slavery and the slave power, and opposed all its measures. Upon the assassination of President Lincoln he became President of the Senate *pro tem.* and acting Vice-President. Mr. Wade was a stanch and noble defender of the rights of the people, and especially of the African slave, and politically he was never contaminated by compromise of principle or political corruption.

" Mar. 4. Bayard Taylor's appointment as Minister to Germany confirmed by the Senate.

Flood in California.

" Mar. Disastrous flood in California. The levees of the Sacramento River gave way, and a vast amount of farming lands flooded. Houses were swept away, and large numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep were drowned. The damage amounted to several millions.

Orangemen and Catholics.

" Mar. 18. *Riot in Toronto, Canada*, on the occasion of a lecture by the Irish champion, O'Donovan Rossa. A mob of 7,000 roughs surrounded the hall, breaking all the window-glass with missiles, and driving the speaker and audience from the building; 300 persons were injured—20 by pistol-shots,

1878. The affair ended in a prolonged fight between the Orangemen and Catholics.

" Mar 24. Hanging of three Mollie Maguires in Bloomsburg, Pa.

" Mar. Overthrow of Ultramontanism, or rule of the priesthood, in Lower Canada. The Church had controlled all the offices in the Province until the Government assumed the entire jurisdiction.

Gray's Telephone.

" Practical development of the telephone, invented by Elisha Gray, of Chicago, in 1874, which, in the language of the inventor, will transmit vocal sounds telegraphically. It is the object of this invention to transmit the tones of the human voice through a telegraphic circuit, and reproduce them at the other end of the line, so that actual conversation can be carried on by persons a long distance apart. This wonderful invention has more than fulfilled the office which its sanguine inventor predicted for it, and has opened up a new era in the marvelous progress of science and the grand march of events. In the summer of 1876 Professor A. G. Bell, of the Boston University, produced an instrument, or telephone apparatus, by which articulate speech could be transmitted over an electric circuit and reproduced with distinctness.

Professor A. E. Dolbear also added an improvement to the telephone the same year. In 1878 the invention became of practical utility, and was quite extensively used.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison, of Menlo Park, N. J., has also invented a telephone.

Edison's Phonograph.

" The phonograph, or sound-recorder, is a device for permanently recording and faithfully reproducing at any time or place all kinds of sounds, including those of the human voice. The speaking phonograph was invented by Mr. Thomas A. Edison, and is a purely mechanical invention, no electricity being used. It is, however, somewhat allied to the telephone, in consequence of the fact that, like the latter, its action depends upon the vibratory motions of a metallic diaphragm, capable of receiving from and transmitting to the air sound vibrations. When a person speaks into the mouthpiece of the instrument, which will cause the diaphragm to vibrate, and as the vibrations of the latter correspond with the movements of the air producing them, soft and yielding tinfoil will become marked along the line of the groove by a series of indentations of different depths, produced by a peculiar mechanical combination, varying with the amplitude of the vibrations of the diaphragm, or, in other words, with the inflections or modulations of the speaker's voice. These inflections may therefore be looked upon as a sort of visible speech, which, in fact, they really are. If now the diaphragm is removed, and a cylinder turned, we have only to replace the diaphragm and turn in the same direction as at first to hear repeated all that has been spoken into

1878. the mouthpiece of the apparatus. A stylus by this means being caused to traverse its former path, and consequently rising and falling with the depressions in the foil, its motion is communicated to the diaphragm, and thence through the intervening air to the ear, where the sensation of sound is produced.

The articulation and quality of the phonograph, although not yet perfect, is full as good as the telephone was six months ago. The instrument, when perfected and moved by clockwork, will undoubtedly reproduce every condition of the human voice, including the whole world of expression in speech and song.

The above brief description of the phonograph was condensed from the article in *Scribner's Monthly* for April, 1878, from the pen of C. B. Prescott.

" April. A riot occurred among the miners at Coal Creek, Ind., in consequence of the proprietors hiring negroes to work in the mines. There existed a "Union" among the miners, which determined to drive out the colored men. Three negroes were killed in the riot.

" April 7. Burning of a portion of the poor-house of Steuben County, N. Y. One of the insane inmates set fire to the building, and 16 persons perished in the flames.

Wm. M. Tweed.

" April 12. Death of William Marcy Tweed, the great "Tammany Ring" leader, in the jail in New York city. He was the moving power in the robberies connected with the Municipal Government, when $50,000,000 were stolen from its treasury.

" April 14. Earthquake in Venezuela, destroying the town of Cucua.

Cyclone in Iowa.

" April 21. The most terrific tornado that was ever experienced in Iowa, accompanied by hail of enormous size, swept over Jefferson County, destroying many lives and a vast amount of property. Its track was from one and a half to half a mile in width, and extended forty miles, carrying terror, devastation, and death in its track.

John Morrissey.

" May 1. Death of John Morrissey, prize-fighter, gambler, and United States Senator, in Saratoga, N. Y.

Morrissey was born of very poor Irish parents in Ireland, and came with his parents to America when but three years of age. He was raised in poverty, in the city of Troy, N. Y., and all the education he possessed he acquired himself, independent of schools, learning to read and write after he was 19 years old. He grew up a very strong, athletic boy, and working for several years in rolling-mills and stove-foundries, greatly aided in the development of his muscles. He was for several years the leader of a party of roughs and rowdies in Troy known as the "Down-town party," while the "Up-town party" was led by O'Rourke and

1878. Mackey, two bullies of local renown. O'Rourke had whipped every bully in the surrounding country. He was 24 years of age, and a powerfully-built man. Morrissey was but 18, yet he was then a victor among pugilists. Upon the first attack of O'Rourke Morrissey gave him a sound thrashing. He was now a "hero," and became noted among sporting-men throughout the country.

In 1848–9 he was a deck-hand on a North River steamer, and in 1854 married the daughter of its captain. In 1850, with a companion named Cunningham, Morrissey started for California. Neither of them had sufficient means to carry them there, so they slipped on board a vessel bound for the new "Eldorado" and hid among the storage, and after three days made their appearance. When called upon for their tickets, they confessed their plan, and the captain assured them that they should never reach California, but that he would send them home by the first steamer, and that they should work their passage at heaving coal. But when the vessel reached Chagres, the natives surrounded it in their canoes, and Morrissey and his comrade slipped over its side and dropped into one of the boats, and taking the oars, told the native he would save his life only by keeping still. They rowed to the shore and walked to Panama, a distance of nearly forty miles, where, with their small capital, they began gambling, and were soon in possession of $700. But this being barely half the amount required to carry them to San Francisco, they continued to gamble until they lost it all. Again reduced to their first extremity, they watched their chance, and when vigilant officers were everywhere on the alert to prevent hundreds of idle fellows from shipping under the same circumstances, they slipped on board the lading schooner which transported the cargo to the Pacific steamer. Arriving alongside, they watched their opportunity, picked up a large packing-case, and carried it on board. They were not discovered, and once safely aboard the vessel, they forgot to return. The next morning, seeing a boy severely boxed by a large, fine-looking man, Morrissey demanded of him his reason for striking the boy, and severely censured the act as mean and cowardly. He was informed that it was the captain of the vessel whom he was reprimanding, and when called upon for his ticket, and being obliged to confess his duplicity, the captain said he would put them ashore at Acapulco, as he thought that would be sufficient punishment for them.

But seemingly destined to good luck, Morrissey and his companion were unexpectedly relieved from their embarrassing situation. The vessel was short of provisions, and a mutiny arose among the steerage passengers. For a reason unknown to Morrissey, the captain appealed to him and his comrade to stand by him and the officers of the vessel. Morrissey gladly complied, and the captain armed them each with a cutlass and two six-

1878. shooters, and when the mutineers appeared, seeing Morrissey and Cunningham at the head of the force, they immediately desisted, and were brought to terms by the explanations of the captain, and his promise to do the best for them in his power. The captain gave Morrissey and Cunningham a state-room and a seat at the first table for the rest of the voyage. Arriving in San Francisco, Morrissey's friends raised his fare from Panama among them and tendered it to the captain, which was refused, and with the money he set up a gambling saloon in the city. He rapidly accumulated means, and when a gold excitement broke out in the British Possessions, together with several adventurers like himself, purchased a small vessel, well equipped with guns and ammunition, and started for the place. The character of the vessel, and the apparent object of its mission, prevented the Custom-house authorities from giving them a clearance, and they slipped off in the night without their papers, and sailed as pirates in the eyes of the law. It was a perilous undertaking, as the distance was 2,000 miles, and the coast, for a long distance, a rough and dangerous one, and the British men-of-war which they were liable to encounter would, if they were overhauled and found to be sailing without any proper identification, arrest them as pirates and hang them to the yard-arm. But nothing daunted, they sailed on and reached the place without interference; but finding the prospect a poor one for making their fortunes, they resolved to return to San Francisco. On their way back they put in at Vancouver, a British port, and found a British man-of-war in the harbor. They were in a predicament, and Morrissey advised, as the best show they could make, to board the ship first and state their business, and give the captain all the news they possessed concerning the new gold-fields, and thus detract his attention. The card was a lucky one, and *took* amazingly, as the British vessel was bound for the new gold region, and the captain thanked them kindly for their information, and asked them to dine on board the ship. Morrissey's companions were alarmed at their delay, and feared that their comrades had certainly been either placed in irons or summarily dispatched as pirates. But upon their return to the schooner, they had a jollification over their "good luck," and during the night they slipped out of the harbor and disappeared before the British crew could return their friendly visit. Returning to San Francisco, they sold their vessel; and as there was great excitement among the roughs on account of a prize-fight which had occurred the day of their arrival, and the victor had challenged any man in California to meet him, Morrissey's friends arranged for a fight for $1,000 a side. They met, and Morrissey whipped the champion in ten minutes. The same year Morrissey challenged any man in America to fight him at $10,000 a side. The friends of Tom Hyer took up the challenge, but Hyer

1878. backed out. In 1853 Morrissey whipped Yankee Sullivan at $1,000 a side. Morrissey won in fifty seven minutes. His last fight was with Heenan, in Canada, at $2,500 a side. Morrissey beating in twenty-one minutes. He set up a sporting-house in New York on his return from California, where he made a good deal of money. He visited England and Ireland, and witnessed the fight between Heenan and Sayers.

In 1861 Morrissey began operations in Wall Street; but he soon lost $50,000—all that he had—in the raid, with the Common Council, against Vanderbilt. He borrowed money and started a club-house in Saratoga.

During the war his operations in Wall Street were very heavy, and he made large sums of money. In 1866 Morrissey was nominated for Congress, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. The Members of Congress were averse to recognizing him, and none were willing to introduce him. But Morrissey showed moral, as well as physical, courage, and asked Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, to introduce him. Mr. Garfield assented, and presented John Morrissey to the United States Congress, as a Representative from the Fifth District of New York City. He was again elected to Congress, in 1868, by 13,000 majority. Morrissey was treated with respect, and was never refused a favor in Congress. His bearing was universally conceded to have been modest, gentlemanly, and intelligent, and he was never guilty of accepting a bribe or betraying his constituents. In 1869, on "Black Friday," Morrissey lost $600,000, but he paid up every debt, and started anew in a club-house at Saratoga the following year. His house cost $250,000, and was considered the finest of its kind in the world. In 1871 he started a political movement known as "Young Democracy," for which he was expelled from the Tammany Democracy. He joined the new Tammany Hall when it was reorganized, and became a leader, but he boasted that he never held office, or held a draft on the treasury, and had never made one dollar out of the City of New York. In 1875 Morrissey was elected to the State Senate of New York, where he served with credit; he opposed all the measures of the "ring" effectually. In 1877 he defeated Schell as a candidate for State Senator from the Seventh District, one of the most aristocratic portions of New York. In the contest to win, he worked himself to death. When his affairs were all settled, it was found that he was worth only about $30,000. Although controlling large amounts of capital, Morrissey was strictly honest in his moneyed transactions. Had he, when a boy, received the education his natural talents required, and had he been fortunately born in a sphere of life in which he could have received early moral and religious culture and training, his career would never have been among prize-fighters and gamblers. He had an innate sense of moral rectitude and justice which many who were reared under far more favorable surroundings are destitute of. When we consider

1878. the destitution and ignorance of his condition and surroundings in childhood and early manhood, the great wonder is that he could maintain any integrity whatever. But that a candidate from the metropolis of this great and enlightened republic could be elected to a seat in its National Congress, from the very lowest walks in life, a man with no reputation but that of a bully or prize-fighter, a gambler, and saloon-keeper; and who had often been indicted for crimes, and who had served a term in the Penitentiary, and was leader among the lowest class of roughs in a great city, is a severe comment upon our standard of moral and political purity. It also fairly illustrates the weak point in the form of our great and free Government, *i. e.*, placing the ballot within reach of the ignorant and degraded upon the same basis as that of the intelligent and educated citizen.

" May 2. Great explosion in the Washburn flour mills at Minneapolis, Minn., the largest flouring mill in the world, causing the destruction by fire of several other large mills. Total value, $1,500,000. 17 lives were lost.

" May 10. Senate passed the Bankrupt Repeal bill, which should be operative from Sept. 1.

" May 12. Death of Catherine E. Beecher, sister of Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Stowe. She was a well-known author, and a woman of rare sense and virtue. Aged 77 years.

" May 17. Potter's resolution passed, which proposed an investigation of the alleged election frauds in Florida and Louisiana. The Republicans refused to vote on the resolution.

Cyclone in Wisconsin.

" May 25. A terrible tornado in Southern Wisconsin, which swept across the State from Mineral Point to Milwaukee. Jefferson County suffered severely; the town of Oakland was swept with the "besom of destruction," and over $50,000 worth of property destroyed in this town alone. The cyclone passed over Cedar Lake, sucking up the water, which was precipitated with immense force upon the land, which appeared, after the storm had abated, as if the Mississippi had swept over it. There was nothing which could stand before its awful fury. The largest trees were twisted into shreds, or snapped off like pipe-stems. Horses, cattle, men, wagons, and portions of buildings were carried through the air like feathers. The track of this cyclone varied from 10 to 150 rods in width, and was but a little over one hour in traversing the State from Mineral Point to Lake Michigan. A large number of persons were injured and many killed.

William Cullen Bryant.

" June 12. Death of William Cullen Bryant, the eminent American poet, at the age of eighty-four years. The last work of Mr. Bryant was the delivery of an address at the unveiling of a bust of Mazzini in Central Park, New York. He spoke in the open air, a friend holding an umbrella over his head during its delivery, but while he

1878. was delivering the peroration he stood in the glare of the sun. Immediately upon reaching the house of his friends, where he was invited to dine, he fell insensible upon the threshold, but recovered so as to reach his home the same day, from which he never again departed until he was carried to his long home in the beautiful cemetery. Mr. Bryant was born in Cummington, Mass., in 1794. At the age of ten he was a very precocious boy, and an advanced scholar for his years. He began writing verses at that age, and when thirteen he wrote a political satire in rhyme which was widely published. At sixteen he entered Williams College as a Sophomore, and remained two years; but his father not being able to pay his expenses, he left college and began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. He continued the practice of law till he accepted the editorial chair of the *Evening Post*. He wrote "Thanatopsis" when but seventeen, and six years later his father, finding it among his papers, sent it to the *North American Review* for publication. When twenty-one he was persuaded to publish a volume of poems, which appeared under the title of "The Ages." These, with the literary gem, "Thanatopsis," established his reputation as a poet of the first order. In 1825 Mr. Bryant became connected with the New York *Evening Post*, which he has since edited with great ability. Mr. Bryant was quite an extensive traveler, having visited the principal parts of his own country and made several trips to Europe; also a visit to Egypt and Syria. During his travels he wrote letters of description to the *Post*. In his seventy-first year he began the translation of the "Iliad" from the Greek, laboring four years upon it. He then translated the "Odyssey," which required two years. Since the completion of his translation of Homer, in connection with Mr. Gay, he began a history of the United States, which, when completed, would fill several volumes, but which he left unfinished. By this record of his labors, we see that he was an untiring worker, and whatever his hands or brain found to do, he did with his might, and lived almost to the age of *fourscore and ten*.

Judge Breese.

" June 27. Death of Sydney Breese, Judge of the Illinois Supreme Court, at Pinckneyville, Ill. For twenty-five years Judge Breese had filled this honorable and important position with eminent ability. He was a finished scholar, a distinguished jurist, a useful and valued citizen, and an honest man. The bar of Chicago joined with that of the State, and sent a delegation to pay their honors to the memory of the venerable and renowned Judge. The flag of the State-House dome was at half-mast, and special trains were tendered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad on the occasion of the funeral.

" Agitation of the third "Presidential term" question, in reference to the election of ex-President Grant for a

1878. third term as President of the United States.

" June–July. *Riots in St. Louis* between the Mayor and his marshals and the Metropolitan police; also between the Illinois and St. Louis Railroad Company and the citizens.

" June–July. Gen. John C. Fremont confirmed as Governor of Arizona.

" July. Indian outbreak in Washington Territory. Battle of Willow Springs; 43 soldiers killed. Generals Howard and Miles finally rout the Indians.

" July. National Hebrew Convention in Milwaukee, Wis., composed of the leading orthodox Jews of the United States.

" July 2. *Burning of the Anchor Line steamer "Capital City,"* on the Mississippi River at Memphis, during a stiff gale; the flames communicating with a large elevator, it was also burned down. Twenty bags of Government mail were destroyed, and two lives lost. The total loss from the fire was $250,000.

From Quebec to the Gulf of Mexico in a Paper Canoe.

" July 4. Nathaniel H. Bishop started from Quebec, Canada, with a large canoe with sails, to make a trip to the Gulf of Mexico. He exchanged his boat for a paper canoe on the way in one of the New England ports, and went on his way, performing the journey pleasantly and safely in nine weeks' time.

Sutro Tunnel.

" July 8. Completion of the Sutro Tunnel, which connects the Comstock and Savage silver mines in Nevada. The tunnel was designed and constructed by Adolph Sutro. He was nine years engaged in this wonderful enterprise, which, for the vastness of the undertaking, and the many obstacles to overcome, challenges the admiration of the world, as one of the most gigantic feats in the history of modern engineering.

This tunnel is located over 2,000 feet below the surface of the earth, and is four miles in length, being ten feet high by fourteen in width. Its object is to facilitate the operations in the mines—to save the enormous expense of pumping water and of hoisting ore 2,000 feet by machinery; of transporting miners to the different drifts, with increased safety to life and limb; the enormous saving in wood and steam-power, and securing ventilation in the mines. The cost of this wonderful enterprise was $3,500,000 in gold.

Mr. Sutro, after repeated efforts to secure assistance in California among the great mining stockholders, who repeatedly pledged their assistance and as often violated their pledges, and failing to raise sufficient means in New York, owing to the adverse influence brought to bear against him by the California capitalists, he repaired to England, and, after repeated efforts, succeeded in securing sufficient aid from the great English house of M. Calmot Bros. to complete his gigantic undertaking.

Mr. Sutro will be gratefully remembered when the powerful moneyed

1878. capitalists who combined against him and his enterprise shall slumber in forgotten graves, and his name will long be revered by those who go down into the bowels of the earth to bring forth its treasures to enrich the sons of men.

Orangemen.

" July 12. Panic in Montreal caused by a threatened riot among the Orangemen and Catholics upon the contemplated grand parade of the Orangemen on that day. Great excitement prevailed in the city, and mobs were forming among the Irish Catholics to prevent their marching. The alarm became a real panic, when the Mayor sent for several thousand of Government troops, who dispersed the Orangemen without bloodshed, and quiet was once more restored. This was the second attempt in Montreal to break up the parade of the Orangemen in that city by the Catholic element, a riot having occurred in 1877.

The history of the Orangemen dates back to Nov. 21, 1688, when the Order first had an existence. It was established at Exeter, England, and a declaration of its principles was drawn up by Bishop Burnet, the signers pledging themselves to support William, Prince of Orange, who was a Protestant. The Order was then called the "Orange Confederation," and has been perpetuated in England and Ireland under different names ever since. The first Orange Lodge dates back to September 21, 1795, its proclaimed object being self-defense, maintenance of Protestantism, and of British domination. It spread very rapidly. Its first Grand Master in Ireland was Thomas Verner. In 1827 it became established in Canada, and has since been one of the institutions of the country. Ogle R. Gowan was the first Grand Master of Canada. They are strongly loyal to the British Government, and a large majority of the public men belong to the Order. It wields a strong political influence in Canada, and has 1,660 lodges, with a membership of 200,000.

Sunstrokes.

" July 20. During the week ending July 20, 145 persons died from excessive heat in the city of St. Louis, Mo., and over 50 in Chicago.

" July 30. Death of "Minnie Warren," the dwarf-wife of Maj. Newell (also a dwarf) and sister of Mrs. Tom Thumb.

" July 29. *Total eclipse of the sun*, seen in the United States in a path 116 miles wide, extending through the Western Territories, from the British Possessions to the Gulf of Mexico.

" *For the year ending with July*, 1878, *fifteen Mollie Maguires were hung.*

" July–Aug. *Unprecedented and prolonged heat* all over the United States. Great suffering and many deaths in consequence.

" Aug. 7. Fearful disaster on the Pan-Handle Railroad, caused by a collision between an emigrant passenger train and a freight train. 15 persons were killed outright and 50 injured.

" Aug. 7–9. Terrible storms in Central

1878. Illinois, sweeping across the State, doing much damage.

" Aug. 9–10. *Unprecedented rain-storms*, accompanied by the most terrific electrical discharges, and with hail of unusual size, visited New England, Northern New York, and a part of Eastern Ontario, extending over a space of 500 miles. Four persons were killed by lightning, 50 were shocked, and 50 buildings were burned and about that number injured.

" Aug.-Sept. *Chinese Embassy*, among whom were several Chinese ladies, visit the United States. They arrive in San Francisco and cross the Continent by rail, visiting the chief cities on their way to Washington, where they were cordially received by the President and his Cabinet.

" Sept. 3–8. *Grand parade and national tournament* of firemen in Chicago; procession three miles in length.

1878. Sept. 12. Unprecedented rain-storm, accompanied by heavy wind, through Western Ontario, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. 100 bridges swept away in Ontario, and the damage to property in Northern Ohio alone, amounted to $3,000,000.

Silver Bill.

" *Silver bill passed* both Houses of Congress by more than a two-thirds vote. It was vetoed by President Hayes, but immediately passed again over his veto. Under this law the United States Mint proceeded to coin the new silver dollar.

" Sugar made from the common corn-stalk, by Prof. Collier, chemist of the Agricultural Department.

" Sept. 15. *Railroad disaster at Tariffville, Conn.* An over-crowded excursion train, returning from the Moody and Sankey meetings at Hartford, fell

1878. through a trestle-bridge, and 16 persons were killed and 46 injured.

Yellow Fever.

" Aug.–Oct. Terrible visitation of yellow fever in the South. It first made its appearance in New Orleans, and rapidly spread to the cities and towns along the Mississippi River, carrying consternation and death into every household. The people fled in terror and dismay, until some towns were almost depopulated. To October 4th there were 10,218 cases and 3,060 deaths in New Orleans, and the fever still raging. The suffering from destitution was fearful, and 40,000 were reported October 1st as destitute of the means of subsistence. Immense subscriptions and donations of money, clothing, and food were sent from the North.

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